"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday unsettled, moderate temperature; wind east.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,620. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

LA FOLLETTE BLOCKS FOR A DAY ACTION ON WAR RESOLUTION; ALLIES LAUD WILSON; CABINET HURRIES ARMY AND NAVY PLANS; PEACE, DEMOCRACY, AND NO WAR ON US THE TALK IN BERLIN

MAYOR DISAVOWS IDEA OF TREASON IN WAGNER CHARGE

Mitchel Tells Senate, in Contempt Trial, That No Such Inference Was Intended.

HINT OF A PEACE MOVE

Albany Predicts Hearing Will End Today with Mild Censure of the Mayor

AND A VOTE FOR WAGNER

Ex-Justice Hughes Disputes the Senate's Jurisdiction — Mitchel Reviews Rockaway Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, while under cross-examination before the Senate in contempt proceedings early this evening, disavowed any intention of charging Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, with treason or conscious disloyalty to the country in a statement made by him on March 22, when he was quoted as saying: "It would appear that there are certain members of the Legislature who are working in the interests of the German Government. You know whom I mean, don't you? I mean Bob Wagner."

Mayor Mitchel's disavowal is regarded as the beginning of the end of a proceeding which, when it opened this morning, threatened to drag out over days, possibly weeks, and keep the Senate occupied to the exclusion of all legislative business. Now there is good reason to believe that the hearing on the contempt charges brought as a result of the Mitchel statement will end tomorrow, when the Senate is to sit again as a tribunal to administer justice between Mayor Mitchel and the leader of the Democratic minority.

Neither counsel for Mayor Mitchel nor the lawyers representing Senator Wagner would admit that initial steps had been taken in an effort to bring about peace. But no one here would be surprised if the Senate should go into executive session tomorrow, adopt a resolution of confidence in Senator Wagner and one of mild censure for Mayor Mitchel, and then declare the case closed. Talks with a number of Senators tonight indicated that a majority in the Senate would be agreeable to such a course. The friends of Senator Wagner did not indicate any particular desire to delve into the Rockaway land deals or the west side contracts, as they had threatened to do only a few days ago. Generally they contended that the statement of Mayor Mitchel on cross-examination today was full vindication for Senator Wagner.

Mayor Mitchel did not make his partial retraction very willingly. While under examination by Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the defense, the Mayor insisted that the record of the Senate proceedings in connection with the successive measures introduced to make possible the transfer of certain lands wanted for the fortification of Rockaway Point to the Federal Government, justified all that he had said regarding Senator Wagner. His subsequent statement was made in answer to questions propounded by Senator Charles D. Newton, as spokesman for the Senate.

"Mr. Mitchel," said Senator Newton, "I understood you to say this today, that you did not then intend and never intended to charge Senator Wagner with treason, is that so?"

"I said this morning that it was not intended," said Mayor Mitchel.

Senator Newton insisted that the Mayor must answer the question "yes" or "no." The Mayor replied that he could only refer the Senator to the record of the proceedings.

"I am referring to your recollection, which I think I have a right to do," Senator Newton insisted.

"Unless I am directed by the presiding officer, I shall not test my recollection of what I said this morning, but refer to the record," said Mayor Mitchel.

"I ask the presiding officer to direct you to answer the question," persisted Mr. Newton.

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck ordered the question read by the stenographer and then directed Mayor Mitchel to answer it either in the affirmative or negative, without qualification.

"You put in the words 'never was intended,'" said Mayor Mitchel, turning on his interrogator. "I did not say that. I said I had not intended."

The Mayor was directed to lay aside the typewritten record of the earlier proceedings and was then asked outright if in making his statement on March 22 he had intended to charge Senator Wagner with treason.

"No," said the Mayor.

"Did you intend by the statement made on that day to charge Senator Wagner with disloyalty to his country?"

"That depends upon what you mean," said the Mayor.

"I think you can answer that question yes or no," said Senator Newton.

"I cannot. If you mean conscious and intentional disloyalty—no," Mayor Mitchel replied.

Senator Newton insisted that he must

Continued on Page 13.

Airmen Capture a Ship When Own Craft Is Damaged

PEROGRAD, April 3, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—"On the Black Sea, on March 27, during a raid by our seaplanes on Derkas, one of them was hit by the enemy," says today's War Office statement. "The petrol tank being punctured, the machine was compelled to descend.

"The aviators, Lieutenant Sergeev and Sub-Lieutenant Thur, seeing a Turkish schooner, attacked it by opening machine-gun fire. The crew thereupon left the schooner. Our aviators, having sunk their machine after taking from it the compass, machine gun, and valuable belongings, boarded the schooner and set sail for our shores.

"They encountered a heavy storm during their adventure, but arrived with the schooner at the Duarlidatch Peninsula, west of Perekop, on Sunday. From this place our aviators returned to Sebastopol on a torpedo boat. The only provisions available on the schooner consisted of a few pieces of bread and a little fresh water."

OUR NAVY TO WORK WITH THE ALLIES'

Plans Already Formulated for Co-operation of Fleets Against Germany.

SHAPING ARMY PROJECTS

Creation of Force of 1,220,000 Men the Immediate Aim—Four Months to Register Youths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The American, British, and French Navies will co-operate in dealing with the German submarine menace and in other naval operations to be undertaken by those nations in the war with Germany.

Steps already have been taken to effect immediate co-operation of the sea forces of these powers as soon as the Martin-Flood resolution is passed by Congress authorizing the full use of the military and naval forces of the United States against Germany. The fact that arrangements for such co-operation already had been undertaken was ascertained tonight from a high Government official, who, however, declined to enter into details or to comment further on the manner in which this co-operation had been arranged.

That no time was to be lost in carrying forward the President's plans for co-operation with the Entente Allies was evident in official quarters today. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and Sir Richard Crawford, the Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, who has the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, conferred at length with Secretary Lansing at the State Department. At the same time M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was in conference with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mapping Plans for Months.

The army and navy are ready to act the moment the President attaches his signature to the joint war resolution. Both of these brancnes of the national defense for months have been mapping plans for use in the event of war with Germany. All they have needed is full Congressional authority and orders from the President to set in motion the machinery for putting the army and navy in position to meet the momentous issue confronting the nation. The decision of the President in favor of universal military training has greatly simplified the task of the War Department, which now has a definite goal.

As soon as Congress is ready to receive them, the detailed plans of the War Department for legislation and estimates will go forward. Detailed plans already are being elaborated for raising a force of 1,220,000 men as the initial army to be put into the field and trained as rapidly as the War Department is able to obtain these men. This army will consist of regulars, raised to full war strength, of National Guardsmen, raised to full war strength, and the additional levies to be obtained under the universal training system, the first increment of which will be 500,000 men, as stated by President Wilson in his address to Congress last night.

The present strength of the National Guard is 180,000 men, of whom 55,000 already have been mustered into Federal service for public purposes of protection; and all the rest of whom will be called into Federal service almost immediately. The plans of the Government contemplate increasing the National Guard to its full authorized war strength of 440,000 men.

Total Army of 1,220,000 Men.

The present strength of the regular army is about 125,000 men. The regular army will be increased as soon as possible to the full war strength of 280,000 men. Thus, with 440,000 to be furnished by the National Guard system, 280,000 to be supplied for the regular army, and 500,000 to be obtained under universal service training, present plans call for raising a force as quickly as possible of approximately 1,220,000 men. As there are now 100,000 in the National Guard and 125,000 in the army, a total of 285,000 men, these plans call for the immediate raising and training of 935,000 additional men.

A high army officer said tonight that it would probably take about four months to do the work of registration on which universal military service would be based before the task of rais-

Continued on Page 10.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

TEUTONIC BID FOR PEACE

Austria's Move Previously Approved by All of the Central Allied Group.

MEANT FIRST FOR RUSSIA

Proposal That Conference Shall Be Held Without Interrupting the War.

WASHINGTON AGAINST IT

Intimation That Parley Would Be Entered Into Only with an Elected Government.

Say Austria Forced Berlin to Make Offer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 3.—A Berlin message to the Dutch papers says that the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger this morning announces that a new peace offer will be made soon on Austria's initiative. This measure was agreed upon at the last meeting of the representatives of the Central Powers

Well-informed persons here apparently think that, while undoubtedly Austria put pressure on Germany to force the new offer, Germany consented only in the hope of delaying American action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3.—No secret is made here of the fact that the recently renewed peace offer by Austria-Hungary and Germany is mainly addressed to the Russian people, which the Lokal-Anzeiger says "has repeatedly proved lately that it is in favor of peace by an overwhelming majority."

"This peaceful attitude," it continues, "is shared by the nations of the Central Powers, as is evident from the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag and the Fremdenblatt interview with Count Czernin, as well as from the German Social Democratic message to their Russian partisans. The German and Austro-Hungarian authorities stand united in their desire for early peace, and one must take it for granted that Austria's proposition for a peace conference while the war is still proceeding would not have been announced if it had not been previously approved by all the other powers of the Central group.

"This proposition seems at least calculated to result in the insinuation that the German peace offer of last year was not meant honestly, serving only to cover up treacherous traps laid for the Entente Powers. Our new offer must convince everybody that our peaceful intentions are serious. They are the same in Constantinople and Vienna as in Berlin, which fact will be emphasized by a visit from Austria-Hungary to Berlin of certain persons of exalted rank within a few days.

"The stronger our position on all fronts and the more we ourselves are convinced of carrying this war to a victorious end, the more will we be entitled to offer peace to the enemy with head erect, a peace that will be satisfactory to all parties and corresponding to the great sacrifices made. If our enemies again refuse to accept this opportunity to end the sanguinary war and restore tranquillity to Europe, they will bear the responsibility. We are ready to continue the fight if we must. On that point there is absolute unanimity on the part of the Central Powers. The visit of these exalted persons from the Dual Monarchy is calculated to make that quite clear to the world."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One important point in the Lokal-Anzeiger's statement about the coming peace proposal is that which says Germany will offer "a peace to all parties which shall be worth the tremendous sacrifices which have been required from them during this war."

Whether that means that the Central Powers and their allies are now persuaded they must go beyond the status quo ante bellum as a settlement yet remains to be seen. There is certainly nothing in the declaration recently made by Count Czernin after his visit to Berlin to indicate that such progress has been made in the minds of the leaders of the Central Powers. His offer did not go a step beyond the re-establishment of the pre-war frontiers.

The official Fremdenblatt of Vienna declares:

"We are ready at any moment for an honorable peace which will not annihilate our enemies. If our opponents hold the same views, if they recognize that Austria-Hungary cannot be beaten to her knees, if they do not wish to interfere with the existence and develop-

Continued on Page 7.

A laugh a day will also help keep the doctor away. You can depend on Fontaine Fox and his family of quaint, droll characters in The New York Evening Post and Brooklyn Daily Eagle to bring that daily laugh. Katrinka to-night. The Commuters to-morrow, and a Fox laugh-maker every night.—Advt.

Expects Peace by July 1, Ballin Tells Stockholders

LONDON, April 3.—Albert Ballin, leading figure in the German shipping industry, is quoted by the Boersen Zeitung of Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, as declaring at a meeting of the Kosmos Steamship Company at Hamburg, that he hoped to present a balance sheet on July 1 under "peace conditions."

A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says it is reported there that Herr Ballin, who is Chief Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has ordered all captains of the line to be at Hamburg on July 1.

Tighter Blockade Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says that the immediate tightening of the blockade of the Central Empires is regarded in political circles as a probable consequence of American participation in the war.

CRY FOR DEMOCRACY RISING IN GERMANY

America's Influence Is Increasing the Conviction That the Hohenzollerns Must Go.

INQUIRY MADE IN HOLLAND

Prominent Men, It Is Hinted, Are Behind Quest to Ascertain Views of the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 3.—From Dutch circles closely acquainted with developments in Germany THE TIMES correspondent learns that the influence of events in Russia and America is beginning to be felt in a manner highly disconcerting to the feudal aristocracy. People are beginning to speak openly of the necessity of democratizing the whole German system, which means clipping the wings of the Hohenzollerns.

Cautious inquiries are being set on foot in Holland as to the amount of clipping which would be regarded by the United States as an adequate guarantee against a future outburst of Hohenzollernism; and, although it is impossible to state exactly in whose behalf these inquiries are being made, some influential names are whispered.

Significance attaches to an article by Theodor Wolff in the Berlin Tageblatt, wherein he points out the absurdity of the suggestion that Germany and Russia could not maintain their places in the world without an absolute monarchy. He remarks that England got along very well in some tight places under Queen Victoria, though hers was a very limited monarchy.

Similarly the powerful Frankfurter Zeitung thunders a demand for democratization, saying:

"We are surrounded by democracies and must make democratic our own State institutions if we do not want to be left out of the running."

It would be unwise to underestimate the power of the junkers and the extreme Royalists, who are putting up their last fight, but it is certain that the great weight of America's influence is increasing the conviction that if Germany is to be saved, Hohenzollernism must go.

THE TIMES correspondent is, however, warned by the same informants against the assumption that Hohenzollernism is likely to be destroyed by the Germans themselves without forcible pressure from outside.

LORD BRYCE ENTHUSIASTIC.

Predicts Our Action Will Have Great Moral Effect on German People.

LONDON, April 3.—Replying to the question of The Associated Press as to what difference America's entrance in the war would make to Europe now and hereafter, Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador at Washington, said today:

"I would say that it will be of the highest importance in three ways, and it gives the keenest pleasure to America's warmest friends here. Firstly, it must bring the war to a speedier close, not only by the material aid in money and men and in the supply of food to the Allied countries America can render, but also by the moral effect her participation will produce on the German people and the German armies. They will now see that success has for them become impossible. Demoralization must increase and resistance weaken.

"Secondly, America comes in from no selfish motives, but as the champion of international justice and humanity, outraged by the German methods of conducting the war. She stands by the Allies in their effort to vindicate human rights, in respect for which the success of Germany would give a fatal blow.

"Thirdly, the world has for nearly a century and a half known and admired America as a country which has pre-eminently loved and prized freedom and given sympathy to all who strove for it. She is now rendering help of incalculable value to the cause of freedom.

"President Wilson, in his lofty and impressive address, worthy of the occasion that called it forth, has rightly dwelt on the fact that it is the German Government, rather than the German people, that is responsible for the series of crimes committed by land and sea during this war. The German people, hitherto fed by their Government upon lies, will now begin to realize that it is the military caste which dominates them that has by its ruthless savagery roused against Germany the horror and indignation of the new, as well as the old, world. We may now hope that they will shake off the yoke and bring themselves, as the Russian people have done, into the fellowship of those free nations whose governments would not dare to perpetrate such crimes.

"Never has a better blow been struck for democratic freedom than that which America is now dealing to the last of the despotisms that remain in Europe."

Continued on Page 8.

PLAN THREE BILLION CREDIT

Government Likely to Need That Sum 10 Days After War Is Declared.

MEANS INCREASED TAXES

Lower Income Exemption and Higher Imposts on Profits Among the Probabilities.

ALSO LARGE BOND ISSUES

Purchase of Ships and Taking Over of German Vessels Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A proud and elated Cabinet surrounded the President this afternoon and discussed plans for waging a successful war against Germany.

The Cabinet had reason to be proud and elated. All through the day its members and the President had been receiving messages, some oral, others by telegraph, that showed the patriotic depths to which the country had been stirred by the war address delivered to Congress by Mr. Wilson last night. It was evident that a united country backed the belligerent attitude of the Administration.

In the satisfaction that came from this knowledge the President and his official advisers gave consideration to measures for bringing an end to the Prussian autocracy, feeling that the nation would stand behind them in formulating a program of aggressive hostile action. They realized that the war was not to be a mere struggle for reprisal against Germany for sinking American merchant ships and causing the loss of American lives. The situation, in President Wilson's view, had gone beyond the sinking of ships. That issue, in his opinion, has been relegated to the background. His position is that the trouble between Germany and the United States has already developed into the issue of democracy against autocracy.

Not Ready for War Before.

The President, it is understood, feels that if he had let the nation go to war at the time the Lusitania was sunk a great error would have been made. The country, he holds, was not then ready for war, psychologically, and, of course, not in a military sense. Cross currents were at work. Diverse feelings growing out of the fact that America is a great melting pot of humanity would have interfered with united opinion and action. It was said that the President believed that while the country might have entered the war with enthusiasm on account of the indignant horror aroused by the act of Germany in sending the big Cunard liner to the bottom with the loss of more than a hundred American lives, there was likely to have been a reaction that would not have been well for the conduct of the conflict. But by waiting the country came to realize the inhumanity of German methods and to understand that the United States had a great mission to perform in battling against a merciless autocracy that sought to substitute its offensive system for the rule of the people that was the foundation of the American Government.

It was in the belief that this sentiment had come to prevail in the United States that the President went before Congress last night and called on the National Legislature to make war on Germany. That he made no error of judgment was shown by the reception he received at the Capitol and the enthusiastic response that has come today from the press and the people.

To Purchase Allied Bonds.

The President and his Cabinet are greatly interested in the scope and character of measures that they believe should be taken to carry out the President's recommendation in his address to Congress of an extension to the Entente Governments "of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs." It has already been determined, and the French Government is understood to acquiesce, that there shall be no outright gift of money to France as a mark of American appreciation of French help in the past. The plan which appears to be most attractive to the Administration contemplates, it is said, the issue of United States bonds and the employment of the money obtained from their sale in purchase of war bonds issued by the allied Governments. There is a big financial problem in this.

While at first glance it would seem to be an easy matter for the United States Government to issue bonds drawing the low rates of interest usual on American Governmental loans—3 per cent. being a good rate—and use the proceeds of the sale in buying French Government bonds at 5 per cent., thus insuring it a profit, the tendency of this practice would be to force investors to show preference for the French bonds. As a result the United States 3 per cents.

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No War Declaration or Step Against Us, Says Berlin, But U-Boat Warfare on All Shipping Will Go On

BERLIN, April 3, (via London, Wednesday, April 4:)—The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" address to Congress reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning.

It is declared here that there will be no change in the German attitude, even if Congress adopts President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since Feb. 1, but this, the officials assert, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral.

It is also stated that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals. But Germany expects that the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

LONDON, April 3.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says that reports reach there from Berlin that the German Government contemplates sending to all neutrals a protest against the (then expected) American declaration that a state of war with Germany exists.

It is hoped in Germany, the dispatch says, that the protest will influence South American republics, as it will denounce President Wilson's policy as perilous to the neutrality of the republics of Central and South America.

Britain Acclaims American Aid; Commons Cheer Wilson's Name

All Classes Are Stirred to Enthusiasm by the President's Address to Congress—See "Union of Hearts" in the Common Fight for Liberty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—From the Prime Minister down all ranks of the British democracy have been stirred to the depths of feeling by the declaration which the President of the United States made on behalf of the American Nation. "Hands across the sea" is no longer an adequate expression of the relationship between the two great English-speaking peoples. It is now a union of hearts forged by the bonds of a common fight for liberty and justice, the rights of small nations, and the cause of the common people.

There are few, if any, outward signs of rejoicing in London. Some people expected to see flags break out all over town. But the British metropolis hasn't acquired Berlin's fondness for displaying bunting, and even American business houses in the main have refrained from any demonstration. Everywhere, however, there is gladness of heart and animation of spirit. "It's a great day" is the common phrase heard in all quarters, high and low, in the Government palaces of Whitehall and on the tops of Strand omnibuses.

King George will undoubtedly himself give expression to his sentiments, for he has inherited all the democratic instincts of his father, Edward VII., who admired America and on numberless occasions spoke to Americans of his liking for their country and its liberty-loving institutions. His present Majesty's public utterances in regard to the new situation will of course be governed by the protocol, but it may be predicted that the King before many days are past will show how heartily he is in sympathy with the free democracies within the British Empire.

No Fear of Half-Hearted Warfare.

Dispatches from Washington, even of recent date, had left some impression that American participation in the war would be on a scale of limited liability. All apprehension on that score has been removed by the stirring words with which the President's address closed. His survey of what constitutes the best interests of the United States is regarded here as displaying a great statesman's breadth of view. Particular satisfaction is felt at his reference to "the wisdom of interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the material they can obtain only from us or by our assistance." In some quarters it is believed that America's participation in the war brings peace easily nearer.

The terms of the President's declaration, coupled with the fact that war is proposed against Germany alone, and not against Austria-Hungary, has led to the belief that the United States will not subscribe to the Allies' peace terms of Dec. 30, although there is no fundamental reason why it should not do so, especially now as recent events in Russia have made the revision of one particular feature of those peace terms more than a possibility. The internationalization of the Dardanelles is, according to many leaders of Russian opinion, a sufficient solution of the problem of Russia's access to the open seas which the Romanoff dynasty wanted to translate into Russian ownership of the strait with the occupation of Constantinople. With some revision in this and one or two other particulars of the allied peace terms, America might heartily associate herself with the spirit of that declaration.

So far as the compact of London is concerned, there is general expectation that America will be wholly in accordance with it, even if the necessity of affixing her signature to that memorable document does not arise.

The idea that peace may come almost at once is not held in responsible quarters. Herr Ballin's prophecy and the suggestions of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger are regarded as possibly preliminary to some new peace manoeuvre by the Central Powers, but even those people here who most believe in a change of heart of the German people consider that the German Government is still strong enough to suppress its translation into acts. Peace offers may be made by Germany, but the general opinion will be deceived if they are anything but illusory.

I find that practically the only people who are sanguine about early peace are those who have throughout the war held the theory that it was the German Government's plan to provoke America to war so as to save the face of the Hohenzollerns. The message is taken to show clearly that machinations of that sort will have scant chance of success.

Commons Applauds Wilson Address.

LONDON, April 3.—A storm of applause was aroused in the House of Commons today by mention of President Wilson's address to Congress. Sir Henry Dalziel asked Andrew Bonar Law whether he was in a position to give any information as to the decision of the American Congress in regard to war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied:

"I have just received a telegram from our Ambassador in Washington, in which, after referring to the speech of President Wilson, he adds that in his opinion it was well received by Congress and he expected the authority asked for would be given."

When President Wilson's name was mentioned the members applauded, and they cheered again when the Chancellor told them what the Ambassador had cabled.

It is understood that Premier Lloyd George proposes to attend the session of the House of Commons for the purpose of making a reference to the entry of the United States into the war, when the Congressional debate justifies such action.

LONDON PRESS REJOICES.

Pays High Tribute to Wilson and Hails New "Brothers in Arms."

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—That the British press regards the entry of America as one of the most momentous events of the war is shown in the importance attached to President Wilson's address and the praise accorded his statesmanship.

The Daily Chronicle, giving its editorial on this subject the unusual honor of leaded type and double-column breadth, with the caption "America at War: Wilson's Magnificent Appeal," says:

"It is impossible to read President Wilson's speech without being struck by its statesmanlike breadth and elevation of tone. His long patience and caution, his determination to advance no faster than the mass of opinion in his country, only render more impressive his final crossing of the Rubicon. The moral effect of such a person, made with a nation of 90,000,000 behind it, must be great throughout the world."

A "Great Historic Document."

The Daily Express says:

"The President's speech will always be regarded as one of the great historic documents of the great war. The lofty dignity of his language adds to the impressiveness of the enunciation of international idealism. America is entering the war for the one specific purpose of destroying Potsdam. If the President's speech means anything, it means that American will never treat with the Kaiser and will resolutely oppose any peace that leaves the Hohenzollern on the German throne."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial under the caption of "No Peace with the Hohenzollerns," says:

"President Wilson's speech will stand beside Lincoln's greatest speeches for its gravity and pathos. It is in effect an appeal to the American people to take up the task for which Lincoln laid down his life, for the issue is today as it was in 1861 and 1864, freedom, though it would be a sovereign injustice to compare the South, whose soldiers fought like gentlemen, with the Kaiser's murderous myrmidons. The President's speech is a plain warning that pirates shall hereafter hang in Execution Dock under condemnation of the whole world."

The Daily Mail argues that the destruction of Prussian militarism requires that the German people themselves must be set free, adding, "Though, to tell the truth, they show no desire or aptitude for freedom, and therefore the despots who inoculated

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"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 340 B'way.—Advt.

SENATE PRESSES FOR ACTION

Continuous Session Ordered When Action Is Temporarily Halted.

WILL BEGIN AT 10 A.M. TODAY

Norris and Gronna May Help La Follette Filibuster, but Cannot Win, Even Without Closure.

ONLY 6 IN ANTI-WAR PARTY

House, Almost Unanimous for Declaration, May Act at Once Unless Senate Hurries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House waits on the Senate; the Senate waits on Senator Robert Marion La Follette of Madison, Wis.

The President last night called upon Congress to declare war against the enemy that has waged war upon the United States, and the Senate and the House are eager to make such an instant response to that request that it will impress and thrill the other nations with the spectacle of this united country rousing itself like a strong man after slumber and shaking its invincible locks. But when the two bodies attempted to give this impressive demonstration to the world, Senator Robert Marion La Follette of Madison, Wis., outvoted them and decided that he would permit no such action to be taken until tomorrow. Nor will he permit it then if he can help it.

Under the rules, objection by a single Senator sufficed to prevent for twenty-four hours consideration of the resolution declaring war, and to that extent of time Senator La Follette was enabled to hold the Senate and the House powerless altogether. He cannot prevent the resolution being taken up tomorrow, but he can filibuster to thrust another day in between the President's request and the granting of it, and another day after that, if his personal strength can hold out.

Under the decision of the Democratic steering committee today to hold the Senate in continuous session tomorrow till the resolution declaring war is adopted, the new rule of closure in the Senate cannot be invoked to prevent filibustering speeches. One closure rule requires that one day's notice in writing shall be given of any intention to impose restrictions on members, so, as the Senate will sit continuously, the "day" will not elapse before the resolution reaches a final vote. In order to invoke the closure rule, at least an adjournment would have to be taken before a final vote in order to let a new legislative day begin.

Senator La Follette will have some supporters, who will help him in this filibustering, probably Norris of Nebraska and Gronna of North Dakota, perhaps also Vardaman of Mississippi and Lane of Georgia. Stone of Missouri will speak, but not filibuster, and the two remaining members of the "group of willful men," Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, have gone over to the majority.

Filibustering Power Limited.

Senator La Follette can do this under the rules; it may be, however, that he cannot for other reasons. One is that he may not get support enough from followers who are less indifferent to the voice of the nation than he. He cannot talk forever, nor even as long as some famous filibusters have done. In his most famous filibusters he had friends to "spell" him and the whole bag of filibustering tricks, now limited by the Senate rules. A filibuster has got to talk all the time and keep on the subject, and he cannot rest himself by making motions and getting rollcalls. La Follette looks like a strong man physically, but he has not such a throat and chest for filibustering as Tom Carter of Montana had, and five hours of straight talking would take a good deal out of him.

For the others, Norris is the only one likely to be lengthy. All desire to win fame as a filibuster is gone out of Stone; his speech will not take five minutes. Vardaman has to be short; he writes his speeches out so as to be sure to get his poetical quotations right, and he cannot talk without quoting poetry or quote it correctly without writing it down, and no man can filibuster with a manuscript. Neither Lane nor Gronna is much use in a filibuster.

The Democratic steering committee, as soon as La Follette raised the black flag, met it with the resolution ordaining that when it met at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the Senate should stay continuously in session, without adjournment or recess, or until the resolution declaring war was acted upon.

Thereupon Senator Martin of Virginia and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Democratic and Republican floor leaders, sent a letter to every member of the Senate requesting him to

be in his seat at 10 o'clock in the morning and prepared to stay there.

Therefore, it seems probable that by the small hours of Thursday morning the fillbuster will be worn out and the declaration of war, demanded by the President on Monday night, will be passed. As soon as it is it will go to the House and go through that body like a fire.

Wisconsin Man's Aim Is Delay.

However long the declaration of war may be delayed, it will achieve the object of Senator La Follette, for that object is not to defeat the declaration but to delay it so as to destroy the effect in the eyes of Germany and the Allies of an instant response by Congress to the President's appeal. Indeed, he has accomplished that object already, and every additional hour is, in his eyes, merely so much to the good.

When he averted with his single hand the presentation to the world of the spectacle of the representatives of the people responding instantly to the President's call to their patriotism, the sardonic grin which he wears habitually now deepened into a smile of real triump. Even if the Senate succeeds in acting tomorrow on the resolution, which it was almost unanimously impatient to pass today, that triumph in his eyes will remain. He has managed to give what, in the minds of foreigners who do not understand our system, will seem a hesitation or apathy or indifference to the action of Congress. They do not know that there is no such apathy or indifference. The inspired German newspaper utterances, and even the official utterance of German statesmen in the last two months, have all sought to give the impression that it is Wilson's war-lust which is forcing America into the conflict against the wishes of what Zimmermann calls "the great mass of American people."

Even a single day's delay in acting upon his recommendation reinforces the plausibility of that carefully fostered impression in Germany and each additional day or hour of it adds still more; so that today, after he had forced the Senate to adjourn without action the fierce smile which habitually adorns the face of Senator Robert Marion La Follettee became, for once, almost a happy one. He went straight from the Senate to his room down in the cellar of the Senate wing, an inaccessible cavern of a room reached by many winding ways underground, and there he plunged at once into conferences with pacifists, male and female, over the next move in his campaign.

Yet La Follette, whose aim is not the defeat of the declaration but purely one of moral effect, did not accomplish quite all he hoped for. He aimed to thwart the appearance of a ready and hearty response to the President's call to arms, and this he did by objecting to the consideration of the declaration of war for twenty-four hours. How this factitious appearance of apathy and indifference would be greatly increased if the Senate should, after the declaration of war had been thus airily tossed aside, proceed nonchalantly with the consideration of other business, bills to build dams or deepen creeks, as if it had not a care on its mind or a thought of anything like war.

Martin Bars All Other Business.

But from presenting such a spectacle as this in the eyes of the world the Senate was saved by the energy of Senator Martin. He instantly saw the design, and declared that though the Senate has been thwarted in its attempt to consider the declaration of war, it would be allowed to consider no other business whatever until it had disposed of that declaration, and therefore he moved that the Senate, which had been in session only an hour, adjourn instantly, without the transaction of a single item of business, until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Incredible as it may seem, there was one Senator, McCumber of North Dakota, a worthy man of good motives and perfectly patriotic, who started to ask, in the usual way and as if the eve of war were nothing more than New Year's Eve or any other eve, if the Senator would not suspend his motion for a moment while he asked consideration for—but he never had a chance to tell what for.

Senator Martin cut him short with a roar like a wounded bull. "I will not yield to any Senator for any business of any sort whatever until this resolution has been disposed of," he cried; and the good McCumber, a little puzzled and hurt, but looking as if something was beginning to dawn on him, sat down gradually.

So to this extent, at least, La Follette did not achieve his full purpose. The Senate did not declare war, but neither did it pass that subject for a cozy, prosy debate on some bill to extend the powers of some bureau or to grant somebody a pension. It was made helpless, but it was not made to look undignified; and with this partial triumph La Follette was forced to content himself.

Resolution Strengthened by Changes.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had met in the forenoon to take up the resolution declaring war. It was amended in two particulars; and in both it was strengthened. It pledged all the resources of the country to the war, and instead of authorizing the President to put the country into "state of defense" it directed him to employ all the resources of the Government "to carry on war." The committee was unanimous in favor of the declaration of war except for one vote.

That was the vote of its Chairman, William J. Stone of Missouri. He voted against any declaration of war; and once again the committee, at this stage of the war the most important in Congress, was forced to set its Chairman aside and intrust the conduct of a matter of tremendous public import to the management on the floor of the Senate of one of the rank and file of its membership. Again, as in the closing days of the last Congress, the man who was thus directed to take upon himself the Chairman's duties, while the Chairman sat silent, was Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska.

Senator Hitchcock sent the resolution, as amended, to the printer, with instructions to lay everything else aside and rush it, for he expected La Follette to raise the point that it should not be passed until it had been printed, so that everybody could see it. But without waiting for the printing, Hitchcock took a manuscript copy into the Senate and began, for the Committee on Foreign Relations, the conduct of the most important business that committee has had to discharge since the United States became a nation. The other members of the committee followed him, all save the Chairman, William J. Stone. He took up his hat and left the committee room, but he did not go to the Senate chamber; he went away somewhere to be by himself, and no one asked him where he was going.

La Follette Quick to Object.

Senator Hitchcock read the resolution and asked unanimous consent for a suspension of the rules and its immediate consideration. Immediately from his seat in the front row, in the centre of the Senate Chamber, there rose the figure of Senator La Follette.

"I ask," he said, "that the joint resolution go over for the day under the rule; and I object to the request for unanimous consent."

Senator Hitchcock suggested that if his objection was on the ground that the resolution had not been printed, he could assure him that "within five minutes the printed copy will be on the desk of each Senator." He wanted to smoke La Follette out; but La Follette had not the slightest objection to being smoked out, and had no intention of concealing his real purpose under any innocent guise. He said with great clearness of enunciation and crispness of voice:

"I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution under the rule which requires it to go over for one day."

In other words, he scorned to give any reason for his action except that he had the right to take it under the rules. His defiance was so flat that Senator Martin, the Democratic leader, sprang to his feet and took the matter out of Hitchcock's hands. The action he intended to take was a parliamentary one, and had nothing to do with foreign relations. Martin's desk is also in the front and near the centre, and he faced La Follette as he began:

"Of course it is in the power of the Senator from Wisconsin to carry this resolution over until tomorrow, and he has had too much experience to make it necessary for me to allude to the momentous consequences which are involved—"

"Oh, Mr. President," broke in La Follette, "I do not think it is quite in conformity with the practice of the Senate to lecture a Senator who asks for one day's time on a resolution of this importance. I ask for the regular order."

This is the parliamentary way of choking a Senator off. But Martin, disclaiming any intention to lecture La Follette, started to say, "I have a right to call the attention of the Senate and the Senator himself to the momentous consequences involved in this joint resolution—"

Again La Follette choked him off.

"I think I realize them quite as fully as he does," he said, turning on Martin his peculiarly exasperating smile. "I ask for the regular order."

Martin tried again. "The joint resolution goes over, of course, but I have a right to make some comments on this situation—" The sentence was cut in two again; he had no such right.

"I have asked for the regular order," interrupted La Follette with sarcastic emphasis, "and I ask for a ruling upon the request."

"No comments are permissible now," ruled the Vice President.

Galleries Applaud Martin's Move.

Martin stepped toward La Follette and raised his voice till it rang.

"Right here," he cried, "I desire to say that I do not believe the Senate ought to proceed to the consideration of any other matter until this momentous question is disposed of, and I therefore move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

Then from the silent galleries there burst forth such a thunder of applause as the Senate has not heard in years. It began to decrease, and then it burst forth again with renewed violence. It was all in flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate, where not even a handclap is permitted; but down on the floor of the august body itself Senator John Sharp Williams was standing by Martin's side in the front row, applauding with all his might.

When at last the unaccustomed demonstration had ceased, Senator McCumber arose with his request that Senator Martin allow him to put through a bill he fancied a good deal before pressing his motion to adjourn, and received the answer already quoted. Then Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, requested the chair to warn the galleries against applause, which the Vice President did. He then put Senator Martin's adjournment motion, and the leaders went into committee and arranged for a continuous session of the Senate, without rest, recess, or intermission, from 10 o'clock tomorrow morning until war has been declared. And while they were conferring on the street floor of the Capitol on the way to save the nation from undeserved imputation of being laggardly to meet the President's call to arms, Senator Robert Marion La Follette, far underground below their feet, in a little cubbyhole of a room in the sub-basement reached by a labyrinth, was busily whispering cheek by jowl with a dozen pacifists.

Don't Expect to Need Closure.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senate leaders stated that they did not expect to need to invoke the closure rule adopted by the Senate at the recent session to prevent fillbustering. They are hopeful that by holding continuous sessions beginning tomorrow, they can reach a vote on the war resolution Thursday or Friday.

Senator La Follette said today that he expected that there would be "quite a little debate."

"I don't know," he went on, "they may shut me off. They did once, you know, when I expected to speak."

HOUSE WILL WAIT ON SENATE AWHILE

But if Senators Delay Action Representatives May Rush War Resolution Through.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—After the thrill incident to the reading of the President's war message to Congress last night, the House today adopted an attitude of waiting upon the Senate to consider the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs held an informal conference this morning and reached an agreement to wait upon developments in the Senate. At tha ttime it was expected that the resolution would be considered in the upper chamber today. Subsequently came word that Senator La Follette had blocked temporarily the consideration of the resolution in the Senate, but the House Committee did not reconvene.

If the Senate should show a disposition early tomorrow to expedite the passage of the resolution, the House Committee probably will defer action pending the receipt of the resolution. There is little doubt that the House Committee and the House itself will accept the modified resolution as reported today by the Foreign Relations Committee, and which reads as follows:

Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

This resolution is regarded as somewhat stronger than the Martin and Flood resolutions, as originally introduced yesterday, in that by it "all of the resources of the country" are pledged by Congress toward the successful termination of the war. The amended resolution also authorizes and directs the employment of the "entire naval and military forces of the United States," instead of directing the President to use "the resources" of the country, without specific reference to the army and navy.

Representative Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said late today:

"We decided to wait until tomorrow morning to hold our meeting. By that time it probably will be apparent what course the Senate will pursue and matters may be expedited, if the House considers the resolution as approved by the Senate. If the Senate delays adoption of the resolution, the House probably will proceed to act independently."

The House passed today under suspension of the rules the $2,000,000 General Deficiency Appropriation bill, which failed in the Senate because of the fillbuster. The determination of the House to proceed immediately to repass the four appropriation bills, which failed to become law in the last Congress, was shown by the brief debate which preceded approval of the measure.

CONGRATULATIONS BY HARVEY

Political Foes Vie with Friends in Messages to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Today has seen a remarkable number of telegrams and messages pouring into the White House from all parts of the country pledging support and loyalty to the President in the war now about to begin. Republicans and Democrats alike, political foes as well as friends of the President, have joined in the chorus of praise and congratulation to Mr. Wilson.

Colonel George Harvey, editor of The North American Review, who helped in procuring the nomination of President Wilson at Baltimore in 1912, and whose subsequent break with the President made him one of Mr. Wilson's sharpest opponents in the campaign last Fall, sent this telegram today to Secretary Tumulty:

"A great message of patriotism, evidencing masterful leadership based upon mutual faith of the President in his country and of the country in its President. I was confident as one could be, but even so, I was not prepared for so splendid a realisation. For the nation it is glorious; for patriots, inspiring; for President, noble."

Colonel Harvey's telegram, Colonel Roosevelt's call at the White House today, and Senator Lodge's warm words of congratulation of yesterday are only a few indications of the reconciliation between political opponents in the face of the impending crisis. The countless manifestations of unanimity of sentiment which reached the White House today were described by one official as a veritable love feast.

Besides the telegrams from prominent men, one message received particular notice at the White House. It was from a little girl in Pennsylvania, and it read as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: My papa told us that we're soon going to have war, and you will need money and men. Mr. and my twin sister, Louise, have $1.80 in postal stamps. You can have them. My papa is going to war when you need him. God bless you! We are 8 years old."

FEW WILL OPPOSE WAR.

Six the Probable Senate Maximum—House Total May Be Smaller.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Wilson's address to Congress last night, with its burning denunciation of the German Government, has fused all parties into a united whole for the vigorous prosecution of war. A few individuals here and there still hold out against a declaration of war, but there is no distinction to be found today in expressions of Republicans and Democrats approving the address. Many even of the pronounced and admitted pacifists have decided that the time is come to remove all obstacles from the path of a united country defending its rights against German aggression.

The most important and significant change of mind is that of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, next to Chairman Stone the ranking Democrat of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Hitchcock has not been exactly a pacifist, and he actively handled the Armed Neutrality bill in the last session when Mr. Stone refused to support it. But he has been opposed to war, and until he heard the President's address last night, with its revelations of German duplicity in many quarters, still thought that war could be averted. He is now convinced that all division must cease, and will support the President's policy to the utmost. Today he handled on the floor of the Senate the resolution declaring war.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a radical Republican, who delayed and opposed the Armed Neutrality bill, is expected to vote for a declaration of war, and his colleague, Mr. Kenyon, who did not sign the manifesto indorsing the Armed Neutrality bill, is expected to vote for war.

Only six Senators are expected to vote against the resolution, though there may be some effort in other quarters to amend it so as to avoid foreign alliances. The six are equally divided between Republicans and Democrats—La Follettte of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans, and Stone of Missouri, Lane of Oregon, and Vardaman of Mississippi, Democrats.

The same change has affected most of the pacifists in the House, so that some persons think that Shackleford of Missouri and London, the New York Socialist, may cast the only votes against war. Others figure, however, that the opposition may muster twelve to twenty votes. Mr. McLemore of Texas, author of the resolution to keep Americans off belligerent ships, will support the President's demand for war, as will such pacifists as Sherwood of Ohio, Hensley of Missouri, and Decker of Missouri.

"I probably will vote for the resolution," said Mr. Hensley. "I don't want to say or do anything that could be understood by anybody as favoring any country that is against my country. If war must come, every man should stand as a unit."

"Now that a state of war is upon us," said Mr. McLemore, "I think we should stand together and support the President. This is not the time to make moves for keeping out of war. That time was a year or a month ago."

Senator Hitchcock made this statement:

"The President's address presents a masterly review of recent events which have combined to force war upon the United States. I have been opposed to war and have done what I could to avert it. Even within a few days I have sought to dissuade the President from recommending it. All has been in vain. His address contains revelations of facts which he has heretofore kept from the public, but which he was forced to consider in reluctantly reaching his conclusion that the German Government by its acts has forced a state of war upon us.

"War is now inevitable, and the only question is whether the country will go into it strong and united or divided and crippled. Under these circumstances I must stand for strength and unity. I cannot justify a vote against war, which would indicate a divided country. There will be a few vain votes against it in each house, and I do not criticise those who cast them, but I shall stand by the President, who has tried so long to preserve peace and who only now abandons it because he finds it impossible."

Prominent Senators of all factions warmly indorsed the President's address. Senator Hiram Johnston of California, a Progressive Republican, said:

"The Republic has spoken through the President, and I follow the flag."

Senator Phelan of California, a Democrat, said:

"I think the President has impressed the Senate with the desire to strengthen his hands in every way to vindicate American rights, to thwart intrigues and plots which have threatened to destroy the nation. The message holds out to Germany, as well as to Russia, the same freedom that America enjoys. The war in a sense is a war for the benefit of the German people."

PEACE STRAW VOTE A CANARD.

American League of California Contradicts Federation Propaganda.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—Our attention has been called to a news item on April 2 in The New York Sun to the effect that the Emergency Peace Federation announced a telegram from California stating that an informal straw vote of California showed 95% for peace.

No such straw vote has been conducted, so far as can be learned. No newspaper here noted it. The statement is absolutely false, and is in keeping with a futile advertising campaign conducted by the Peace Federation attempting to appeal to an assumed poltroonery in the West.

California stands with the nation behind the President and Congress in the prosecution of the just war of democracy against Prussian militarism.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.

ROCKEFELLER PRAISES WILSON

Says We Must All Stand Behind the President in Present Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—The hour has arrived for Americanism as a unit to stand behind the President in this hour of national peril, declared John D. Rockefeller, as he walked up and down the platform beside his train at the Union Station here this afternoon.

He was emphatic in his declaration that the true test of Americanism would come with the present crisis. "We must all stand behind the President, regardless of consequences," he said. "Party, racial, and religious differences must be sunk into the melting pot of the common cause, harmonious patriotism.

"A state of war already practically exists with Germany, German U-boats are sinking American ships without regard to cargo, lives, nationality, or property values, as recklessly as any pirate of the days of the Spanish Main. And American vessels are being compelled to arm themselves to stand off this meanace."

He inquired for the latest bulletins from Washington on the situation, and expressed concern when told that the passage of the resolution declaring a state of war existing had been forced to hold over until tomorrow.

CABINET HURRIES ARMY-NAVY PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

would not be successful probably. The problem is expected to be worked out soon in a satisfactory way.

There is also to be the closest co-operation between the military forces of the United States and those of the Entente Governments as soon as a state of war is formally recognized by the United States.

Need $3,000,000,000 Credit.

As for raising additional revenue to carry on the war, nothing can be accomplished until Congress has adopted the pending war resolutions and President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo have had the opportunity of consulting the leaders of the House, the body in which all measures affecting the revenue must originate.

In his address to Congress the President said the measures he recommended would involve the "granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation." According to the understanding of well-informed Congressmen, the Government will need credits of about three billion dollars ten days after war has been declared. This amount will be intended to cover all manner of expenditures, including the purchase of bonds of Entente Governments, the equipment of the greatly increased land and naval forces, the purchase of ships for transportation and naval auxiliary purposes, and perhaps as much as $100,000,000 for improving and extending the coast defenses and the defense of the Panama Canal.

No decision has been reached by the Government as to what action shall be taken with reference to the German merchant ships which took refuge in American ports at the outbreak of the European war. Decision appears to depend, according to the guarded statements of officials, on the interpretation placed on the existing treaty between the United States and the Prussian Kingdom for safeguarding the rights and property of the nationals of one country in the territory of the other in case of war. One problem involved is the disposition of the crews of the German vessels in the event that the ships are taken over by the United States.

As the President said in his address, there is no desire to act otherwise than kindly to German subjects in the United States, and it is understood that this principle will be applied to the German merchant sailors of the refuge ships if circumstances will permit. One phase of the problem is that these Germans cannot be admitted to the United States without virtual violation of the immigration laws. At the same time the Government might not desire to hold them as prisoners, and it goes without saying that it would not feel easy if they were allowed to go at large on American territory. But these are minor considerations alongside of the main question of the disposition of the German ships.

Many of the German vessels have been put out of commission by the havoc wrought to their machinery by their officers and crews under instructions from the German Government. Much of the damage has been caused by filing off the projecting knobs of screws which hold the machinery in place. Through this means it is impossible to take the machinery apart to repair the damage, and it is probable that in some of the ships complete new machinery must be installed in order to make them fit for service. It is estimated that it will take from six to eight months to repair the damaged German vessels. This situation, however, is not as awkward as it seems, because American troops will not be ready for transportation to Europe before that time.

The first estimates of war expenses will include provision for greatly increasing the personnel of the navy and for the purchase of merchant vessels to be used as naval auxiliaries. This will call attention to the fact that there is only one hospital ship attached to the Atlantic fleet. The vessels of the Coast Guard and the Lighthouse Service will be transferred to the navy, together with their officers and men, when war is declared. Statutory authority to do this in time of war already exists. Legislation will be asked of Congress to enable the President to transfer the vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the navy.

Confronted by the great task of supplying revenue to meet war conditions, Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House today began a series of informal conferences on the revenue situation. A lowering of the income tax exemption is inevitable and a material increase in the excess profits tax, recently enacted, seems assured, regardless of what other steps may be taken to meet war conditions. But until the monetary demands of war conditions become known and it shall be determined the extent to which the United States is to enter the European war, there is no basis for revenue legislation. The House leaders regard a huge bond issue as a certainty. However, there is a disposition among legislators to agree with the President that the financial burdens of the war should not be put entirely upon future generations.

That a large part of the preparedness appropriations and the cost of actual participation in the war should be borne by the taxpayers of today is conceded by the members of the committee which is intrusted with the duty of providing ways and means for this country's part in the great world conflict.

No partisanship is expected in the consideration of revenue bills, once the United States has become a party to the war. For the time being, nevertheless, responsibility is upon the majority members of the House committee, and they ar obligated to frame a revenue bill, or a series of revenue bills, to meet the present emergency.

Kitchin in Line.

Democrats of the House committee are awaiting word from the White House or the Treasury Department concerning the requirements of the situation. It is probable that a series of conferences will be held between Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin of the House committee before the revenue bill is prepared.

Mr. Kitchin occupies an uncomfortable position as the United States nears war and its consequent demands. He has been an opponent of big appropriations for the army and navy. Until the President delivered his war message last night the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee had hoped the United States would keep out of the European war, and had worried over the taxation possibilities of the conflict. But now that war is at hand Mr. Kitchin will respond by aiding in the passage of any legislation that may be necessary for the prosecution of the struggle.

It is known that Mr. Kitchin believes that much of the necessary revenue should be raised by a heavy "excess profits" tax. The munitions manufacturers, he argues, have been making millions out of war contracts during the last three years, and it is regarded as certain that he will insist that the rates of the existing tax on profits shall be radically increased.

Beyond this the revenue plans are indefinite. It is admitted that there must be a bond issue, or several of them. That the income tax rates must be modified to meet war conditions is also accepted as a matter of fact. There is serious talk of reviving the stamp taxes of the Spanish-American War period.

MESSAGE GIVES JOY IN ROME.

Italians See in It the Greatest Moral Defeat of the Central Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 3.—Although the declaration of a state of war between America and Germany was foreseen, its announcement caused a greater sensation here than any other event since the beginning of the conflict. Great rejoicing is noticeable throughout the city, all persons eagerly reading the newspapers containing the report from Washington featured in big type.

Everybody feels that America's decision to take part in the war on the side of the Allies is the greatest moral defeat yet sustained by the Central Empires and that it will soon be followed by a material defeat.

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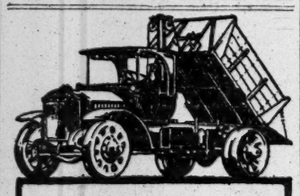
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★ ★
Business sack suits and town and country suits, for the young man, the middle aged and the man that grows old without relinquishing all of his earlier style ideals. In fabrics fashionable and appropriate—$20 to $48.
★ ★
Suits for week-ends, of cheviots and handwoven, imported Shetland wool tweeds—and our "Urban and Suburban Special" for golf, with both long trousers and knickerbockers.

Cutaway coats for Easter morning—the authentic models of the season, $25 to $40; and the "Stroller," a silk lined sack coat—$30—to be worn with neatly striped worsted trousers, $6 up.
★ ★
The season's new top hat, for the Easter parade; the soft hat of the hour, with a crepe Terai band; and stiff hats of latest English block.
★ ★
Gloves, Easter neckwear, consistent with the largest haberdashery business in America; and the most varied line in the city of Spring patterns in Manhattan Shirts.
Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Perfectly harmless Pleasant to take

Acts Like Magic

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

AMERICANS IN LONDON GLORY IN WAR OUTLOOK

Many Go to the Embassy and Consulate to Offer Their Services.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—Americans in London felt a thrill of patriotic pride today over the news from Washington that President Wilson had taken up the gage against Germany. Everywhere that Americans met in the metropolis they expressed themselves enthusiastically over the act of the President which meant that America was entering the war. In hotels and clubs, everywhere Americans congregated, only one voice was to be heard, and that of the heartiest support for the President in the step he had taken. The bulletin boards in the hotels announced the news received over the ticker, and crowds surrounded them all day long.

Thank God! We're going into this fight,' was the universal expression.

Americans who had felt months ago that the President had failed to act quickly enough in face of Germany's lawless conduct of the war were today heart and soul with him in right of his stirring war message to Congress.

At the American Embassy and Consulate excitement ran high. Ambassador Page was called upon by many prominent Americans who wanted to take his hand as the representative of the President, who had taken a step to put America on the side of right in the fight against Prussian militarism. They wanted to tell him that they were eager to go back to America and take up arms if the country needs them. All day long the embassy **was kept busy** answering telephonic inquiries as to the latest news from Washington.

Fully 100 Americans called to see Consel General Skinner, to urge him to send their names to Washington as of men ready to offer their services. Weeks ago Mr. Skinner started a list of Americans who were anxious to do military duty. This list has more than 500 names on it, and when war is declared Mr. Skinner will cable it on to Washington.

Americans who have been serving in the British Army as officers got into touch with Mr. Skinner today and expressed their readiness to serve as officers of and train the American unit which Skinner is organizing. Philip Klein, son of Charles Klein, the dramatist, who lost his life on the Lusitania, is a member of the unit.

The spirit of those calling at the embassy and consulate was one of supreme confidence that America's going into the war would tend to shorten it.

At both offices cables were received in the course of the day from the State Department, keeping the officials informed as to developments. At the Foreign Office intense satisfaction was expressed over President Wilson's message, which was described as marked by patriotism and the loftiest idealism. While there was nothing of an official character to be given out there, it was suggested to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent immediately after the declaration of war it was to be supposed that America would designate representatives to meet "the other allies" to determine upon the precise steps for the most practical aid to be given in warfare by sea and land. It is expected here that the Washington Government will send envoys to London where they will confer with representatives of all the Allies.

The American Chamber of Commerce today held a meeting at which it put itself at the disposal of the American Government to serve its interests in the war in any possible way.

There was a stirring scene this afternoon when the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." The crowd of 300 in the tea room at once arose and remained standing until the music stopped. America's national air was heard tonight in nearly every hotel and many theatres for the first time since the war began.

TO RESERVE WOOL SUPPLY.

Boston Association Votes to Hold Material for the Government.

BOSTON, April 3.—The entire supply of raw wool owned or controlled in this city, the largest wool market in the world, was ordered reserved for Government use by vote of the Boston Wool Trade Association at a special meeting today. The stock will be offered to the Government at the prices quoted yesterday, and each member of the association will furnish an inventory of their stock to a committee which will co-operate with the Government.

The effect of the vote, as stated in resolutions which the association adopted, will be that the members of the wool trade here will neither buy nor sell any wool now in this country or in transit here until further notice is received from the committee.

SANITOL
TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
Keeps the Teeth White and Healthy

BRITAIN INDORSES WILSON'S ADDRESS

Continued from Page 1.

the German people with the passion for slaughter and cruelty must be removed."

The Mail credits the American people with complete disinterestedness in the course they are about to adopt, and hails as one of the most glorious events of history the coming of America into line with other free peoples.

Summoned to War for an Ideal.

The Times editorially views President Wilson's action as "an event which is certain to influence the destinies of mankind on both sides of the Atlantic for a generation to come," and adds: "None greater, except the war itself, has happened since the French Revolution shattered the traditions of feudalism in Europe. The cause in which America draws the sword and the grounds on which the President justifies the momentous step he has taken are auguries that the final outcome will be for the happiness and welfare of mankind. We doubt if in all history a great community has ever been summoned to war on grounds so largely ideal."

The Morning Post says: "The President and the American people serve the world's highest interest by proving that there is such a thing as solidarity of civilization." It compares the address to Congress in dignity and force with the most historic declarations of Lincoln, and says that America may rest assured that never were friends in need more heartily welcomed.

The Daily News, in an editorial commenting on the tremendous shock which President Wilson's address is likely to produce in Germany and the immense value to the Entente of having at their command the unrivalled inventive genius and industrial energies of the Americans, says:

"We should, however, convey a wholly false impression if we suggested that the emotion created in this country by the President's speech is due to its bearing on the war. It is due to something deeper. It was in response to an appeal as noble and as moving as any ever addressed to sons of men. In this great utterance we seem to hear at least the authentic voice of humanity stating the issue, pronouncing judgment, and awakening the conscience of the world to the mighty things at stake. Never before in history have there been two such declarations as those recently made in Russia and Washington. Deed has answered to deed, and across the sundering ocean the democracy of America clasps hands with the democracy of Russia, freed at last from the gyves of centuries."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial describing President Wilson's address as a "new declaration of rights," says:

"Never did the ruler of a State speak with greater dignity. We have been proud of the sacrifices we have made, but this nation and those associated with it will be prouder today in the knowledge of this latest noble vindication of the purpose of the Allies. Several months ago President Wilson urged the formation of a league of peace. Today he stands forth as the prophet of a league of honor—a confederation of democracies determined at all costs to enforce the salvation of the human race from serfdom."

The comment in yesterday afternoon's papers paid high tribute to President Wilson and America. The Westminster Gazette said:

"The stirring words with which the President's address closes should remove all hope on the enemy's part and all fear on the part of the Allies that America, having made her choice, will pursue it halfheartedly. It is no limited liability warfare she offers. She sees from the beginning that in this war all must go in, all risks be run, all liabilities accepted. She comes as a great ally with immense reserves of man-power to be used, as she tells us, without stint to supplement and fortify the heavily-drained resources of the other nations who are fighting in the same cause."

Declaring that Prussian militarism had taught the world in this war the lesson that it was impossible to live with such a neighbor as Germany, The Westminster Gazette said that America "has come to this conclusion at the fortunate moment when the Russian revolution had completed the circle of self-governing nations and made them one in form and system, as well as in theory and ideals. Let us say in answer, that we who are in the thick of the fight take the message which comes to us from across the Atlantic as an immense access of strength and encouragement in a good fight."

Hailed as "Brothers in Arms."

Under the heading, "Brothers in Arms," The Pall Mall Gazette said of President Wilson's speech:

"It is a great satisfaction to be joined thus with the nation carrying so much of our blood in a crusade worthy of its best traditions and ours."

"German statesmen," said The Globe, "have scornfully affected to regard the entrance of the United States as negligible. We can safely leave them to find out their mistake. In the meantime we are content to stand shoulder to shoulder with the land of the free in the greatest battle for freedom the world has ever seen."

In a long editorial The Evening Standard said:

"The German Government has done a very mad thing in forcing the United States into the ranks of its enemies."

"A second Lincoln; a Lincoln Inaugural. In these simple words," said The Evening Star, "our emotions find expression as we read the majestic closing words of President Wilson's message. We are not ashamed to say that these words are destined to echo through the ages and to be read by free men with grateful hearts. They fill our eyes with tears of pride and gratitude. * * * Here and now the future of humanity is being shaped and moulded for all time.

"Greatest Victory Since War Began."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—The Manchester Guardian says:

"The speech of President Wilson is our greatest victory since the war began, and we are unreservedly proud and thankful that it should have been made. Every sentence in his past speeches that has been criticised here and in his own country adds to the splendor of the victory.

"When we were at war with Napoleon the United States came in at the end against us. The war against Germany has brought her in on our side. The differences between then and now are eloquent of the justice of our cause and that America should have waited and pondered so long before deciding adds immensely to the weight of her conemnation of Germany's rulers."

BRITISH LEADERS APPLAUD.

Wilson's Action Regarded as One of the Most Momentous in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—Englishmen vie with one another in expressing their admiration for the patriotism and statesmanship of President Wilson's address to Congress. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here presents the comments of some eminent leaders of British opinion:

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND:

"In my opinion the statement that appears in today's papers that President Wilson has asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany is by far the most grave and far-reaching pronouncement that has been made since the early days of the war. Should Congress support and indorse President Wilson's motion, then a huge step toward the termination of the war will have been taken. If the United States whole-heartedly support President Wilson it is almost impossible to gauge the amount of active and passive help which they can give to the Allies. The resources of America are gigantic. Vast quantities of men, money, and material are at her disposal, and with a united and resolute country at his back President Wilson can render enormous assistance to the Allies by her fleet work, by financial support, and in many other ways.

"Personally I have always felt that President Wilson was singularly well advised not to urge the United States to take an active share in this fearful war till he was sure he would have the whole vast force of that country at his back, and also not till preliminary steps had been taken to effect some necessary organization among the forces of his country, both civil and military. He has now, as far as it is possible for me to judge, secured the one and gone far toward carrying out the other of these objects. Consequently he has chosen this moment to move, and that move may prove the one to decide this gigantic conflict. We have read how in the past, when America has once put her shoulder to the wheel of war, she has never desisted till she has rolled it whither she desired, and in the present case, as she has decided to throw in her lot with those who are fighting for the cause of freedom, of justice, of truth, and national honor, she will not cease to fight on the side of the Allies till she has helped finally to compel Germany and Austria to accept terms which will for ages bring to the civilized world peace, prosperity, and national happiness."

The Right Hon. HERBERT SAMUEL, former Home Secretary:

"With thankful hearts we grasp hands with the sister democracy of the west, our comrade now in the fight against the last stronghold of militarism and autocracy. With her powerful help it will surely be overthrown and mankind set free to live at last in peace and brotherhood."

Lord BLYTHE:

"Much as the Allies welcome the coming in of America on account of her material strength, they welcome still more the adhesion of the great republic because it affords to the whole civilized world abundant confirmation of the fact that the Allies have been fighting right against might, and for the common cause of humanity."

The Biggest Thing in History.

HARTLEY WITHERS, a well-known economist:

"It is the biggest thing in history. Hitherto the United States have led the world in rapidity of internal development and openness of the upward road to all citizens, unrestricted by feudal and social bars. Now America takes her place as champion of international right. Civilization is saved, and a brighter era dawns for mankind."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW:

The entrance of the United States into the war was inevitable for mechanical reasons. Germany had forced them to arm their shipping against submarine attack. German undersea boats were sinking American ships, and American ships were preparing to sink undersea boats in self-defense. This would have produced a situation worse than war, because if an American ship captured an undersea crew or a German submarine captured an American crew which had fired on her the prisoners in either case would have been not prisoners of war but pirates, and would presumably have been hanged as such. Under such circumstances an intelligent Captain would not have taken any prisoners, and a non-intelligent Captain would by definition also humane Captains, this alternative would have been unbearable. Germany has, in fact, forced the United States to accept war with her.

"President Wilson, the only great statesman the war has produced, has thus got an inside grip morally by keeping his head, and, having an uncommonly good head to keep, not to mention a character which is in the great American tradition of Lincoln and Washington, he has placed his country in an impregnable moral and political position. She has escaped all entanglements in European alliances, and comes into the war with a free hand and an absolutely clean record as far as aggression or provocation is concerned. The President has not made a single false step, and every American can tack him without the scruples that are tearing tender consciences to pieces all over Europe, where every one of the Allies has been put repeatedly into false positions by its statesmen, and the alliance as a whole has been compromised by public documents which, even when practical conclusions have been justifiable and, indeed, inevitable, have been in tone and thought little better than the manifestos of brigands. These documents have had, among other effects, that of making it impossible for the United States to come into the alliance. I esteem the entry of the United States into this war as a first class moral asset to the common cause against junkerism."

LORD WEARDALE:

"All true friends of international concord and good-will will have desired to maintain their original conception of the nobler qualities of the German people which the study of their history and literature and the teaching of Kant and Goethe engraved upon their minds, but they have unhappily lived to witness and deplore the tacit and generally active acquiescence of the present generation of Germans in inhuman despotism which makes shocking appeals to the Almighty for divine sanction of its unwarrantable misdeeds, which has trampled upon every obligation and treaty or international law and is completely blind to the elementary dictates of humanity. A nation whose moral vision is thus temporarily obscured, in spite of urgent and most friendly appeals persistently and pertinaciously advanced, and who now throws down, in desperate agony, perhaps, a challenge to the most powerful democracy in the world, can expect but one response, and the answer of the American people has been given in the lofty and considered pronouncement of President Wilson.

"The people of America have been admirably patient under constant provocation. They witnessed with indignation the ruthless invasion of unoffending and neutral Belgium and the enslavement of its inhabitants and those of the invaded districts of France. They have borne with conspicuous self-constraint the earlier violation of their national rights and the first principles of humanity in the reckless submarine campaign, in the hope that the better conscience of the German people would, after due consideration, revolt against it.

"They awaited with unfailing attention any indications of a change of temper which might open the way to a wiser policy leading to hope of a satisfactory peace. They have, in short, not been lacking in any respect in proper appreciation of the grim prospect of a declaration of war, so alien to their whole tradition and sentiment, with a people who have so largely recruited their own national growth and with whom they have hitherto lived and ever desire to remain on terms of absolute fraternity and friendship.

"It is only when the failure of this generous conduct and demeanor stares them in the face that the people of the United States with profound anguish, but with whole-hearted resolution and courage, accept the challenge thrown down to them and will stand behind their President with all the resources of that democracy until the victory of international good faith is forever won and autocratic misrule is no longer able to plunge the universe into the miseries of wholesale bloodshed."

THE MARQUIS OF CREWE:

"Every English heart is stirred and cheered by the thought that in this long-drawn struggle for right and justice we and our kinsfolk of the great free republic across the Atlantic now stand side by side."

Dr. H. A. L. FISHER, President of the Board of Education:

"Nobody here is ignorant of the magnificent help which private citizens in America have rendered and continue to render the allied cause. Thousands of your bravest young men are fighting in France. Your doctors, nurses, your ambulance units, your hospitals have won for themselves the imperishable gratitude of the heroic soldiers, whose sufferings they have relieved.

"The starving population of Belgium has been supplied by your munificence; the allied guns roar with ammunition furnished by the industry of your labor. And now it would appear that the American State itself is, after due and mature deliberation, resolved to play its part in a great crusade for justice and international right. The entry of America into the war will be a moral fact of the greatest importance. It will prove to the world that no armies, however strong, can save an outlaw State from condign punishment."

H. G. WELLS:

"Don't fight for yourselves; don't fight for us, but fight with the free democracies of the world to make an end forever to all aggressive imperialism."

Sir ARTHUR PINERO:

"The entry of the United States into the war is a profound relief to those who have viewed with feelings of bewilderment, if not consternation, the spectacle of a great country watching a struggle for right and liberty, apparently with calm eyes and with her hands behind her back. Now, thank God, the suspense is over, and from England, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Rumania—even from the plains and mountains of the Far East—a glad shout goes up of 'Welcome, brothers!'"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—In an interview last night with a representative of The Daily Telegraph the Lord Mayor of London said he and the citizens of London heartily congratulated the President of the United States on his splendid and patriotic announcement of a declaration of war against the great enemy of humanity. Sir William Dunn continued:

"History will regard this as one of the greatest and noblest events that ever happened in the history of the United States. President Wilson has spoken with the forcefulness characteristic of the men of his nation."

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux expressed the following view to The Daily Telegraph:

"The action of the American President should command the approbation of the whole civilised world. From my lifelong acquaintance with the United States Navy I should imagine they would enter upon the war with immense enthusiasm."

Major, the Hon. Waldorf Astor said:

"The future peaceful government of the world and the development of democracy make it essential that the United States should share the burdens of the Allies. I rejoice that the English-speaking people, whose ideals are identical, are at last ranged together in the great fight for liberty and right."

PARIS PUTS OUR FLAG WITH THOSE OF ALLIES

Immense Enthusiasm Over Our Entry Into War—Press Calls It "the Verdict."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 3.—The Stars and Stripes are waving today side by side with the Allies' flags in the streets of Paris. With dramatic symbolism the sun burst through a wintry sky at the moment when the news that America had thrown down the gauntlet became known. Immense enthusiasm was aroused. Nothing else is discussed in the press. An opinion is expressed in the Temps editorially, entitled "The Verdict," which says:

"It is a great date in the history of America—a great date in the history of humanity. Despite the Monroe Doctrine, despite immigration, despite the ties of all kinds binding the two nations, the aggressive policy of the Hohenzollerns has forced into the war the nation which was most firmly resolved to remain neutral, whose leader was declared less than a year ago 'too proud to fight.'

"This is not the moment to discuss the details of American co-operation. Today the moral importance of the event is uppermost in our minds. Wilson from the first day conducted his policy like a man of law. His impassibility, his refusal to pass judgment at times surprised us, but this very attitude gives his present decision the force of a verdict. Neither territorial greed nor national passion has thrown the United States into the struggle. What has brought her in is the proof, methodically established, that Germany systematically violates the laws of war and peace, and that her defeat alone can assure the tranquillity and dignity of nations. When the starry banner of the Union will be unfurled on our battlefields it will be something more than military, naval, or financial co-operation come to sustain our cause—it will be the verdict of the conscience of the human race before the tribunal of history.

"France in the past has fulfilled toward America duties dictated to her by her ideals. To the United States, who today is paying her debt to the same ideal, we proffer at the moment when they are joining the ranks of the soldiers fighting for right the fraternal greeting of a people illumined by thirty-two months of suffering on behalf of liberty."

PARIS, April 3.—"What will Edison do?" "What unexpected discovery will he offer to his country?" are questions that are being asked by the French people in view of the prospect of the United States joining the Entente. The greatest curiosity is being manifested in possible new war inventions.

WILSON LINER TORPEDOED.

Sanderson & Son, agents for the Wilson Line of Hull, England, announced yesterday at their offices, 26 Broadway, that the freighter Cannizaro, bound from New York to a British port with a general cargo, had been torpedoed off the English coast by a German submarine. A cable from Hull stated that Captain Frank R. Patton and his crew of forty-two officers and men had been landed at Falmouth.

The Cannizaro, which was armed with a four-inch gun at the stern, sailed from Hoboken on March 14 with a general cargo of grain and freight, and is believed to have been sunk last Friday. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1914, and was a single screw ship of 6,133 gross tonnage, 420 feet long, with 52 feet beam, and 33 feet depth of hold.

WHITMAN PROPOSES HOME GUARD CORPS

Calls on County Judges, Supervisors, and Mayors to Appoint Defense Committees.

CHANCE FOR MEN 45 TO 64

Governor Would Organize a Body of Men to Relieve National Guard from Police Duty.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—The formation of home defense corps was urged upon County Judges, Presidents of County Boards of Supervisors and Mayors of all cities of the State today by Governor Whitman, who asked that in each county of the State a committee of seven be appointed to act as a Home Defense Committee. The corps, which would be directly at the command of the Governor, would be composed of men 45 to 64 years old, and those who for various reasons were unable to enlist in the army or navy.

The Executive in his letter pointed out that the Home Defense Corps could be used to stimulate recruiting of men for the army and navy and for police duty, thereby releasing the National Guardsmen now performing such work. He also said that the members of the corps should aid in caring for dependents of soldiers.

While the Executive would have direct authority and control of the Home Defense Corps, it is planned that he take no action unless it is approved by the Home Defense Committee. The first work the Governor would like to see the corps perform, he said, is that of taking the census and inventory of the military resources of each county of the State.

The Home Defense Corps when recruited will be formally mustered into the State service by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, and if an emergency arises, the Executive said, might be used to put down disorders if called upon by local authorities. In this connection, however, the approval of the Governor and the Home Defense Committee would first have to be obtained.

The uniform of the Home Defense Corps will be similar to that of the National Guard with some distinctive symbol, and the members will receive pay at the same rate as the National Guard when called to aid civil authorities. Except when on such duty members of the corps will not be paid.

The Wells bill authorizing an increase from 2,000 to 4,500 in the number of naval militiamen, and a $6,000 salary for the commanding officer, Commodore Robert F. Forshew, was signed by Governor Whitman today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Why China Enters the War" by Frederick Moore

Correspondent in the Orient and Europe for fifteen years and

"The Plot That Failed" by David Lawrence

formerly Associated Pressman in Mexico and now New York Evening Post correspondent at Washington.

Both of these articles of immediate vital interest are in

ASIA
FOR APRIL
Out To-day

This new, copiously illustrated, monthly magazine interprets Asia in American terms and aims to establish a broader and better understanding between our people and the nations of the Far East.

Get the April issue in the new, enlarged form at any news-stand 25c. Or send $2 for a year's subscription (in U. S.) to the

American-Asiatic Association
280 Madison Avenue New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAR TO PUT WOMEN IN 100,000 MEN'S JOBS

The above headline appeared in the March 30th issue of this newspaper, and refers to an interview with the head of a large corporation, who makes the statement that when war is declared at least 100,000 women will be called upon to fill office positions now held by men.

Why not prepare by taking a filing or secretarial course?

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

Preparedness

YOUMANS anticipated the conditions abroad which have brought about the *scarcity* of Men's Imported Hats.

The result is that today you can find the exact shape and shade you want in

YOUMANS
ITALIAN SOFT HATS

at the lowest price prevailing anywhere--$6

Spring Derbies and domestic Soft Hats *at no advance in prices*—$5, upward.

581 FIFTH AVENUE
AT 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)

A Very Special Sale
OF
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

Priced for TO-DAY ONLY

at 44.00

About One Hundred and Fifty Suits Have Been Taken from the Regular Stock Priced from 49.50 to 75.00

Included are strictly tailored types, braid bound, waistcoat belted and demi-tailleur models. In tricotine, gabardine, barathea, checks, Poiret twill, men's wear serge, fine mixture and oxford suitings and burella. Colors: Navy, black, beige, gray, black-and-white checks, gray and brown mixtures.

Special for TO-DAY
PATENT LEATHER AND DULL KID
SPAT WALKING PUMPS
5.00
Hand turned Soles

(Copyrighted—Bonwit Teller & Co.)

Franklin Simon & Co.

Present

Men's Ready-for-Service
HAND-TAILORED
Suits and Topcoats for Spring
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Created for those New Yorkers who do not relish the idea of being machined out in dozen lots, but prefer the more leisurely and artistic processes of the Human Hand

THREE years ago, Franklin Simon & Co.'s Hand-Tailored Clothes for Men were an experiment. The concensus of opinion was that it couldn't be done. It was impossible to combine custom-making with ready-for-service convenience at a ready-for-service price. We were regarded by some people as cranks, and as visionaries by others. *And both were right!* We were cranks enough to hold to our convictions and we had vision enough to see that the better class New Yorker wants Hand-Tailoring in his ready-for-service clothes.

And thus, alone, and defying the dogma and doubt of ready-for-service traditions, surrounded by the roar of clothing factories and the metallic hum of machines, we threaded the needle of resolve and proceeded to make ready-for-service clothes by Hand!

It meant higher costs and a lower margin of profit, and therefore greater values. But it meant also the founding of a new idea in clothes, in which machine-made economy and convenience should be *retained*, and the work of the Hand *restored*.

The Models are the creation of a master who has spent half a life time in designing clothes for a *Fifth Avenue Clientele*.

The Fabrics, imported and domestic, are those distinctive weaves which are especially loomed and reserved for a *Fifth Avenue point of view*.

The Style and the Tailoring are such as cannot be duplicated except in a Fifth Avenue Custom Shop at *Fifth Avenue custom prices*.

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

WALL STREET READY WITH WAR BILLIONS

Banks and Bond Houses Prepared to Help the Government Without Remuneration.

NO PIECEMEAL FINANCING

Short-Term Notes Opposed and Serial Bonds Suggested—Salesmanship Emphasized.

Wall Street is ready to bring all its resources to the support of the Government in financing what the Street expects to be the most costly war ever entered into by the United States. Bankers and bond dealers are thinking of the war not in millions, but in billions; and they will co-operate with the Treasury in whatever measures are decided upon.

So far, except for the recent visit of J. P. Morgan to Washington, there have been no meetings between Administration officials and bankers to discuss war financing. It is hoped in Wall Street that Secretary McAdoo will call a general conference on a comprehensive scheme for meeting probable needs in the event of a long-drawn struggle. All bond-selling organizations will be put at the Government's disposal without thought of remuneration. It was said emphatically yesterday that no commission or other compensation would be accepted.

Visits to large banks and bond houses brought forth views which were in close accord as to the measures that should be taken. They were pretty well summarized by the head of a big bank, a man with wide experience in Government financing, who said:

"We must not go into this thing piecemeal. The country must be prepared to supply a great deal more money than most people are now thinking of. We must bring out tremendous loans; we must increase the revenue from incomes, and we must greatly increase taxes, particularly on luxuries.

"First of all, we should mobilize all bond-selling agencies. That can be done very easily under Washington's leadership. We must not underestimate the value of intelligent salesmanship. Personally, I regard the bond salesman as worth fully as much as a trained soldier or officer. It is all very well to say that every one knows what a Government bond is. So does every one recognize the value of life insurance, but it needs the trained agent to get signatures on the dotted line. It is not safe to trust to an emotional response to a war offering. The salesman must dig up investment funds and explain the financial as well as the patriotic reasons for putting them into bonds.

"A small army of American regulars landed in France will hearten the Allies and evidence our sincerity. At the same time, while we are whipping a big army into shape, we should place a billion-dollar fund here to the credit of the Allies. The income tax should start from a much lower exemption. Taxing about one-third of 1 per cent. of the population is worse for the 99 2-3 not taxed than for the small group that pays. We are going to remember trouble if we do not make this tax general."

As to the interest rate to be paid there was a little difference of opinion. A bond expert who has been active in the councils which arranged the Anglo-French and succeeding foreign loans said that a billion dollars could be provided in short order through a 3½ per cent. thirty-year bond, convertible at par into any subsequent issues carrying a higher rate. He thought that with bond dealers co-operating behind it that amount could be floated at 3½ per cent., but he thought the higher rate safer. Another authority favored the payment of 4 per cent., on the theory that later issues must bear that rate. First class, tax-exempt securities can be bought now on a 4.25 to 4.40 basis.

To emphasize the need for a comprehensive Government financing plan, bankers agreed that it would be a mistake to issue short-term notes to cover immediate needs. They said such were invariably bought by banks, and not by the public, and that if a substantial amount of notes were put upon the market the banks would be compelled to take them up at a time when it was desirable to keep the banks in the most liquid condition possible, and not to load them up with securities of any sort.

Among other suggestions advanced by bankers was a proposal that the Government issue serial bonds, running for twenty years, just as the City of New York has recently been persuaded to do. These serial bonds, it was said, should carry a conversion privilege. The rate, it was thought, would have to be about 8½ per cent. A serial bond, it was pointed out, embodied the "pay-as-you-go" feature, and at the same time was a bond of long maturity that would appeal to investors and not to banks.

It was said that a pay-as-you-enter war would be impossible, but that taxes should be raised to lighten the amount of necessary financing as much as possible. At the same time, several bankers took occasion to emphasize the danger of penalizing large incomes to a point where the recipients would lose initiative. Two of the best-known private bankers in New York said a system of taxation such as had been proposed by Amos Pinchot would stop the wheels of commerce by removing any incentive to work.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. took occasion to deny the report that he was interested in the Pinchot propaganda relating to war finance. He said he had had no communication of any kind with Mr. Pinchot or his committee and that he did not expect to have any. Mr. Davison said he heartily approved of the President's suggestion that Government loans should be sustained or supplemented by equitable and well-conceived taxation, and that he had no doubt that the men and women of the country, whether their wealth was large or small, would gladly respond, as they had in Great Britain, to the country's needs.

BONDS OF ALLIES RISE ON PRESIDENT'S PLEA

Investors Respond to Suggestion of "Liberal Financial Credits" to Germany's Foes.

President Wilson's war address to Congress caused a decided rally yesterday in the market for foreign Government securities. In the financial district considerable stress was laid upon that part of his address in which he counseled "practicable co-operation" and the extension to the Allied Governments of "most liberal financial credits."

The Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds, which closed Monday at 92⅞, opened yesterday morning at 94 and sold as high as 95, the final price being 94, which represented a net gain for the day of 1¼ points. The City of Paris bonds made a similar gain and all of the bonds of the United Kingdom advanced about ¼. The Russian Government 5½ per cents, dealt in on the Curb, sold up to 88½ compared with 87¼, Monday's closing price, the net gain being ¾.

The following table gives the high and last prices of yesterday, the net gain for the day and the high and low for the period since the issues have been quoted:

	Yes'day's High.	Yes'day's Last.	Net Gain Rec-Day.	Rec-ord High.	ord Low.
Anglo-French 5s....	95	94	1¼	96	90
City of Paris 5s....	95⅞	95½	1⅛	98	92
Am. For. Sec. 5s...	96⅛	96⅛	¼	99¼	95⅞
United Kingdom 5s.	97½	97⅝	¼	99⅛	96¼
Do 1918 5½s.....	99¼	99½	¼	99⅞	98⅜
Do 1919 5½s.....	98⅛	98⅛	⅜	98⅞	95
Do new 5½s.....	99½	99⅝	⅛	99⅞	98⅜
Do 1921 5½s.....	96	95⅝	⅛	98⅛	94⅞
Russian 5½s.....	88⅛	88	⅜	94⅝	85
French 5½s.....	99¼	98½	⅛	..	..

The volume of business transacted in the foreign Government issues was considerably larger than for some time.

PROPOSES BANKERS ON A WAR BOARD

J. S. Alexander Urges That They Be Appointed to Handle the Nation's Financial Problems.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, issued a statement yesterday urging the appointment of an Advisory Committee of bankers to work out the financial problems that will arise in connection with the war. He said:

"We are on the threshold of the world's greatest war. Happily, we can help at once in a financial way. We have a third of the world's stock of gold. But it should be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury is not a member of the Council of National Defense. No financial representatives are included in its membership. Consequently the mobilization of industrial resources which is being carried on by the council, and the Advisory Committee of business men working with it, has no parallel in the field of finance. I believe that the Government should immediately proceed to gather all the facts underlying the financial situation. They should appoint an Advisory Committee of experienced bankers, and should probably send a small commission of trained financial men to confer with representatives of the allied Governments in London. We are working for the same cause. We should stand together.

"We are fighting for principles which mean everything to the future happiness of the world. We must take our part as a nation, not in a small way but in a great way. We must act not only to further the present struggle, but also as far as possible for the best interests of the people of the United States in the future. This means that one of our most important problems is the sound financing of the war. It will be very easy to take hasty steps which will result in immeasurable harm to the American people for years to come.

"There is no excuse for unsound financing today. By good fortune, although we are at war, our soil is not menaced by a foreign foe. A loan can be placed immediately to cover the urgent needs of the Government. For the long pull a plan should be adopted promptly, but only after careful study and consultation. There are very powerful groups in this country who believe the entire expense of the war should be raised by direct taxation. Others feel confident that such a course would paralyze industry and not produce the necessary revenue. Some people believe the entire amount should be raised on bond issues. Some lay emphasis on indirect taxation. All these questions have a profound bearing upon the economic future of the United States. They should not be decided blindly nor hastily."

ASSERTS NEW RAIDER CARRIES NO TORPEDOES

Captain of the Seeadler Described as a Bitter Anti-American by Skipper of Captured Vessel.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3.—The Captain of one of the vessels captured by the German raider Seeadler says that the German vessel carries no torpedoes and that her commander's name is von Luckner. He describes the Captain as a bitter anti-American, frequently attacking the United States as an unscrupulous country whose only aim was the pursuit of wealth.

BERLIN, Sunday, April 1, (via The Hague and London, April 3.)—Count Felix von Luckner, the Captain of Germany's latest commerce raider, the Seeadler, is 36 years of age and a son of Count Heinrich von Luckner of Dresden. He was a reserve officer until 1911, when he obtained an active commission, and now has the rank of Captain-Lieutenant. A stepbrother is Adam von Luckner, a Captain of the Hamburg-American steamship line.

FINLAND ARRIVES SAFELY.

The American liner Finland, which sailed from New York on March 28, has arrived safely at a British port, according to a cable received here yesterday. She was the fourth armed vessel to leave this port, and carried about 14,000 tons of war munitions, but had no passengers or mails.

The Finland is commanded by Captain J. B. Hill and has a crew of 196, of whom 62 are American citizens.

LULL IN RECRUITING ON THE EVE OF WAR

With Navy Enlistments Fewer Than 100 a Day, Officials Want More Stimulus.

ONLY 19 JOIN THE SERVICE

Quota of New Yorkers for Aviation Corps at Pensacola Nearly Filled —Women Campaigners Active.

With the country on the eve of war, the navy recruiting officials in this city conferred yesterday on plans to stimulate the enlistments, which so far, have fallen short of the 100 a day that are needed to ensure a quota of 2,000 men by April 20. Lieutenant Commander Lewis B. Porterfield of the Bureau of Navigation, who came from Washington especially to drum up activity, was present at the conference yesterday. In a discussion with Lieutenant Commanders Taylor and Grady, who are in charge of the recruiting for the New York district, it was declared that 2,000 men could not be raised by April 20, unless the patriotic societies of the city joined in active campaign for recruits.

President Wilson's address to Congress seems to have had no immediate effect on naval recruiting. Although there were about 100 applications yesterday, only nineteen men were enlisted. The remainder either failed to pass the examination, or having passed, promised to enlist later. Of the quota of twelve men which New York is to contribute to the Navy Aviation Corps now being organized at Pensacola, Fla., eleven have already been enlisted. The twelfth man will surely be enrolled today, as a number of applications are being received for this branch of the service.

The women campaigners were especially busy yesterday. Several of them including Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker transferred their activities for the day to Brooklyn, where more than 100 men signed applications to join the navy. There was a parade from the vicinity of Flatbush and Fourth Avenues to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn. It was a citizen's demonstration to swell the ranks of the navy.

Between twenty and thirty automobiles with women speakers toured New York all day long. At the Biltmore Hotel, where the Woman's Auxiliary opened its headquarters, many inquiries were received as to the possibility of enlisting in the navy for the war only. Applications of this nature, however, could not be considered, the term of enlistment being four years, without any modifications.

Enlistments for the United States Marine Corps showed a considerable increase yesterday. Twenty-two men were sent yesterday to Fort Royal, S. C., where they will receive fourteen weeks of intensive training before being assigned to commands. This is the largest number of recruits ever sent out of this station in one day.

Recruiting for the regular army is proceeding at its normal rate. The army recruiting officials, however, expect an increase of enlistments next week as the result of enthusiasm created by the 100 or more women, among them many prominent in society, and actresses, who made a tour of the city yesterday with petitions for universal military service. They started their campaign with an automobile parade from the Plaza Circle, each automobile being gayly decorated with banners and placards and carrying from three to four women, some of whom were in uniform of khaki. They visited all parts of the city and solicited signatures for petitions to Congress which advocated the passage of the Chamberlain bill, providing for universal military service.

Among the women who headed this campaign were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Alfred Macy, Mrs. Carroll J. Post, Miss Dolly La Montaigne, Miss Sue Dresser, and Mrs. Charles Lansing Baldwin. They will continue their campaign until they obtain 100,000 signatures. Behind the movement are such organizations as the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, the National Security League, and many allied organizations.

Edward Wise, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, sent a telegram to President Wilson yesterday placing the stores of the company in all the large cities of the country at the disposal of the War and Navy Departments to aid in enrolling men for enlistment in both branches of the service.

END OF BERLIN EXCHANGE.

Last Bank to Quote Reichsmarks Refuses Further Business.

The President's message to Congress brought a complete cessation to dealings in Berlin exchange in Wall Street yesterday. Zimmermann & Forshay, the banking house which continued in the reichsmark market after the trust companies and banks had dropped out last week, declined to do any more business and no offerings were reported elsewhere in the financial district. No quotations were reported during the day.

The status of American balances in Berlin will continue uncertain, according to bankers, until the end of the war. It is supposed that wireless transfers, started last week, have not yet reached their destination in Berlin because of congestion at the Sayville wireless station, and it is doubtful whether the persons here who sent remittances will learn for weeks whether the German banks have paid out the money involved in the messages.

GERMAN PAPERS HERE APPEAL FOR LOYALTY

Tell Readers They Must Fight for Their Adopted Country at Whatever Cost.

In an editorial entitled "Our Entry Into the War," the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"The time for discussing if it is right or if it is profitable for the United States, is past. When a man like Senator Stone declares: 'I am against a declaration of war, but if it is declared I shall shout for it with the rest,' it characterizes the feeling of the country.

"In this hour of bitter seriousness we have only one admonition for our readers: Look the situation squarely in the face, without deceiving yourselves any longer, without allowing yourselves still to be deluded with hopes due to a narcotic-like optimism. Reconcile yourselves to the thought that what has seemed inevitable for months cannot be avoided. We see but one duty as soon as Congress has spoken the last word: America."

After quoting President Wilson's expression of faith in the loyalty of the great mass of German-Americans, the New Yorker Herold said:

"We have sworn allegiance to the country, and an oath must be kept. There can be no hair-splitting about that. The nation's will is also the will of the German-Americans. What the national representatives of the people set down as a citizen's duty is our duty, too. Even if it breaks hearts."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The Waechter und Anzeiger in its issue today says:

"For Americans of German birth it is to be a war of brother against brother and in many cases of son against father, a war against the sweet memories of childhood and friendship. Days of untold sorrows and bitterness are in store for us, terrible days of conflict between duty toward our country and natural sympathy for the land of our fathers. There cannot be any question as to which of the two, duty or sympathy, will prevail. For perfidy is not a German trait, and if it should break our hearts America shall not find us wanting."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., April 3.—The Colorado Herold today says:

"The command at last be issued to follow the music of the boisterous drum and the silvery voice of the heroic bugle in defense of our country, in that hour American citizens of German birth would not be found wanting—they would make the same valorous showing in behalf of their adopted country that they have on every American battlefield since the republic was born."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Dr. Paul F. Mueller, editor of the Abendpost, in this evening's edition of his newspaper says:

"Our Republic is a representative democracy. Congress speaks for the people, and when Congress resolves that war exists between the United States and Germany, then that must be taken as the verdict of the people. Then all good citizens must equally be ready to make the sacrifices which may be their part."

GERMAN SPIES EVEN IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Significance of President's Warning to Congress Emphasized—Drastic Spy Law Projected.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The significance of President Wilson's warning of German spies "even in our offices of Government" became apparent today when it was learned that on several occasions trails of the German Secret Service have been discovered within some of the most closely guarded precincts of the executive departments.

Although officials do not believe that access has been gained by the foreign agents to any information of great importance, they are understood to be convinced that not even the State Department's highly confidential diplomatic facilities, has been free from invasion. No evidence on which prosecutions can be based has been found, it is said, but enough has been revealed to prompt a sweeping official investigation and precautions which the department believes will safeguard its interests more adequately in the future.

In his address to Congress last night the President laid particular stress on the activities of German spies, and a drastic spy law will be one of the first war measures requested of Congress by the Administration. At the last session an espionage bill drawn by the Department of Justice was passed by the Senate, but failed to reach a vote in the House. It was reintroduced today by Chairman Culberson of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Since the European war began the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, charged with the prosecution of foreign agents and disloyal citizens, has been enlarged several times. It now is expected to receive much wider facilities and powers and to become an increasingly important part of the Federal Government.

CITY NOW PREPARED IS CALMLY WAITING

Extra Guards for Financial District and 12,000 Police Are Mobilized.

MOTOR TRUCKS ARE READY

Searchlights, Wireless, and Fast Launches in Service—15,000 of Home League Under Orders.

New York City was prepared yesterday for any war contingency short of invasion or bombardment.

By nightfall extra police guards were stationed in the financial district of the city, the strength of the force of patrolmen surrounding the Sub-Treasury Building and United States Assay Office at Wall and Pine Streets was doubled, and along lower Broadway a police guard was placed in front of every bank. These precautions were but the carrying out of the war mobilization plan for the Police Department, worked out by Police Commissioner Woods during the past three months.

The mobilization began shortly after daybreak, and by night 12,000 policemen who had been receiving military training, learning to handle machine guns and forming expert machine gun squads, and practicing rifle shooting, had gathered at the precinct police stations throughout the five boroughs, to be held in readiness for quick service in case of emergency. In each inspection district there were machine gun squads and companies of sharpshooters and small arsenals of ammunition and arms.

Police Commissioner Woods had asked that motor trucks be volunteered for the carrying out of his war footing plan, and 180 of them, offered by the New York Edison Company and the Consolidated Gas Company, were divided among the precinct stations. They will be rushed into service in any emergency. A large number of fast light automobiles, also volunteered, were designated to be ready for dispatch and courier duty from one part of the city to another.

Plans for the protection of the harbor by an augmented squad of harbor police went into effect with the other plans for emergency defense, and small, speedy motor boats that were too small to form part of the navy's mosquito fleet of submarine chasers and that had been volunteered by their owners were put on patrol duty, each manned by a skilled mechanic and armed policemen.

The work of equipping the city's great bridges with searchlights was rushed through and completed last night, and a system of signaling from one bridge to another with lights, or from a patrol launch to a bridge force, or vice versa, went into use. The police force had also developed a wireless squad and the precinct stations were equipped with apparatus by which they could communicate with headquarters by wireless in the event of the city's telephone system being disabled. Plans were put into effect to guard public works and public buildings throughout the city and its environs.

Meanwhile the Sheriffs of Bronx, Kings, and other nearby counties were busy instructing their special deputies and organizing them along the same lines that Commissioner Woods had organized his policemen. A communication was sent to Governor Whitman by Assemblyman T. A. McWhinney of Garden City, L. I., urging him to organize a strong Sheriffs' reserve for every county.

Active steps safeguarding Jersey City were taken yesterday when the City Commission appropriated $16,000 for rifles and ammunition. The Home Guard will be armed with these and with nightsticks. The commission has authorized Director of Public Safety Frank Hague to draw from city departments 200 men to guard the water-pipe line. Mr. Hague said last night he would ask the Government to detail soldiers to help protect the water supply of the city.

ECONOMIC BOARD PROJECTED.

Will Distribute Commodities in War —Medical Board Named.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It was stated today, following a meeting of the Council of National Defense, that the council would announce within a day or two the formation of a Commercial Economic Board to mobilize the commercial interests of the country for effective and economical distribution of commodities among the civil population. The members of the board will be prominent business men.

The council authorized the appointment of a General Medical Board to cooperate with the Medical Committee of the council in co-ordinating the civilian and military medical forces, and advising regarding the health problems of national defense. The creation of the board was decided upon at the request of Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the Medical Committee. Its complete membership follows:

Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Chairman.

Dr. F. F. Simpson, Chief of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, Vice Chairman.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. Army.

Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. Army.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service, President American Medical Association.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of Military Relief, American Red Cross.

Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University.

Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. George H. Simmons, editor Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago.

Dr. Joseph M. Flint, Professor of Surgery and Dean of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Stuart McGuire, Professor of Surgery, University of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Young Brown, Professor of Surgery, University of Missouri.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, President-elect American Medical Association, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Thomas Huntington, Professor of Surgery, University of California.

Dr. H. A. Royster, President Southern Surgical Association, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Charles H. Peck, Professor of Surgery, University of New York.

Dr. Winford Smith, Superintendent Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Martin urged that all medical men take notice that officers of the Medical Reserve Corps were being transferred to the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. It is necessary upon accepting the new commission in the Medical Reserve Corps for each man again to take the oath.

SOCIALISTS LOOK FOR A WAR OF THEIR OWN

St. Louis Convention Promises to be a Battleground for the Patriots and the Pacifists.

When the Socialist Party opens its war convention in St. Louis next Saturday patriots and pacifists will meet in a fight the result of which may have a lasting effect upon the future of the party in America. Basically opposed to war, the party has leaders who believe that, with war certain, it is the part of Socialists to buckle down to the job of helping the country to defeat its enemies. But it also has leaders who say there is something "higher" than the issues outlined in President Wilson's war speech, and that the Socialists must stand for those "higher" things, including the constant advocacy of peace.

Allan L. Benson, who was the Socialist candidate for President last year, is one of the New York delegates to the convention. He declined last night to undertake to say what would be done by the convention, which has been called to lay down a war program for the Socialists of America, but he dictated this statement of his position:

"I am opposed to war up to the time it begins. I suppose it has begun now, for there seems no doubt that Congress will pass the war resolution. I think the war is ill-advised. Now that there is war, and it is a question of whether the United States or Germany is going to be defeated, I am for the United States. When it comes to a question of whether the United States or some other power is to win in a fight they are already in I am for the U. S. A. all the way.

"Any other position is the position of an anarchist. An anarchist is against all sorts of government. I am not. I am for the government of the United States."

Morris Hillquit, another New York delegate, indicated that he would not be an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Benson's program.

"I do not undertake to say what the convention should do," he said. "For myself I prefer that neither the United States nor Germany should be defeated. I expect the convention to take a stand that once we are in the war, the Socialists should conduct a propaganda for peace at the earliest possible moment and on the most advantageous terms. It seems safe to say that the convention will not come out advocating war."

At the headquarters of the Universal Military Service League, 165 Broadway, it was made known yesterday that many labor leaders here and throughout the country had sent in their assurance that they not only stood behind President Wilson in his address to Congress, but that they were in favor of military training for the youth of the country as well. Dr. J. E. Hausman, in charge of the Eastern district of the league, said that the patriotism of the majority of labor leaders and members of unions could not be doubted, but that the Socialist element must be discounted in the matter of universal training.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said he was heartily in accord with President Gompers's declaration for universal training along the lines of the Swiss system.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, warmly supported universal military training in a statement given to the Universal Military Training League.

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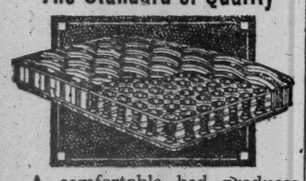

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NEW MODELS IN CAPES, STOLES, AND COLLARETTES—OF KOLINSKY, CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL, ERMINE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL AND MOLE.

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A WONDERFUL ARRAY OF *ORIGINAL* MODELS FROM THE PROMINENT MODISTES OF PARIS; TOGETHER WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS.

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DERBY AND SOFT HATS

in the fashionable colors, priced in regular stock at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upward to $8.00.

The best-known hat makers of America and Europe have contributed to this collection.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

'100% AMERICAN,' SAYS F. A. VANDERLIP

President's Address Indorsed in Wall Street—'Exactly Right,' Judge Gary's Comment.

CANADIANS SEND PRAISE

Banker Here Wishes It Were Possible to Distribute It in German Trenches.

Not since Woodrow Wilson became President has any utterance of his met with such instant and hearty approval by leaders in the financial district as his war address to Congress.

"It was explicit, strong, vigorous, comprehensive, and exactly right; the finest address he has ever made," said Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. "No doubt the whole country will approve."

"It was 100 per cent. American," said Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. "It was a magnificent utterance."

"The President's address was magnificent. No true American can fail to respond," said James N. Wallace, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and, by request, one of the least frequently quoted of Wall Street's prominent men.

"It was well worth waiting for," remarked A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank. "By its fairness and its cordial tone toward our German population it anticipated once and for all any of the arguments for remaining out of the war that the pacifists might have in reserve. I venture to predict that we shall find that Mr. Wilson has at last removed the unfortunate misunderstanding of his character which has persisted abroad as the result of two speeches which have never been satisfactorily explained to our European friends. I refer to the statement 'that we 'are too proud to fight' and to the appeal to Americans to continue neutral in spirit."

From F. B. McCurdy of Halifax, Parliamentary Secretary to the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, there came a telegram to Laidlaw & Co. which said in part:

"All Canadians will welcome with the profoundest relief and satisfaction the promised co-operation which is shadowed in the President's speech. Given this, the end is sure. Nothing can defeat it. Neither principalities nor powers, nor the forces of darkness and evil, can long resist right and justice now so immensely, so overwhelmingly supported by the great forces of the United States."

These opinions of the President's address were echoed in one form or another by bankers, brokers, and executives in large number. M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, predicted that "the voice of America, raised in the interests of humanity and justice, would go far toward shortening this terrible conflict."

R. D. Benson, President of the Tidewater Oil Company, said the message was dignified and restrained; that it met the necessities of the situation fully. Martin Carey of the Standard Oil Company thought that the speech "breathed the true spirit of the American people, and will be an inspiration not only to our own people, but to the lovers of liberty the world over."

One prominent banker said he had grave doubts of the speech reaching any considerable number of people in Germany after it got an official reading. "I wish we might circularize the armies in the field with copies from airplanes," he added.

Elsewhere than in financial circles the address was commended by men of all political faiths as one of the great documents of history.

The Order of Scottish Clans, with a membership of 20,000, yesterday sent to President Wilson through its officers a telegram indorsing his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and "your decision to uphold the honor of our flag and our country in this great crisis." The telegram concludes by saying, "And our order loyally pledges, to the core, its support to you and to our beloved republic."

At the close of a meeting in the Old St. John Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, at which Dr. A. Parkes Cadman eulogized the address of the President to Congress, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, business men of New York City, representing many different churches, worshipping today in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the venerable sanctuary which marks the beginning of that denomination of loyal and patriotic citizens in America, do herewith pledge our honor, substance and lives to the cause of the Republic in her hour of need, and beg to assure the President and the Congress of our loyalty and devotion to whatsoever measures are found necessary for national integrity and defense."

NO DOUBT NOW, SAYS HIBBEN.

Princeton's President Declares We Are 'United with Our Natural Allies.'

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, gave out the following statement this morning:

"It is a great relief to every loyal American that the time of doubt, of discussion, and hesitation is over and that at last we as a people are in a position where we can clearly recognize both our friends and our enemies. United with our natural allies in a common cause against a common foe, and with a resolute purpose to strike fairly but to strike hard, let us stand in readiness to endure any sacrifice in order to attain a victory which will assure the permanent peace of the world.

NO ORDER TO SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS HERE

Fleet of Teuton Vessels in New York Harbor Under Strict Federal Guard.

No orders have been received here to seize German and Austrian ships now tied up in New York harbor. Such an order, it is understood, can be issued only after a declaration of war, and until Congress acts nothing beyond strict guarding of the ships will be done.

More than 500 Federal agents are watching the ships in Hoboken, those at the foot of West 135th Street, and the few anchored or berthed in the lower bay, in Brooklyn, and in Newark Bay. About 1,800 seamen, engineers, firemen, oilers, stewards, and bandsmen are now on the German and Austrian ships, in addition to about 200 officers.

These men are not detained on board, but are remaining there of their own accord, but any considerable exodus would result in immediate investigation by Secret Service agents. No civilian is permitted to visit either the ships or pier reservations which are under lease to German steamship companies.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone is making daily tours of inspection of the German and Austrian ships. Every precaution has been taken to prevent violation of law by the crews. The wireless apparatus on all of the ships has been dismantled and a rigid inspection service makes it impossible to carry on board any material which might be used further to damage the vessels. With one or two exceptions it is not denied that the engines and other machinery on all of the German and Austrian ships has been badly wrecked.

The ships of the Teuton fleet vary in importance from the giant Vaterland of 54,282 tons to the Matador, a bark of 1,468 tons.

MOVES TO QUELL SEDITION.

Resolution Asks Swann to Initiate Legislation.

Expressing their disapproval of the tolerance shown to speakers enunciating unpatriotic doctrines in the public parks, street corners, and halls of the city, the members of the regular Grand Jury, in a resolution handed up to Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, requested District Attorney Swann to prepare a bill for immediate introduction in the Legislature, providing heavy penalties for seditious utterances.

In replying to John J. Dillon, the foreman, Judge Rosalsky commended the body for its action, which he characterized as timely and praiseworthy. He said he was also in favor of a drastic law for the prosecution of those who did not respect this country and its institutions. He promised to aid District Attorney Swann in seeking the passage of a suitable statute.

"Inflammatory and disloyal speeches, especially in such a time as this, must be stopped," Judge Rosalsky said. "We should all do our part to uphold the dignity of the nation and not try to destroy it."

PACIFISTS QUITTING FIGHT AS HOPELESS

Those Remaining in Washington Circulate for Signatures Pledges Against Enlistment.

RAIDS ON THEIR QUARTERS

Indignant Citizens Bid Them Disperse—More Patriotic Delegations Arrive—Celebrate at Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Most of the pacifists who came to Washington under the guidance of the Emergency Peace Federation to protest against war had returned to their homes tonight, convinced that their efforts were useless. Every train leaving the city today carried some of them away.

Incoming trains, however, brought in more "pilgrims of patriotism," several delegations arriving from cities in the Middle West, and promptly went to the Capitol to urge their Senators and Representatives to stand behind the President.

The remaining pacifists were busy on Capitol Hill, too. They continued to make the rounds of the House and Senate office building, seeking to pledge votes against the war resolution asked for last night by President Wilson. They tried to see the President, but were told he could not receive them. Whenever they were recognized on the street they were jeered and hooted.

Printed declarations in which the signers pledged themselves not to enlist in the armed forces of the United States were circulated about the streets. Each Senator and Representative received through the mails a copy of resolutions adopted at the peace mass meeting last night.

The headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation in a Pennsylvania Avenue storeroom were raided several times during the day by civilians and National Guardsmen, who demanded that the place be closed, declaring its occupants were engaged in a campaign of sedition. During one of the demonstrations a guardsman threw a pail of yellow paint over the plateglass window in front. Then the police were appealed to. During the remainder of the day two patrolmen were on duty at the door. Despite this protection, the pacifist leaders decided to abandon a meeting scheduled to be held in the headquarters tonight, and repaired to a room in an office building to discuss their plans.

The "Pilgrims of Patriotism" celebrated today with a luncheon in a local hotel, at which the speakers, including Professor Henry W. Farnam of Yale, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, and others, delivered patriotic addresses.

MORE THAN OPINION

Expert opinion tells us that a title is good; but we ask nobody to depend on mere opinion about your title. We insure it, and our financial backing satisfies every mortgagee and purchaser.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Girls' Spring Coats $4.98

For girls of 6 to 14 years—

18 youthful, girlish models, fashioned of velours, broken plaids, serges, checks, wool mixtures—good, serviceable fabrics.

Splendid outdoor coats for Spring days—with pretty contrasting or self collars and buttons; tidy pockets

Certainly Good Values—Mothers Take Note!
Second Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Home of Truth
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The story of Times Square will be told in The New York Times Real Estate Review, Sunday, April 15. Interesting development of the city's great centre.—

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

ON SALE TO-DAY

WOMEN'S GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front

Gossard Corsets *They Lace in Front*	*Gossard Corsets* *They Lace in Front*	*Gossard Corsets* *They Lace in Front*
3.75	4.50	4.75
Heretofore $6.50	*Heretofore $8.50*	*Heretofore $10.00*

These Gossard Front-Lace Corsets
are for slender, medium or full figures,
made of the highest grade materials and representing the highest standard of correct corsetry.

Saks Spring Suits for Men at $35

Are Ready-for-Service Suits with Tailored-to-Order Individuality

LIKE all other Saks garments, our suits at $35 are not merely made to sell at that price, but to excel in every particular any alternative choice at this figure. Their clever lines reflect the very latest touches in Metropolitan styles, and the fabrics in which they are tailored set new precedents for beauty and distinction.

Note the small cuff on the sleeve and the grace of line of the suit *illustrated*—a new double-breasted Saks model at $35, available in Fancy Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds and Flannels that are as distinctive as the lines of the suit itself.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

You will be interested in Our Display of

Summer Furs
of Approved Styles

Sable, Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Natural Blue, Silver and Cross Foxes in models that embody the latest note in the charming fur fashions of this season

Cold Fur Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. — Opp. Cathedral

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

We Call This a "Pet" Victrola!

Everywhere, the country over, it's a prime favorite size. Very much in demand, hence very scarce. But you find it at Gimbels in all wood finishes.

One of the Most Popular Models.

Gimbels Victrola Salons have spared nothing in the way of size, comfort, service and complete stocks to make this the "popular" Victrola store.

The Victrola X (Illustrated)	**$75**
Victor Records to the amount of	**$5**
Complete Outfit	**$80**

$5 Down—$5 Monthly

The Victrola XI (another very popular model at $100) may also be purchased on terms as little as $5 monthly.

All models at Gimbels, from the Baby Victrola at $15 to the fine large electric models.

GIMBELS—Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor.

CHINA AND CRYSTAL
especially suitable for
EASTER AND WEDDING GIFTS

The greatest variety of these beautiful wares shown anywhere in America.

English and American Crystal
FLOWER VASES AND BASKETS—BUD VASES
BON BON BOXES—PHOTO FRAMES
FRUIT AND FLOWER BOWLS
COLORED GLASS NOVELTIES
SENSIBLE GIFTS FOR MEN

Imported China Novelties
BREAKFAST, TEA AND DEMI-TASSE SERVICES
COMPOTIERS—CANDLESTICKS—BASKETS
CANDY, FRUIT AND CAKE TRAYS
EXQUISITE TABLE DECORATIONS

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The story of the Subway System, by James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW Sunday, April 15. Circulation of The Sunday Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Frock Coat Dignity

There is a quality, peculiarly a part of these formal daytime clothes, which gives to the wearer a dignified bearing. It is a product of good fabric, good tailoring, good designing and good associations, and is found in our

Men's Frock Coats and Vests $22.50 and $32.50

Excellently tailored of oxford gray and black fabrics, with bound edges and silk lining. Of course, every detail is in accordance with the style thoughts of spring 1917.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Striped Trousers at $5.75

Correctly worn with the frock coat. Tailored of all worsted fabrics, showing various combinations of gray, black and white stripes. Others range in price from $4.75 to $7.75.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Silk Hats at $4.96

As necessary as the frock coat itself. Made in two distinctive shapes, reflecting good taste and good quality.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Dress Shoes at $5.94

Patent Leather Boots with mat calf uppers, in button style. Well made from the standpoint of service and appearance.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, Russian calf or black. Full fashioned with reinforced toes, soles and heels.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Unlined Gauntlets for Motorists, $2.96

Men's driving gloves of good quality black cape. One style with fold cuffs reinforced with strips of whalebone; the other with soft cuffs with strips of whalebone at ends to hold cuffs in place. Sizes 7 to 10.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Clear Havana Cigars

For the man who enjoys a cigar of this fine Cuban tobacco we suggest:

Mi Hogar Cigars, Selection Number One, which are packed in natural Cedar Humidors to keep them in good condition. Specially Priced, Box of 50, $5.94
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Men's Union Suits 79c

One-piece undergarments represent the last word in underwear comfort to many men. These wide-open mesh suits in ankle, knee or three-quarter lengths with short sleeves, also in sleeveless, knee length cut, are all that good light-weight undergarments should be. Slightly imperfect.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

39 SURVIVORS HERE FROM SUNKEN SHIPS

Venezia Brings Those from the Alnwick Castle and the Collier Trevose.

BITTER SUFFERING IN BOATS

Five Men Torpedoed Twice in a Day —U-Boat Shelled the Crew of the Stanley.

Thirty-nine survivors, including six passengers, of three British steamships which were torpedoed without warning by German submarines were landed in New York yesterday from the Panama liner Venezia and the British freighter Port Albany.

Five of the men had undergone the experience of being torpedoed twice in one day, and all of them had been from four to five days and nights in the lifeboats, exposed to wind and sea, with no protection and barely any provisions. Seven died from exposure in the lifeboats.

Some of the officers and men were so weak from their sufferings in the boats that they were scarcely able to walk past the Health Officer yesterday at the Quarantine Station. One boy, 17 years old, was so weazened with the exposure to the waves that he looked like an old man.

Two of the vessels—the British freighter Stanley and the collier Trevose, sunk March 21 and March 18, respectively—are not mentioned in the British Admiralty lists.

The Venezia, which arrived first, brought in twenty-four survivors, including six passengers of the Union-Castle liner Alnwick Castle, which was torpedoed on March 19 on her way from London to Cape Town with a crew of 100 men and twenty-four passengers. Five of the crew of the Trevose had been picked up by the Alnwick Castle on March 10, after being out in their boat all night, and were just prepared for a free trip to Cape Town and back when a torpedo drove them to lifeboats again before their clothing had been dried in the ship's gallery.

Saved in Seven Lifeboats.

Captain B. Chave said that the Alnwick Castle was 200 miles out at sea when she was torpedoed on the morning of March 19. She sank in twenty-five minutes. She had 130 persons on board, including the Trevose's crew of twenty-five, and among the Alnwick's passengers were a woman and her baby, three months old. All the seven lifeboats were launched and got safely away from the sinking steamship.

"Just as the masts and funnel of the Alnwick Castle were disappearing beneath the waves," the Captain said, "the German submarine rose among the lifeboats and the commander watched our ship founder from the conning tower. Then he steamed away on the surface after another steamship that we could see about four miles to the eastward.

"Afterward we heard a big explosion and saw this steamship blown up, and later our boats passed through a quantity of wreckage, but we did not see any signs of her crew. From the force of the explosion she was probably some vessel that had a quantity of ammunition in her hold.

"We kept together that day, but during the night the lifeboats became separated. Next morning we found ourselves alone on the sea, with less than one week's supply of hardtack, one can of condensed milk, and two small breakers of fresh water. The biscuits and water were whacked out twice a day carefully so as to make them last.

Survivors' Severe Suffering.

"The constant exposure caused the hands and feet of the men to swell to twice normal size by the time they were rescued by the Venezia in the afternoon of March 23, after being over four days and nights in the boats."

The men who died in the boat were R. Thomas and Tolle, firemen; W. Kitchen, foreman cattleman; his assistant known only as Peter, and Buckley, the Captain's servant. The survivors were so weak that they had to be hoisted on board, the crew of the Venezia said.

The six passengers saved are John Burleigh, Blyth, England; E. J. Williams, Morris, England; E. O. Morrison, and J. F. Wilson, mining engineers, Johannesburg, S. A.; Geddes Frazer, Aberdeen, Scotland, and W. T. Newnham, Isle of Wight, England.

Others saved from the Alnwick Castle, in addition to the captain, were M. Macdougall, chief engineer; R. G. Speedy, surgeon; R. E. Jones, purser; N. E. Conaby, wireless operator; K. R. Hemmings, cadet officer; S. Merrells, quartermaster; T. Morris and A. Page, seamen; A. Migell, oiler; S. F. Softly and S. Hopkins, firemen, and H. Weyers, assistant steward.

George Grey, one of the five survivors of the Trevose, said that she was sunk on March 18, twelve days out from Newcastle, with coal for Alexandria, Egypt. The submarine torpedoed the ship, killing two of the crew, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and the surviving crew of twenty-five men got away in the two lifeboats at once.

Half an hour later, Grey added, the U-boat rose to the surface and sent a boat to the Trevose to put bombs in the hold as she was not sinking fast enough to please the commander. The boats separated in the night and the one Grey was in was picked up early next morning by the Alnwick.

Fifteen survivors of the British steamship Stanley reached New York yesterday afternoon on the British freighter Port Albany, laden with chalk from London. The engineers, two firemen, and the donkeyman were killed when a torpedo struck the engine room, and two firemen died of exposure in the lifeboat.

Dead American Unknown.

One of the firemen who died was an American, but his name could not be ascertained, Chief Engineer Jenkins said, as he had shipped at Newport News when the Stanley sailed on March 8 for Cherbourg with a cargo of grain.

Chief Officer Cole said the Stanley was about 100 miles west of the Irish coast on March 21 when she was torpedoed without warning.

"When the crew had got into the boats the submarine fired on them at a distance of about half a mile," he continued. "But fortunately the sea was choppy and the gunners missed us. Then the U-boat fired some shells at the Stanley and she sank very quickly. There were thirty-six survivors, of whom eighteen went with the Captain in his boat, and we lost sight of them the first night we were adrift.

So far 100 persons from the Alnwick Castle, who were adrift in the other boats, and the twenty members of the crew of the Trevose are unaccounted for, and there is every reason to fear that they have been lost.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 3.—Frank Burns, a white fireman of Newport News, was the only American on the British steamer Stanley, according to available British shipping records here.

STATES ACT QUICKLY TO PLEDGE SUPPORT

Legislatures Suspend Rules to Adopt Measures Promising Men and Money to Nation.

BIG APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Maine Puts Aside $1,000,000 for Defense Purposes — Connecticut Ready to Offer Everything.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 3.—The Legislature of Maine appropriated $1,000,000 today for general defense purposes. This action was taken under suspension of rules immediately after the Joint Assembly had received a message from Governor Milliken urging that the fund be provided by bond issue.

"The moment has come for the State of Maine, acting through her chosen representatives, to begin planning her part in world affairs," Governor Milliken said in his message.

"We are to strike, and strike with all the energy and power at our command, because we are at last convinced that the very fate of civilization is at stake.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—Resolutions expressing the thanks of Connecticut to President Wilson for "the splendid message" delivered by him to Congress last night on the international situation and pledging him full support were adopted in both branches of the General Assembly today.

The House voted that the President of the United States be informed that the General Assembly of Connecticut, supported by its Governor, stands ready to offer everything it has, even to its lives, in support of what he asked for in the message. The Senate vote of thanks declared "that Connecticut is prepared to stand by the President and the Federal Government, and support them in every way."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The General Assembly under suspension of rules unanimously adopted the following resolution today:

"Resolved, That the State of Rhode Island supports to its utmost the President and the National Government in the present crisis; that it fully approves the patriotic address of the President, and pledges to him the resources of the State in men and money for the service of the nation and for the most effective action for our common defense."

BOSTON, April 3.—Governor McCall, in a statement commenting on the President's message, today said:

"The President fittingly spoke the voice of the great neutrals of the world. His message has that quality which will convey into the far future and anticipate the verdict of history. The nobility of its diction, its judicial summary of events, and its force, not the least of which comes from the restraint and patience of the past, give it the finality of an arraignment by civilization itself."

LANSING, Mich., April 3.—After a conference with State officials here today Governor Sleeper of Michigan decided to send a special message to the State Legislature this afternoon, asking for authority to borrow $5,000,000 to properly equip the Michigan National Guard, and care for dependents of Michigan guardsmen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—The Minnesota Senate adopted unanimously a resolution today pledging support to President Wilson and Congress in the war crisis and calling upon the State's representatives and Senators to sustain the President in his request that a state of war with Germany be declared to exist. A similar resolution was adopted in the House.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 3.—The Kentucky House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution today applauding the position of President Wilson in asking Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 3.—Both houses of the Florida Legislature today adopted a resolution pledging the support of the State in the present crisis.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3.—Governor Campbell issued a proclamation today designating next Sunday as "loyalty Sunday," and calling upon all citizens of Arizona to assemble in their respective houses of worship or their homes and pledge their loyalty and their lives to their country.

Slogans for War Posters.

Students in the advertising display classes of the New York University, under direction of Profesor Frank Alva Parsens, have been requested to send in slogans for war posters to be used in recruiting for the army and navy.

GERMANY BUILDING UP MERCHANT FLEET

Steamship Lines All Have Large Vessels Building—56,000-Ton Liner Nearly Finished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3.—It is pointed out here that although German ships in hostile countries may be seized and sold, nevertheless the German mercantile fleet is constantly growing larger. At present the Hamburg-American Line is finishing the Bismarck, which will be the greatest steamship on earth, with a gross tonnage of 56,000. The same company is building the turbine ship Tirpitz, of 20,000 tons, and three other ships of 22,000 tons each.

The great Vulvan yards at Bremen are building nine steamers, among them the strongest freightship in the world, with a capacity of 18,000 tons. At Felnsburg three freight steamers are under construction, one of 13,000 tons and the other two of 17,000 tons combined. These vessels are intended for the Panama Canal route.

The South American Line is building a sister ship to the well-known auxiliary cruiser Trafalgar. The North German Lloyd has under construction two large express steamers, the Columbus and the Hindenburg, of 35,000 tons each, and the Munich and Zeppelin, of 16,000 tons each, and twelve ships of 12,000 tons.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

There is no *mystery* about ALBODON DENTAL CREAM. Dentists and druggists know the ingredients. They will advise you to use ALBODON because it contains *the* highest percentage of *tooth-cleaning* and polishing properties.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

BACKED BY 60 YRS OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE
WURLITZER

You Should Remember

That the Player Piano above all instruments is the musical instrument of the home. It provides at once the possibility of your own self-expression in playing all great music, whatever its character may be. This is the thought that you should remember—you yourself can play and begin at once—no other instrument offers you this big educational opportunity.

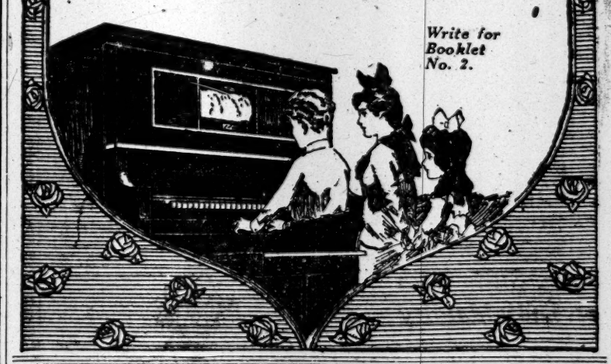
The Wurlitzer Player Piano

In making the selection of your Player Piano you should establish first the value of the name it bears, because your safety and satisfaction depend upon the knowledge of music and musical construction which the maker must possess. The Wurlitzer Player Piano embodies sixty years of musical construction and represents the very highest attainment in Player Pianos. Its ease of operation, its response to your every feeling, a tone coloring that makes you realize at once that musical perfection has been realized, are characteristic of the Wurlitzer Player Piano.

Price $650

Sold under our One-Price, No-Commission Plan
Easy Monthly Payments If You Choose

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th St., N. Y.



Write for Booklet No. 2.

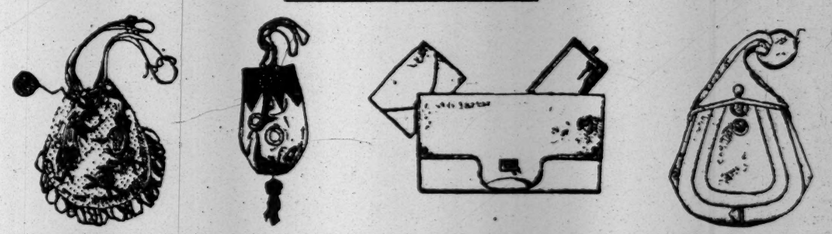
ESTABLISHED 1848 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Nature Imitates Herself

Yet she abhors a duplicate. Every Spring the flowers and leaves reappear,—but no two are of exactly the same colour and pattern. Nature's products are "differently alike,"—thus she compels our interest in each one of them.

In preparing our Easter wares we have employed Nature as managing director;—and while imitating ourselves diligently we have created an array of Gifts few of which have duplicates.

Among our Easter "novelties" there are no new antiques.



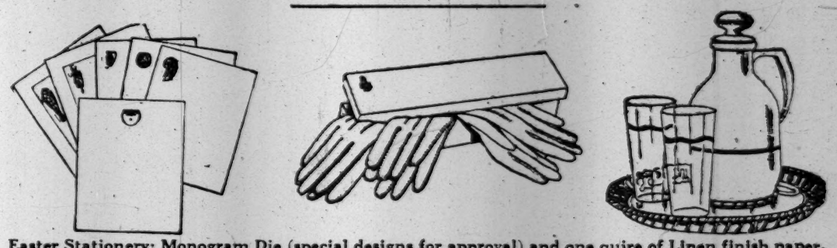
Beaded bag, taffeta silk in colors, colored flower pattern and fringe of beads, mirror, gilt and colored enamel vanity box; 8 inches deep $21.50

Rajah silk sports bag, ring design and tassel of colored beads, suede leather top, satin lining, chain draw-strings, bag 11¼ inches deep $12.00

Envelope purse of colored pinseal, silk lining, sterling silver corners, change purse, mirror, handle at back; 7¾ x 4¼ inches $13.75

"Tailored" hand bag, black or colored pinseal leather, silk lining, center kidskin-lined coin compartment, mirror, pearl clasp; 7½ inches deep $16.75

Monograms to order, two or more initials, from $2.00



Easter Stationery; Monogram Die (special designs for approval) and one quire of Linen finish paper, in any color, illuminated artistically, complete $5.00

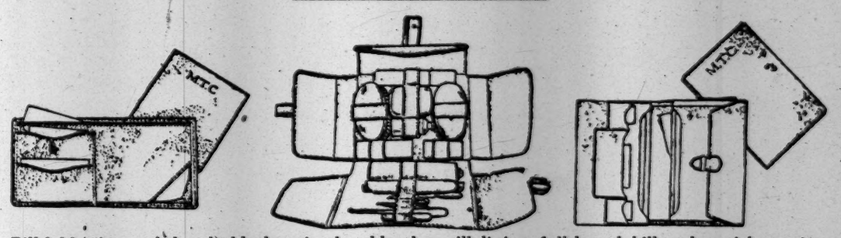
Easter, Birthday and Place Cards.

Easter Glove Box: three pair of famous Cross gloves; tan capeskin, gray mocha, and white kidskin or capeskin. For women ..... $6.50 | For men $6.75

Thermos tray, of white enamel wicker, colored glass center to match jug, wicker holder at back; tray 12-inch diameter, tray only $4.00

Thermos jug (as shown) colored enamel, various shades, quart size $8.50

Crystal glasses (as shown) optic design, 5¼ inches high, each 35c



Bill fold (open and closed), black grained seal leather, silk lining, full-length bill pocket with opening at lower corner for counting, two card pockets; 4 x 4¼ inches folded (initials stamped, extra, 25c) $5.00

Toilet case, for men, tan pigskin, folding design, leather lining, 17 complete fittings in white celluloid, metal and leather; strap and buckle fastening; 9¼ x 8 x 3 inches folded $29.50

Wallet (open and closed), black pinseal leather, full-length secret bill pocket, 6 letter, 1 card and 2 stamp pockets 4¼ x 6¼ inches folded; (initials stamped extra 25c) $9.50

Suit case, for women, black enamel cloth, leather binding, brocaded colored moreen lining, shirred Pocket in cover, two side pockets and tie-tapes; 18 and 20 inch $12.25, $12.50

22, 24, 26 inch; (initials painted free of charge) $12.75, $13, $13.25

Travelling bag, fitted for women, black grained patent leather, moire silk lining, 13 complete white celluloid fittings, extra pocket; 14-inch $39.00

Initials in gilt on bag, free of charge. Engraving fittings, plain block letters, 10 cents each letter.

Travelling bag, for men, "Windsor" design, tan pigskin, leather lining, two pockets, reinforced corners, double handles, brass mountings, 18-inch; (initials burned free of charge) $40.00

Book wagon, French gray and ivory-white enamel finish, three shelves, 29½ inches high over all. $24.00

Telephone desk and stool, white enamel wicker, cretonne-under-glass top and shelf, cretonne padded stool, stationery rack, 30½ inches high over all $24.50

Garden stick, hand painted, "Directoire staff" design, two cretonne bags attached, with needle case for sewing, fruits made of colored silk appliqued on outside, satin draw-strings $9.50

Service wagon, white enamel wicker, cretonne-under-glass top, shelf and compartments, taking liquor bottles and glasses, etc., handle at back. Service, extra $25.00

New York
404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th St.)
253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Mark Cross
Hundred Page Illustrated Catalogue
For Special Mail Order Service
The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
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Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Men's Custom Tailoring

On the Third Floor

THE Spring and Summer lines of Foreign and Domestic Woolens are here in a profusion of the newest designs and colorings, of which suits will be made to order, ranging from

$30.00 to 50.00

Special, until closing hour Saturday evening

Men's Silk-Lined Suits
Made to Measure
$35.00

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning today, an important offering of

3,400 Men's Silk Shirts

¶ This event is not so important for the quantity of shirts offered at each price as it is for the quality and rare beauty of the fabrics from which these shirts are made. As far as we can see, we feel sure this will be the last presentation of this quality shirts at these prices.

At $3.95—Satin-Striped Silks that look like heavy broadcloth silks, in a large variety of colored stripes on white grounds.

At $4.95—Extra Heavy Broadcloth Silks and Crepe de Chine, in stripe effects, together with Silks in a variety of plain colorings.

At $6.15—Radium Taffeta, Silk Broadcloth, Jersey Cloth, and Fine Crepe de Chines, all of which are superior to silks now being loomed throughout the country, and offered at these prices all over town.

We shall also offer Unusual Values in

Men's Silk Neckwear for Spring at 39c 50c and $1

¶ A collection of scarfs representative of all that is new in neckwear for Spring, made of imported and domestic silks selected because of their newness and exquisite colorings. In point of make, quality of silk, and beauty of design, they are up to the regular Saks' standard—and this applies to every scarf in the sale, from 39c to $1.

In conjunction with the above we shall offer

1,000 Hand-Made Scarfs of Foreign Silks
special at **$1.50**

60 times Around the Earth!

In the United States is strung a cobweb of 1,500,000 miles of

WESTERN UNION

wires. They put the most remote towns and hamlets next door to the central plants of business energy.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

FRENCH STORM ST. QUENTIN RIDGE

Capture Strongly Defended Positions Eight Miles in Length South of the City.

BRITISH ALSO ADVANCE

They Seize Strategic Points in Three Widely Separated Sections.

LONDON, April 3.—In a concerted attack today over a front of eight miles on both banks of the Somme the French stormed the heights south and southwest of St. Quentin, pushing to within two miles of the city. They captured the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt, and Cerizy, as well as the heights south of the village of Urvillers. At the Epine de Dallon, a ridge northeast of the village, the French are only a mile and three-quarters from St. Quentin.

The French attack was made following a most thorough artillery preparation. The conquered terrain had been strongly organized by the Germans, and, the French War Office reports this evening, was held by large forces. As the result of today's success General Nivelle's troops are in a position to begin the final attack on St. Quentin itself, the German defense depending on their ability to hold a ridge just at the southern outskirts of the city. This ridge is only a few meters higher than the highest point captured by the French today.

On the British front west of St. Quentin General Haig's troops enlarged their hold on the Holnon ridge, occupying the village of Maissemy on the eastern bank of the Omignon River. Further to the north the British occupied Ronssoy Wood, while in the region of Arras they captured the village of Henin on the Cojeol River after stubborn fighting. A heavy blizzard raged during the night, impeding progress in this sector today.

South of the Ailette River, on the high wooded plateau overlooking the Aisne, French troops are fighting their way forward foot by foot. Today they drove the Germans out of the outskirts of Laffaux. The Laffaux Mill, standing on an eminence at the junction of the Soissons-Laon Highroad and the route running directly north to Anizy, is under control of the French artillery. Its occupation would compel the Germans to evacuate their positions further to the south. The French, however, are exerting increasing pressure on the Germans holding this southern line, having forced them today out of the hamlet of Vauveny and storming the hill to the north of this place.

The Germans today threw more than 2,000 shells into the open city of Rheims, killing several of the civilian population.

The French night report reads as follows:

East and west of the Somme, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked an enemy position which extended north of the line of Castres, Essigny, and Benay, from L'Epine de Dallon as far as the Oise.

Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy our troops everywhere reached their objective and occupied on a front of about thirteen kilometers a series of points of support, solidly organized and held by large forces. L'Epine de Dallon and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt, and Cerizy and several heights south of Urvillers, are in our power.

South of the Ailette River we continued to progress in the region of Laffaux, the southern and northeastern outskirts of which we hold. Our troops likewise captured Vauveny and have taken foot on the ridge north of that hamlet. Our batteries took under their fire a German column marching in the direction of Laffaux Mill.

The enemy violently bombarded the town of Rheims, into which more than 2,000 shells were fired. Several of the civilian population were killed.

The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon statement follows:

From the Somme to the Aisne there were intermittent artillery actions. Patrol encounters took place north and south of the Ailette. We captured six machine guns during the fighting yesterday in the region of Vauxaillon.

The artillery fighting continues with violence in the region of Butte du Mesnil and Maison de Champagne. In Alsace a German attack against one of our trenches in the sector of Seppois le Haut was repulsed by our fire. Elsewhere the night passed in quiet.

The text of the British statement follows:

In the course of a successful attack yesterday southeast of Arras our troops, after prolonged fighting, carried the village of Henin sur Cojeul, in addition to the villages already reported captured. During the evening a second German counterattack was broken up by our artillery. (The other villages, mentioned in Monday's official statement, were Doignies, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein, and Croisilles.)

Further south we also captured the village of Maissemy and occupied Ronssoy Wood. We carried out a successful raid last night opposite Arras.

Two German airplanes were brought down by our gunfire yesterday, one of which fell in our lines. In air fights four German machines were brought down and two others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines are missing.

Peace Council Men Plead Not Guilty.

Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois and Herman Schulteis and Henry B. Martin of Washington, formerly of Labor's National Peace Council, charged with conspiring to foment strikes in munition works in behalf of Germany, pleaded not guilty in the Federal District Court yesterday. On plea of counsel, forty-eight hours' delay, in which to plead for the abatement of the indictments, was granted.

PEACE BID BY ALL TEUTONIC ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ment of Germany, then the hope of peace which the whole world harbors would become a reality."

GERMANY'S ONE PEACE CHANCE

To Establish a Popular Government Other Nations Can Treat With.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — Reports from Berlin that Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, had proposed a conference of belligerents without a cessation of hostilities, caused surprise at the State Department, where it was said that no such definite information had been received. Count Czernin is known here only to have said that the Central Powers still considered open their peace offer of Dec. 12, but that he had added to that offer the suggestion of a conference during hostilities provided a new angle.

Officials felt at once, however, that the time for such a conference absolutely had passed. The view is being adopted here that no negotiations can be begun until Germany has laid down a statement of terms as a guarantee of good faith. The United States apparently would be as loath as the Allies to enter a blind conference.

The position of this Government, as authoritatively outlined today, is that the best move toward peace which can be made by the German Government is the establishment of universal suffrage in the German Empire and the creation of a Ministry responsible to the people rather than to the Emperor. Government officials consider it inconceivable that the United States could enter into a peace conference such as previously outlined by Germany, unless there was some assurance first that any agreements made would be adhered to.

The sharp focusing of attention throughout the world by the President's address on the present autocracy of Germany is expected to make some curtailment of that autocracy essential as a peace preliminary. The British and French, even before the terrible devastation of Northern France, had many times, even in high quarters, demanded actual capital punishment for a few leading statesmen in Germany to whom the war is attributed. The attitude of the United States toward those officials, while not so bitter, will nevertheless tend to increase that feeling. It is very probable, therefore, that a general condition of peace will be some very decided action toward the autocracy.

While the Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish situation remains just as it was for the present, so far as this country is concerned, it is probable that Germany will force those nations to her side. Austria, deeply affected by freedom in Russia and fearful of a break with this country; Bulgaria, already satisfied with her war results and anxious for peace without disaster; Turkey, overrun from four sides through her richest territories by Russian and British troops—all are known to be ready for peace negotiations on very reasonable terms. Germany, however, has built up during the war a domination in these countries which may not be broken.

Count Tarnowski, whom President Wilson said could not be received as Austrian Ambassador now, is expected to ask for his safe conduct home. Officials had hoped to avoid a break with Austria, and have postponed it as long as possible. Just after the receipt of the Austrian note affirming Germany's decree, Count Tarnowski was told that he could not present his credentials, and it is thought to be as a result of this that Ambassador Penfield has been summoned home from the American Embassy in Vienna. Full diplomatic relationship would, under such conditions, not exist, and little doubt is felt that the next step will follow within a few days.

MEXICO FOR PEACE CONFAB.

Accepts Ecuador's Invitation to Discuss the World War.

MEXICO CITY, April 3.—The Mexican Government today sent an announcement to Ecuador and Colombia that it accepted the proposal of Ecuador for a meeting in Montevideo of American nations to decide on a common policy with the object of bringing the European war to an end.

Ecuador suggested last February that delegates from the republics of North, South, and Central America assemble to consider a policy to guarantee the rights of neutrality, and if possible to alleviate the rigors of war or to shorten it. The suggestion was made in regard to Mexico's proposal that shipments of supplies to the European belligerents be stopped. Six nations have accepted Ecuador's plan.

ADDRESS ELATES ENTENTE EMBASSIES

President's Words Will Hearten Men at the Front, Officials Say —Co-operation Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Officials at the Entente embassies made no effort today to conceal their satisfaction over the President's address to Congress and the prospect that Congress soon would give its sanction to the President's recommendations, aligning the United States against Germany in the great war. The feeling seemed unanimous among them that the character of Mr. Wilson's message would help tremendously in itself in adding moral strength to the allied cause and in giving encouragement to the men in the field by assuring them that America's whole resources are behind them. Everywhere praise for the message was unstinted.

There is particular satisfaction in diplomatic quarters over the President's recommendation that the fullest possible co-operation be arranged between the United States and the Allies, in order to make sure that in carrying out its own war measures this country will not cripple those who are already fighting in the same cause. Embassy officials are looking forward to immediate plans for making this co-operation as effective as possible in all lines, naval, military, and financial.

Many of the Entente officials share the belief of some of the Government authorities that Germany will be very likely to carry the submarine war to American waters at the earliest opportunity, and they point out that the United States, while planning to use her naval forces in the present war zone as far as practicable, must expect to be compelled to keep the most constant watch against submarines off American shores. They would not be at all surprised to hear that one or more German submarines had repeated last Summer's feat of the U-53 off the New England coast.

There was a great deal of commendation among them for the President's effort to discredit the policy of the present German Government with the German people, and some who know Germany are confident that if the address is allowed to reach the German public in full it will help greatly to add to the discontent with the Government which recent dispatches from abroad have indicated was growing in Berlin.

One of the commonest comments in the Diplomatic Corps was an expression of wonder that Germany should have insisted on forcing the United States into the war.

"It is a very fortunate thing for the cause of the Allies that she did," one official remarked, "but it seems impossible to explain how she could have been so utterly stupid, when she might have prevented the entrance of this country."

The Loveliest Baby Shop

All who have seen it declare our new baby shop to be the most beautiful and complete in town.

Our intimate dealing with all phases of maternity enables us to create everything that is best for the new born baby. This department is directed by a mother and experienced outfitter, who is always ready to assist you in your selections. Mothers love our dainty layettes and artistic nursery furniture.

Complete First Layettes 7.95 to 350.00

Come in and visit us—to look rather than to buy. You will be delighted with our quaintly furnished Baby Boudoir. We also specialize in modish apparel for Mothers-to-be.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS because—

of their perfect fit, fine quality fabrics—smooth finished seams—simple, practical, non-binding crotch—non-gaping seat and shape-holding qualities.

All sizes for men, women and children. Many different styles and fabrics to choose from.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 1 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 3 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 28th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, TENTS, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS,
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOUNDED 1856

WE are showing an unusually broad and varied assortment of spring suits and overcoats for young men who will find their ideals of materials, tailoring, styles, patterns and prices accurately anticipated. Over-embellishment is conspicuously absent from our clothes, but artistic and manly designs continue to be paramount just as superior quality and skilled tailoring do.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY—AN IMPORTANT

Sale of Women's Spring Suits
At $23.50 and $33.50

Every suit in this event is very specially priced, for two days only, affording an unparalleled opportunity to the woman who would be correctly attired for Easter.

At $23.50—The selection comprises plain tailored, belted, and fancy tailored models, in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Twills, Velour Checks, Wool Jersey, Homespuns, Tweeds and Taffetas, beautifully lined with plain and fancy silks.

At $33.50—There is every fashionable model introduced for Spring wear, tailored equal to the best custom garments in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Oxford, Vigereaux, Gabardine, English Tweeds, Plain Taffetas, Fancy Taffetas, Silk Faille, Silk Jersey, and Wool Jersey, handsomely lined with self color Peau de Cygne or Fancy Taffeta.

All colors at each price. Sizes 34 to 44 and in some models up to 52½ bust.
Fourth Floor.

If alterations are necessary any of these suits will be delivered without fail before noon on Saturday next.

Better Clothes for More Men

Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats from $20 to $40

Clothes of Known Merit, backed by fifty-six years of Kuppenheimer manufacturing knowledge—thirty years of Brill merchandising experience and eighty-six combined years of fair dealing, service and greater value giving,

Presented by Brill Brothers
Just in Time for Easter.

Clothes made by the House of Kuppenheimer for the man who appreciates actual value; and value these days depends more than ever before on a maker with a reputation to maintain—a maker with the strength, equipment and resource to keep up his standard.

And upon a retailer with the purchasing power, the selling ability, the organization and the facility to place such clothing in the hands and on the back of the man who appreciates such actual values.

Such is the clothing that is offered this Eastertime to the Men and Young Men of New York and vicinity by Brill Brothers, an organization second to none in its ability to clothe men correctly, satisfactorily and, above all, economically.

Brill Suits and Topcoats Special for Easter at $15

Offered to further demonstrate to Men and Young Men the desirability of doing their Easter clothes buying in a Brill store.

Clothes made according to rigid Brill specifications and practically under Brill supervision. The stocks at this price at each of the Brill stores are enormously large and contain almost every desirable model and pattern which is possible of production and sale at $15.00—many in fact that are almost impossible of sale at this price anywhere but in a Brill store. To indicate the wide range of patterns, fabrics and models, we direct attention to the following list:

Blue Serges	*Green Flannels*	*Cambridge Grays*	*English Models*	*Pinch Back*
Black Unfinished	*Gray Flannels*	*Gray Serges*	*Staple Models*	*Vertical Pocket*
Silk Mixtures	*Brown Flannels*	*Brown Overplaids*	*Conservative Models*	*Flap Pocket*
Fancy Worsteds	*Pencil Stripes*	*Tartan Checks*	*Double Breasted*	*Patch Pocket*
Herringbone Stripes	*Pin Stripes*	*Elephant Grays*	*Single Breasted*	*Crescent Pocket*
Blue Flannels	*Gray Cassimeres*	*Striped Worsteds*	*Belted Back*	*Cross Pocket*

Brill Brothers

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York, Brooklyn and Newark.

44 EAST 14TH ST. 1619 BROADWAY 1456 BROADWAY 279 BROADWAY
47 CORTLANDT ST. 125TH ST., AT 3D AVE. 791 BROAD ST., NEWARK 2 FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN

Stores at 1456 Broadway and at 125th St. Open Evenings—14th Street, Newark and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening.

The new Kuppenheimer Spring style book can be had at Brill Stores, or by mail on request.

SIBERIAN PRISONS GIVE UP 100,000

50,000 Sledges Are Carrying Political Exiles Back to Freedom.

MANY PHYSICAL WRECKS

Crippled and Emaciated, They Are Cheered by Vast Crowds as They Journey Westward.

TYUMEN, Siberia, March 31, (via Petrograd and London, April 3.—Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old régime back to freedom in the new Russia from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chain across the snows of Northern Asia toward the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Their passengers range from members of the old Terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial, or even known offense.

In order to witness this unprecedented migration, a correspondent of The Associated Press came here in company with a member of the Duma, M. Rosenoff, and two members of the former Council of the Empire. The three officials were sent by the Provisional Government to explain to the natives in these remote Russian outposts the nature of the great change which had come to the country.

The liberation of Siberia's prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals The Associated Press correspondent encountered only a handful of exiles who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party was met when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg, in the Urals. It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles, including twenty members of the Jewish revolutionary "Bund," mostly from the Verkholensk district west of Lake Baikal. The exiles were traveling in special cars, and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered them tumultuously. The exiles returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shaggy, uncouth, unwashed, and extremely emaciated. Many were crippled with rheumatism, two had lost hands and feet from frost bites, and one, who attempted flight a week before the revolution, had been shot in the leg when he was captured. He was lying in a prison hospital when he learned that he was a free man.

The President of the Exile Reception Committee in Ekaterinburg gave the correspondent a general picture of the present conditions and prospects of the exiles. He said that there were probably altogether 100,000 persons in Siberia who had been released under the amnesty measure of the Provincial Government. This number comprises political offenders, including Terrorists convicted after trial; persons suspected of furthering revolutionary propaganda and exiled without trial by order of the secret police, gendarmerie, or the Minister of the Interior; finally, some tens of thousands of peasants, exiled without trial by decrees of the village communal councils. Many of the latter will remain in Siberia voluntarily, where conditions of life and work are excellent under the reform Government.

At Tyumen the correspondent met a second train load of exiles from the Irkutsk prison and the penal settlements of Tobolsk and Tomsk. The crowds at the station cheered the famous Terrorist, Nicolai Anuikhin, who shot and killed the chief of the Petrograd-Warsaw Railway in 1906. His victim, General Fuchloff, was about to hang 400 railroad strikers and send them to Siberia. Anuikhin, who introduced himself to the correspondent as "a released jailbird," is a gigantic, broad-shouldered, elderly man with a stay Imperial and an excited manner of speech. He said:

"After one year in European convict prisons I spent ten years in the Alexandrovsk Prison, fifty miles from Irkutsk. This is the biggest convict jail in Russian and contained 12,000 ordinary criminals and about 500 political prisoners, mostly sentenced to life 'Katroga,' the severest form of Russian punishment short of death. I spent the first five years in the so-called probation class, with hands and feet manacled and chained to a wheelbarrow, which I had to take everywhere. In addition, I was repeatedly flogged by order of the Governor. The Assistant Governor, during the absence of his chief, ordered daily floggings for his own satisfaction.

"The badly overcrowded prison was divided into dormitories, each of which was intended for thirty prisoners, but usually contained from sixty to eighty, half of whom had consumption or rheumatism. We convicts had a secret organization which we called 'The Collective.' The occupants of the different dormitories communicated by means of tapping and other systems of signaling. Although we also had means of communication with the outside world, we knew nothing of the revolution until the morning of our release. At that time two Terrorists and half a dozen criminal convicts were being flogged without apparent cause. The provincial State attorney suddenly appeared and announced to our amazement: 'Russia is a republic, and you are free.'

"After our release we learned that the Assistant Governor, on getting news of the revolution, declared that he would give a farewell flogging, 'in order to prepare my jailbirds for sweet liberty.'"

Among the political prisoners from Tobolsk is Alexander Popoff, who was sentenced to death for an alleged plot against the Emperor, a charge which he declares was a fabrication by the police. Popoff, who is a highly intelligent artisan, was chained by the wrists and ankles for four years. In describing his release he said:

"A most remarkable feature of amnesty day in Tobolsk was the sudden demand for blacksmiths. The prison blacksmith, fearing the vengeance of the convicts, fled and private blacksmiths, in the general orgy of revolutionary triumph, could not be found. In the meantime sixty chained men waited for their liberation. The newly formed Committee of Public Safety, unable to find blacksmiths, drove the still chained convicts to the dismissed Governor's palace, where a banquet had been prepared and we had our first free meal. Above the din of speeches and cheers for the Russian Republic could be heard the jangling of our shackles."

PARIS TO FIX FOOD PRICE.

Chamber Adopts Measure Regulating Cost of Cereals.

PARIS, April 3.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a measure authorizing the Government by decree to fix the price on wheat and other grain, substituting this law for a previous one by which the price of wheat, for instance, was made 33 francs for a metric hundredweight, or approximately 220 pounds.

The Chamber also adopted unanimously a bill authorizing the use of saccharine as a substitute for sugar in baking or preserving.

CALLS ON FARMERS TO GROW MORE FOOD

D., L. & W. Railroad Spurs Them to Plant Every Available Foot of Soil.

Because the production of food has been and will be one of the most important factors in the war, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has undertaken to spur farmers in the districts it serves to produce every pound of food possible and to plant every available foot of soil. William H. Truesdale, President of the road, sent yesterday to the managers of County Farm Bureaus a letter inviting them and their constituents to attend a meeting next Saturday in the Arlington Hotel at Binghamton to discuss the situation.

For the railroad's part, Mr. Truesdale promises, among other things, that the company will inaugurate fast food product trains, and will undertake to supply labor, including school children, who may be sent to the farms at low fares. He announced the formation of a permanent Committee on Increased Food Production, composed of the following officials of the road: Passenger Traffic Manager George A. Cullen, Chairman; General Superintendent C. J. Phillips, Freight Traffic Manager Nat Duke, Dining Car Superintendent H. C. Boardman, and Milk Traffic Agent G. E. Zippel. In his letter Mr. Truesdale said:

"The entrance of our country into war directs our serious thought to that feature of the great war in Europe that promises to be one of the determining factors in deciding where victory shall rest, namely, the diminishing food supplies of the respective belligerents. This question promises to be of equal importance to the United States, because, in addition to feeding our own people, our ability to feed our allies may enable them to finish the fight before we are able effectually to participate. It is, therefore, not only a patriotic duty, but an economic necessity, that we should put forth every effort of brain and body to produce every pound and every bushel of food products that the ground will yield under the most intensive system that science and practical experience can devise."

THINKS GERMANS HERE HAVE LITTLE INFLUENCE

Frankfurter Zeitung Laments That America Is Heir of English and French Culture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4.—The Daily News correspondent in Rotterdam quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung as defining thus what it calls the real grounds of conflict between the United States and Germany:

"They are of two kinds, material and moral. In regard to the first the Americans say: 'We won't allow our very great export trade to the Entente countries to be forbidden.' Prosperity is the word which governs America.

"The moral cause springs from the fact that the inner relations of the American to the German nation are quite different from those to England and France. The American Nation in its way of thinking is very preponderantly British. In its moral ideas it is the heir to English and French culture.

"It is a painful fact that the German spirit, notwithstanding the numerous immigrants into the New World, has remained on the whole without any effect. It is also a painful fact that this world war had to take place to cure us from any delusions on this matter. Today it is quite clear that the causes of the present events in Europe have never been looked upon with really German eyes. It would be useless to make any reproaches on the matter now, but we must seek to learn something from it, both for the present and the future.

"Things now must follow their own course. Germany will bear this also and know how to overcome it."

The correspondent adds:

"Count Reventlow, in a characteristic flood of abuse in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, describes America as 'the great bluff factory across the Atlantic.'"

If you make a friend of this mild, rich cigar you will make more friends with it. Everybody appreciates

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

NEW ARREST IN SPY CASE.

George Born Accused of Posing as an American in England.

Agents of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, arrested yesterday a well-dressed and apparently well-educated young man, who gave his name as George Born. The complaint gave no detail beyond the allegation that Born had appeared before the United States Consul at Hull, England, and falsely deposed that he was the son of American parents, and that he had been born at Havre, France, July 15, 1886. It was also alleged that he had so deposed in order to establish in England a status as an American citizen, assumed for purposes not disclosed to the complaint. Born's home is said to be near Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

The arrest, according to a report in the Federal Building, is one of the results of revelations that came to light following the detection of Albert O. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, who pleaded guilty to using the United States as a base from which to carry on military operations against Great Britain, and who are now serving two-year terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

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By

JAMES M. BECK

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"I most earnestly hope that there will be a wide circulation of Mr. Beck's 'War and Humanity.' It is the kind of a book which every self-respecting American, who loves his country, should read. I believe that its circulation throughout the whole land would have a very real effect in educating public opinion as to the duty of America in this great world crisis." Extract from the Foreword by THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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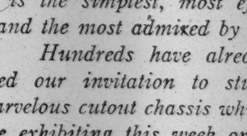

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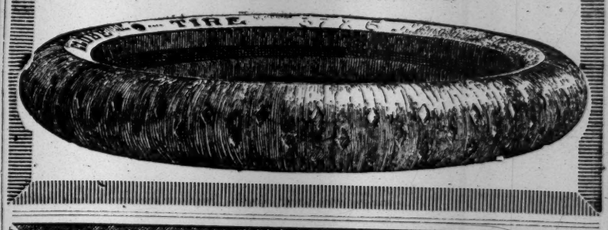

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CHICKERING Upright, ebony; excellent	315
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STANLEY 88-note PLAYER; neat case	370
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FARRAND CECILIAN 88-note PLAYER; fine	390
ARMSTRONG Small GRAND, mahogany; like new	440
STEINWAY Upright, mahogany; same as new	450
STEINWAY Upright, mahogany; late model	495
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KNABE Empire Upright; a gem art design	510
HAINES Diminutive GRAND; fine condition	525
HAINES PLAYER DeLuxe; like new	540
CHICKERING Baby GRAND, mahogany; fine	650
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KNABE PLAYER DeLuxe; demonstration used	810
KNABE Mignon GRAND; Sheraton art case	875
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KNABE Mignonette PLAYER GRAND DeLuxe	1100

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A food-calory is a measure of energy contained in food which will impart a certain amount of heat when assimilated by the body.

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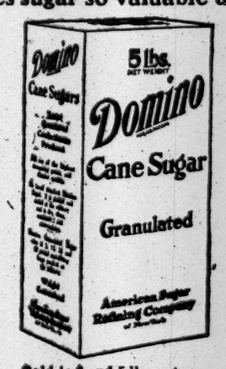

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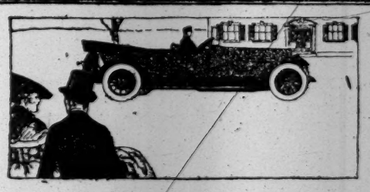

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WHITLOCK CROSSES INTO SWITZERLAND

American Minister and Most of the Relief Workers Traveling with German Envoys.

GERMANS DETAIN A FEW

Those Who Have Been Near the Front Must Remain, Too, to Prevent Military Disclosures.

BERNE, April 3, (via Paris.)—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and party and the Chinese Minister, with twenty members of the Chinese Legation, seventy-seven persons in all, arrived by special train at 1 o'clock today at Schauffhausen. They continued on their way to Berne.

LONDON, April 3.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, and several American relief workers left Brussels late yesterday on a special train for Switzerland.

With the exception of a few men who have agreed to remain for two weeks because they have been working where the German armies are now actually in operation, and Assistant Director Prentiss Grey and three accountants who have been breaking their Spanish and Dutch successors into the work, all the workers of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium are now either in Switzerland or on their way there. The great proportion of them left Brussels yesterday with Mr. Whitlock on the train provided by the American authorities, while seven delegates of the commission reached Berne on April 1. Including those still in Brussels under the existing arrangements, all the American relief workers will be in Switzerland by the end of April.

The men who must remain a fortnight until the danger is considered over that they will disclose anything of value regarding the recent movements of the German armies are Maurice Tate, Charles H. Carstairs, Francis C. Wickes, C. H. Stone, James Daingerfield, and Julius A. Van Hee. Assistant Director Grey retains three accountants, Messrs. De Grachy, Neville, and Stamour, to assist him in turning over the work to the neutral successors. The London office of the commission states that no anxiety need be felt regarding the safety of these men.

BERNE, April 3, (via Paris.)—Seven members of the Belgian Relief Commission, who have arrived ahead of Minister Whitlock and other Americans, will leave here this afternoon for Paris. The party consists of Tracy S. Kettredge, Alfred C. D. Fletcher, Charles M. Leaks, Thomas Smith, Arthur Maurice, Philip P. Potter, and Robert Mareville.

Mr. Whitlock, who is expected tomorrow, will be accompanied by about ninety Americans, including his staff and Consular officials. Assistant Director Prentiss Grey of the commission, with two or three other Americans, remains behind. Mr. Grey will wind up the American books, and has received a specific guarantee that he can leave whenever he wants to.

HOOVER THANKS WILSON.

Cables the President That His Course Is Fully Justified.

LONDON, April 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, today sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"The members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium ask me to transmit to you an expression of united devotion and of our admiration for the courage and wisdom of your leadership. We wish to tell you that there is no word in your historic statement to Congress that does not find a response in all our hearts.

"For two and a half years we have been obliged to remain silent witnesses of the character of the forces dominating this war, but we are now at liberty to say that, although we break with great regret our association with many German individuals who have given sympathetic support to our work, yet your message enunciates our conviction, born of our intimate experience and contact, that there is no hope for democracy or liberalism, and consequently for the real peace and safety of our country, unless the system which brought the world into this unfathomable misery can be stamped out once for all."

SHARP SEES RUINED TOWNS.

Ambassador in Paris Cables to the State Department.

PARIS, April 3.—United States Ambassador Sharp, under instructions from Washington, has visited the devastated regions evacuated by the Germans. Mr. Sharp was in Chauny, Ham, and Roye on Saturday, and cabled the State Department an account of what he saw.

Having visited early in the war the ground of the battle of the Marne, and, later, various destroyed cities, the Ambassador was in a position make a comparison. He described the recent destruction as greater than that in the north in the earlier days. He found bridges, waterways, canals, and everything that could possibly be used in the way of military defense destroyed, and in some cases there was plenty of evidence that the ravages were not entirely due to military necessities, but clear wantonness. Farmhouses had been leveled and thousands of fruit trees had been cut down.

The Ambassador saw great areas razed. In some places only detached walls remained of what formerly were prosperous villages.

President Poincaré today also visited the devastated towns. Addressing the townspeople, the President said the French Nation was resolved to continue the war until a victory which assured the victims full reparation for all atrocities committed was obtained.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA

Two million survivors of the massacres and deportations, in dire need, appeal piteously to your sympathy and compassion.

The Passion Week offerings of American Christians will be cabled to make a glad Easter for destitute Christians in Bible lands.

Three dollars a month provides relief for one sufferer.

How many will you help? "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

Every dollar given reaches the Armenian and Syrian Christians intact.

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133, Hudson River Garage.
AVENUE A.
370, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE D.
83, G. M. Morrissey.
BEACH ST. AND VARICK ST.
Engle and Havenor.
BEEKMAN ST. AND WATER ST.
Volunteer Hospital.
BELMONT AVE.
1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1262, Rose Garage & Taxi Co.
1373, McKinley Sq. Auto Co.
BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
2322, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Ciniotti Garage Company.
3255, Claremont Garage, Inc.
3552, Childs Garage (No. Inc., S. W.
4162, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4842, Greater New York Garage.
4896, Arras Garage and Supply Co.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
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185th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND DYCKMAN ST.
Russell's Gasoline Station.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage, J.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
28, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
*1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
36, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
DELANCEY ST.
175, I. Sevin.
DOWNING ST.
45, Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244 W. 209th St., Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
279, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
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324, Horton Ice Cream Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 32D ST.
305, Oppenheim Collins Company.
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238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 38TH ST.
229, Rupfel Brewing Company.
EAST 39TH ST.
And 10th Ave., D. Stevenson Brewing Company.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage
32, McDermott Garage
EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
EAST 42D ST.
And 1st Ave., Postal Transfer Service.
EAST 45TH ST.
315, Wilson & Co.
EAST 47TH ST.
208, Biltmore.
EAST 48TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
218, Mercedes Garage.
226, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 56TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hare.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Olger's Garage, C. A. Olger.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
227, Town Taxicab.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halycon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
118, Armory Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
61, J. McEwen.
221, Berwicke Garage.
315, G. M. Stump.
EAST 68TH ST.
E. River, Central Brewing Company.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
175, Spengler Auto Company.
178, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
53, Black and White Cab Company.
422, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
321, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
56, Wm. Pollock.
57, Fifth Avenue.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
Niagara Garage, 57 East 89th St., New York.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Artman's Garage, J.
EAST 91ST ST.
422, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc., J.
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Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
155, Kahn's Garage, L.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 139TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 147TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Corryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
The Tax-A Cab Garage, Ins., 654-561 11th Av., New York.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
861, Fordham Garage, Inc.
GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, cor. 182d St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 3.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
JUMEL PLACE.
29, Burke's Garage, W.
LAFAYETTE ST.
393, Michael T. Watts.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage, P.
MANHATTAN ST.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
896, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulinar Ave., Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PERRY ST.
132, Seeman Bros.
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SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
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ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
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SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economia Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage.
SEVENTH AVE.
730, Drenco Garage.
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383, Brunner's Garage, O. C. Brunner.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
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THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
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2244, Overlook Ave.
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73, Washington Square Garage.
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3645, R. Bentley's Garage.
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106, Third Street Garage.
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356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
422, Piney Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros.
WEST 18TH ST.
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
520, Twentieth Street Garage.
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WEST 24TH ST.
540, Herman Kohn, Inc.
WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage.
WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
543, Henry Henken.
WEST 30TH ST.
220, Albert Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
150, Kevstone Garage.
154, Penn. Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
518, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland, G.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
137, Greeley Square Garage.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 38TH ST.
523, United States Motor Car Co.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 43D ST.
348, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
548, Park & Tilford.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, Forty-fifth Street Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
WEST 49TH ST.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
606, Pabst Brewing Company.
WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
118, Singer Sewing Machine Company.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
285, People's Garage.
348, Casmin Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
141, Ritz-Carlton Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52ND ST.
113, Jogcelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Luke.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Beaney-McMahon.
158, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
418, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
621, Perfection Spring Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57th ST.
436, Curley Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
*631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Coit Stratton Company.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
23, B'way and Sixty-second St. Garage.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
245, Town Taxicab.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
802, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Company.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
213, W. B. Thom.
237, George Lege.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
253, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
330, F. D. Underwood.
336, Haas & Heath.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
344, Chas. Thorley.
WEST 73TH ST.
207, 73th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Acon Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Anthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83RD ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
WEST 57TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robb, Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kinston Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Millers Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 8th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 123D ST.
512, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2959 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
532, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 151ST ST.
451, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 153D ST.
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbac Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.

WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
Gasoline Station Inc., 2221.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic & Albany Garage, 1690.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart and Vandell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Sicien Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2787.
W. S. Bridleton, 359.
Brooklyn Auto Service, 1203.
Dlugald Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
E. P. Palmer, 1255.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 681.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Auto Service Co., 1001.
Brothers & Koplik, 1149.
J. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1543.
BLEECKER ST.
Ridgewood Garage, 1826.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130.
Bergen Garage, 38.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zeresa Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonparell Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 433.
Oakcrest Garage, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 288.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornell D'Esterre, 1229.
COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 135.
COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 155.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage & Auto Sales Co., 173.
W. Kahl, 1084.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
International Parkway Taxi Co., 1878.
H. Tenore, 1917.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1780.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. C. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8336.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
E. H. Dilger, 478.
EMERSON PL.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
52ND ST.
Monadnock Garage, 1061.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 389.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Bklyn Riding & Drv. Club, Cor. Plaza St.
Tobias Schwartz, cor. Fulton St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Regenbard & Kotter, 1487.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6520.
James Quigley, 6503.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
F. M. Tieman & Co., 83.
GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, Pennsylvania Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 681.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HANCOCK STREET.
Hancock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER STREET.
American Auto Service, 881.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.

JEFFERSON AVENUE.
F. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
S. Kaufman, 75.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Woods Garage & Sales Co., 431.
LEONARD ST.
Rodnon Garage, 483, Rodnon Bros., Prop.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
Yunker & Ellems, 415.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 21.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Millenman, 1108.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 633.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 638.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 408.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
109, Richard Schnibbe.
351, Metropolitan Garage, H. Besem, Prop.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5903.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1137.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Sutter Co., Inc., 4.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 736.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 68.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 100.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
P. C. O'Neill, 1424.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 182.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 201.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt-Hendricks Co., 239
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5703.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 283.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
B. F. Stephen's Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
STERLING PLACE
Voll's Garage, 109.
STONE AVE.
Laux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 93.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2223.
20TH ST.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8327.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 257.
VERNON AVE.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 353.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Herman's Garage, 270 11th Ave.
Sachse & Marles, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BATH BEACH.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 38 Queens Blvd.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt, Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.

FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway.
Wilson's Garage.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Fleltz Bros., 5 Jagger St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigal & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Bussell Yeaple, Prop.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
New Hope Garage, Merrick Road.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Siegel's Garage, Union Hall St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton & Smith Sts.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 824 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 93 Paynter Ave.
Perrine's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Garage, F. C. Bredemeyer, Prop.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Mellera, Jerome Ave.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RAMBLERSVILLE.
Anderson & Sleik.
H. Paulson.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
Kew Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Ave.
J. J. Lake & Son, 2313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jerome Garage, Jerome & Greenw

OUR NAVY TO WORK WITH THE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ing the 500,000 men could be undertaken. As a basis for such registration the Government will have to take a military census to ascertain the names and ages of men eligible for military service throughout the country. While this registration is going forward it is the purpose to build up the regular army and National Guard by recruiting and, if necessary, by drafting men for Federal service.

Ultimate Force of 2,225,000 Recruits.

General Staff officers have insisted in all their recommendations of the last few years that there should be not less than 3,000,000 men trained and equipped for national defense in any war with a first-class power. To obtain this number it would be necessary to raise a force of not less than 2,225,000 men in addition to the regular army and National Guard when recruited to full war strength.

It will tax the machinery of the War Department and of the army to the limit to raise and train the first increment of 500,000 men in this vast field force. Even with the provisional lists of officers and of officers in the Reserve Corps there will be a shortage of officers. There are about 7,000 officers in the regular army provided for, and about 8,000 National Guard officers, which, with about 2,000 Reserve Corps officers, make a total of not more than 17,000 officers in sight.

Recently Colonels in the various regular army regiments were ordered to designate one enlisted man out of every sixty in the army for appointment to be an officer in an emergency. This is expected to develop about 6,000 more officers, bring the grand total in sight from all sources to about 23,000 officers, or about 10,000 officers shy of the number necessary to properly command the force of 1,220,000 regulars, guardsmen, and universal service men to be put into the field as rapidly as they can be recruited and mustered.

To obtain more trained officers immediately the first class of cadets at West Point, consisting of 120 young men, will be graduated on April 19 or 20 next, two months ahead of time. They will receive their commissions as Lieutenants in the regular army immediately on graduation.

Protection of Mexican Border.

The Navy Department is pushing plans rapidly for putting the navy and the proposed new coast patrol force in shape for the defense of American shores against German submarine attacks. The burden of defense will be imposed on the navy while the army is being formed for land service. The main concern of army officials at this time is the thorough protection of the Mexican border against any surprise attack through German intrigue from that quarter. There are about 60,000 regulars on duty along the border, and these will be rapidly reinforced by guardsmen.

Before the end of the present week orders will be issued for the mobilization of the proposed new coast patrol force, which will be organized and placed under the general command of Captain Henry Braid Wilson of the navy. This force will consist of a vast collection of vessels, including yachts, motor boats, and other craft to be bought or chartered by the Government for coast patrol service. It will be manned by Naval Militiamen and by the Naval Reserve Force that is being rapidly recruited under the immediate supervision of officers acting under instructions from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

The Navy Department has completed plans for spending the naval emergency fund of $115,000,000 and the $18,000,000 appropriation for Navy Yard improvement carried in the Naval Appropriation act of March 4, 1917. The $115,000,000 fund will be spent on the construction of additional destroyers, submarine chasers, and patrol boats, purchase of auxiliary naval vessels, erection of storage warehouses, construction of air craft, bonuses for hurrying naval construction, and overtime pay for mechanics employed on such naval construction.

The $13,000,000 fund will be spent on increasing the facilities of those navy yards where new war vessels are under construction. About $3,000,000 will be spent on the New York yard and $6,000,000 on the Philadelphia yard. The Portsmouth yard will be equipped to build ten submarines at a time. New slips on which large naval vessels are to be built will be constructed at New York to the number of one, at Philadelphia to the number of two, besides one at Norfolk and another at Bremerton, Wash., on Puget Sound. Additional warship building facilities will be provided for these yards as well as for the Boston and Mare Island yards.

REPENTANCE FREES LODGE'S ASSAILANT

Bannwart Convinced by President's Address—Congratulations to Senator Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Alexander Bannwart's assault on Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Capitol yesterday had an amusing sequel. After expressing regret for his attack in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney and Mr. Lodge's secretary and promising not to repeat the offense, Bannwart was today released. His change of heart apparently was complete. He issued a statement saying the pacifists had made a mistake. Then he went to Convention Hall and addressed a pacifist meeting, urging his hearers to support the President. In the midst of a furious commotion the pacifists ejected him from the hall. Bannwart then went to the White House to try to see the President, but was not received.

When Senator Lodge was not busy today listening to the statement that he was "the man who put the fist in pacifist," he was reading congratulatory telegrams from all over the country. The Democratic South was conspicuous in that respect, while two of the dispatches came from Honolulu.

George Rountree, Wilmington, N. C., thanked Mr. Lodge "for the blow delivered by you yesterday in the cause of national honor. The South stands behind you."

John Randolph Bland, Baltimore: "I raise my hat to the leading scholar and statesman of America and to the finest gentleman from the grand old State of Massachusetts."

George W. Wickersham, New York: "Delighted to learn that your knowledge of the noble art of self-defense is still practical and useful."

Charles A. Towne, New York: "I envy you the chance of striking the first blow in the war."

Thomas Burke and four others, Seattle: "Your prompt rebuke to that insolent recreant was a timely warning to the whole odious tribe that an American Senator is not to be intimidated or swerved from his duty by tools or plotters of the Kaiser."

Circuit Judge Ashford, Honolulu: "Aloha to the muscular patriot! Bully for you! Hit him again."

H. M. King and W. B. Kahn, Beaumont, Texas: "As two Texans we testify that you are no coward."

R. P. Hull and Thirteen Others, Boston: "No note this time, thank God! We congratulate you."

Democrats and Representatives of the Fighting City, Superior, Wis.: "Congratulate you on winning first battle of war."

Crew of U. S. S. Vermont: "More power to your right arm."

Joseph N. Willis, Norfolk, Va.: "Virginia is with you. Knock them all down."

Editorial Staff Honolulu Advertiser: "Mid-Pacific congratulations for man not too proud to fight."

Twelve Minneapolis Newspaper Men: "Fine work, old boy. Hit 'em again."

SHARP TO QUESTION AZTEC'S SURVIVORS

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled the State Department tonight that Captain Walter O'Brien, of the torpedoed American steamer Aztec, and Lieutenant W. F. Gresham, U. S. N., who commanded the guard of twelve bluejackets aboard the vessel, arrived tonight at Paris. The message said details would follow, and made no mention of other survivors.

French Admiralty dispatches received by the French Embassy here last night, however, said apparently all of the naval sailors had been rescued, and that eleven members of the ship's crew still were unaccounted for.

A dispatch from Ambassador Sharp, dated at Paris at 5 P. M. yesterday, and received at the State Department this morning, said:

"The Foreign Office has just informed me that the American steamer Aztec was torpedoed at 9 P. M. last night, (April 1,) far out at sea, off Island of Ushant. One boat from the steamer has been found with nineteen survivors, who were landed this afternoon at Brest. Twenty-eight persons still missing, and although two patrol vessels are searching for them, the stormy condition of the sea and weather renders their rescue doubtful. Foreign Office not informed as to names of survivors. Will cable further details as soon as possible."

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FOOD ECONOMY

In your next grocery order include a package of Grape-Nuts. Taste its snappy flavor—the rich flavor of whole wheat and malted barley. Sense the satisfying comfort of a hearty food upon a contented stomach. Realize its full nourishing value as you use it day after day—the sustaining power it gives brain and body for work or play. Then remember that in spite of advance in price of most other foods, Grape-Nuts is still sold at the same low price as formerly.

Nowadays every table should have its daily ration of

Grape-Nuts

Nujol For Constipation

"I Can't Taste It At All, Mother"

Nujol neither looks, tastes, nor acts like the "medicine" the child has been accustomed to. In fact, Nujol isn't medicine at all in the ordinary sense.

Nujol, unlike drugs or physics, is not absorbed by the system, and hence cannot form a habit. It acts as a mechanical lubricant, keeping the intestinal contents soft, soothing the inflamed mucous membranes and so promoting normal functioning.

For children, particularly, no other remedy is at once so harmless and so effective.

As Nujol is not a physic but a lubricant, it does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

Write today for an instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey

Save $2; Buy PYRENE Today

Word has just reached us that the price of a Pyrene Fire Extinguisher becomes $10 May 1. Today it is $8.

If you buy today you save $2.

So we urge you to buy today. Don't put it off one single day longer. $2 is $2, and $2 saved is $2 earned.

We hardly need tell you of the danger from fire.

Fire may steal into your home tonight. Fire may lay your car in ruins at any moment. Fire may kill before another day rolls around.

Would you let $8 stand between your loved ones and sure safety?

THE HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL and AUTO SUPPLY MERCHANTS of NEW YORK CITY.

P.S.—Remember Pyrene saves 15% on Auto Fire Insurance each year.

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KILLS FIRE
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The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

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The foundation, as well as the process of making Cook's, is right—great, luscious grapes which are raised just for this one purpose of making champagne of a superior flavor. You'll like Cook's Imperial for its purity, tongue nipping life and exquisite bouquet.

Sold *Everywhere*—Served *Everywhere*.

American Wine Co. St. Louis, U. S. A.

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The Grant Six Overhead Valve Motor instantly appeals to those who are Motor-wise.

Grant Six Roadster $875

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Randall Motors Corp'n,
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We have very good open territory to offer automobile dealers who measure up to our required standard.

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HANDSOME, sturdy, artistic garages—12 styles of 32 sizes to choose from—costing much less than you can build for and saves its cost from rent. *Write for booklet and solve your garage problem today.*

Kolb Portable Building Company
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Portable Buildings for Every Purpose

DIAMONDS
FOR EASTER GIFTS
HOWARD S. KENNEDY, 170 BROADWAY

To Select New Books.

To help readers make selections from the season's new publications the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 15, will publish a list of three hundred leading Spring books, with brief, snappy descriptions of each. There will be essays and review news of what authors and publishers are doing. Order in advance.—Advt.

EASY TO OBTAIN BERLIN FOOD CARDS

The Difficulty Is to Get Substantial Meals in Exchange for Them.

'SUBSTITUTES EVERYWHERE

Marmalade Apparently Made of Gumshoes—Bread Excellent, Potatoes Out of Reach.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

This is the fourth of a series of articles Mr. Davis, who has just returned from Berlin after spending several months in Germany.

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Outside of Germany the idea seems to prevail that the food troubles of that unhappy country are due wholly to scarcity of provisions. Not much importance seems to be attached to the physical question of obtaining the quantity which the food regulations permit the individual to have. But there is no doubt that this phase of the matter is decidedly serious, and that if means could be discovered and established for insuring the supply—diminished as it is—to each person without necessitating a physical endurance test, general health conditions in Germany would be improved materially.

The essential idea of the food control system of Germany is that it shall prevent waste and hoarding of food. It must insure an equitable and regular distribution, providing a fair amount for every person in the country at the same time that it prevents any person from getting an unfair amount, from laying up a surplus, and from obtaining extra large quantities at the expense of others. Academically considered, the problem is not specially difficult; practically it is almost insolvable. The constant effort of able men to solve the insolvable is the chief explanation of the constant shifting in organization and regulation in the operation of the German system of food control.

If everybody were honest, loyal, patriotic, and unselfish it might not be necessary to establish and maintain such an elaborate routine for food distribution as Germany now maintains. If the Government could trust the citizens not to "hog" food, but just to take each day what the Government announced to be each day's share, without careful supervision and constant police surveillance, there is no doubt that matters would move much more smoothly in Germany, and the bloodcount of many Germans would show fewer white cells and more red than it does in existing circumstances.

Food Control Averted Famine.

But, human nature being what it is—in Germany as elsewhere—it is necessary to have an extensive and cumbersome organization to oversee and insure control of the food distribution. And if that fact had not been recognized by the German authorities very early in the struggle there would have been such inequalities of food supply by now that, while complaint would have been practically eliminated among the wealthy, there would have been actual starvation among the poor. The food control of Germany has been not the evidence that Germany was starving, but the means of preventing her from starving. If she is on the border of starvation now it is not because of her food control system, but in spite of it. That system has availed to delay and stave off a disaster that certainly would have overtaken the nation some time ago but for this organization. It may be doubtful whether or not Germany can wear through the privation caused by the failure of the 1916 potato crop until the crop of this year is available. If she is able to do so—as now seems likely—it will be because of the food control organization. Without that organization she would have gone down.

Germany's scheme of food distribution is based upon a card system that is both simple and complicated—simple in its operation and complicated in its mechanism. For every kind of food which is subject to the control of the food organization there is a different card, and each person who is entitled to receive any of that food must have an official card to deliver to his dealer before he can purchase any of it. Sale and delivery from producer to consumer are effected only upon the presentation of the recognized authorization from the responsible official. Without the right cards you buy no food, and that is all there is to it.

The cards are easy to get—they are to be had for the asking. They cost nothing but effort, no money being required for any of them, and they represent no cash value in themselves. They are merely the legal authorization from the constituted officials to the holder for the purchase of the quantities and kind of food which they represent. If you live in a hotel you get your food cards fresh every morning from the hotel office. The hotel sends each day or each week, if it has established sufficient standing with the authorities, to the proper office and gets cards for each of its guests. There has to be an element of estimate in this, because not even a German hotel keeper can tell beforehand just how many guests he is going to have and how many cards of each kind he will need. The food card is merely a small slip of soft cardboard bearing a printed legend telling what it calls for—bread, meat, potato, and so on. This legend appears in the centre, and around it the border of the card is divided into small sections, each representing a portion of the food, such as twenty-five grams of bread, or twenty-five grams of meat, or 125 grams of potatoes, and so on.

How the Card System Works.

If a hotel you obtain each morning one card entitling you to receive 250 grams of bread, two little sections of meat card entitling you to get fifty grams of meat, and two similar sections of potato card entitling you to 230 grams of potatoes for that day. If you do not use up all the card that day the remainder of it will be good for the next day or for any day in that week, but it will not carry over into the next week. I have seen hotel men and restaurant keepers exchange meat cards for friends from one week to another, but it was against the regulations and rendered the men who did it liable to prosecution and fine or imprisonment if caught or complained against.

Equipped with these cards, you go into the restaurant to order your meal. If it is breakfast, there is nothing to order—for breakfast is the same everywhere, at least so far as name goes. There may be some difference in the quality of what you get in different places, but the entire range from which you may select is coffee, cocoa, or chocolate. The restaurant may be frank enough to admit in advance that all three are substitutes, or it may not. That makes no difference. All three will be substitutes, and you may make your selection in that certainty. I am bound to say that the Germans have developed a substitute coffee, which for flavor and consistency is vastly better than much of the stuff served as genuine coffee which I have encountered outside of Germany. I got no coffee in Denmark, Switzerland, or Spain that could approach the coffee substitute I had in Germany. The cocoa and chocolate substitutes are mournful things—the less said about them the better. And as for the marmalade or jam, I suspect that they are the explanation of what becomes of the old and worn-out gumshoes of Germany. Chemists treat them with nitric acid or some similarly toothsome decoction, throw in a few lumps of wood-pulp, some artificial seeds and a dash or two of chemical flavoring and let it go at that.

These substitutes for food, together with some bread, constitute your breakfast. The bread is good; it would be good bread anywhere; it might be served even in these United States. It is not white, or even nearly so. It is rather darker than the graham bread served in our public restaurants. It is made out of a combination of wheat, rye, and potato flours—or, rather, it was made out of that combination until the failure of the potato supply necessitated the elimination of potato flour. That brought about an increase in the allowance of wheat flour, and since I left Berlin I have seen dispatches reporting that the Food Office was ordering the inclusion of a large percentage of meal made from turnips in the bread.

Wartime Rolls Excellent.

During the time I was in Germany two kinds of bread were served—rolls and black bread. The rolls were made of the mixture of flours I have described, and were really excellent. The black bread was of a different and, to me, less palatable mixture. It was not generally liked as well as the rolls, and when the Magistracy determined, about the 1st of February, to withdraw permission for the rolls and to have only the black bread baked there was a great howl from all Berlin. The question of "Einheitsbrot," or one kind of bread, was of tremendous interest in Berlin, and the newspapers carried many columns of the discussion.

When you make your selection of coffee, cocoa, or chocolate you inform the waiter also how much bread you desire, and hand him your bread card. If you order two rolls, for instance, he tears or snips off from your bread card four of the little 25-gram sections, each roll representing fifty grams of bread. For each 25-gram section of bread card you may get one thin slice of black bread. The jam or marmalade you get without a card. The card which ought to be issued in its case is one forbidding the serving of such stuff under penalty of lingering and cruel death. I saw a good deal of it while in Germany and am ready to make my Happy Days if that every bit of it was absolutely innocent of any acquaintance with fruit.

No potatoes and no meat are served for breakfast, and so you do not need either of those cards. If you are an incorrigible breakfast eater and really demand something more than this feast of substitutes you may take on a bit of smoked fish or eel, or something else of the cold salad stuff that the Germans call "Vorspeise" and with which they open the engagement at midday and evening. In this category come sardines, cold boiled fish, smoked herring, caviar, pickles, potato salad, and such-like, out of which the average German makes the best part of his meal these days. He lords up a plate with them as if it were an ammunition reserve for a first-class battle, and when he has disposed of that he turns with a sigh to the bill of fare for his regular meal.

Some Ingenious Subterfuges.

At luncheon and dinner the bread card game is the same as at breakfast. Come now also into play the meat and potato cards. As long as there were any potatoes at all available in Berlin you had card enough to have a substantial portion twice a day. The trouble was that the cards outlasted the potatoes, and the last week I was there it was impossible to get potatoes, no matter how much card you had to offer. What use you make of your meat card depends upon your own ingenuity and powers of resistance. If you use it all for the first meal, you come to the end of the week with nothing but a series of bites of meat, and not a square meal in the lot. But if you skirmish among the restaurants, you are likely to find places where you can take chances with some of the substitutes and get along fairly well. I used to go to one place where a favorite dish was labeled on the menu "Wildschweinbraten," or roast wild pork. Usually it was nothing in the world but good old potroast, served with a thin brown gravy, and occasionally a potato nubbin. They got around the law by calling it wild pork, which, being game, was not subject to meat card regulation. Occasionally, also, this restaurant put something on the bill of fare which it called "vegetärische," which was usually composed largely of ground meat. It never did to inquire too closely into the composition of these dishes or to seek too keenly to find out just what vegetables had been employed in making the compound. Similarly, it was not good form to ask what sort of fish was used in the "Deutsches Beefsteck vom Fisch," which occasionally graced the menu, especially on meatless days.

Usually, also, both for luncheon and for dinner, there would be on the bill of fare at every hotel and restaurant which made any pretensions of really feeding people one dish out of which a reasonable approach to a square meal could be made and which did not fall under the restriction of the meat card. Fish were not on the meat card at all, and when I was first in Berlin there was a fairly good supply of fish with a good bit of variety. But that was before the German Government refused to permit payment to Danish fishermen except on the maximum price plan, which promptly cut off the supply of fish from the Danes and very greatly reduced the quantity and the variety available in Berlin. Besides fish, there was usually some kind of poultry, and all you had to do was to pay the price. The regulations did not require cards for poultry, but they did forbid the selling of more than one portion to one person at one meal. So you couldn't lay in a stock by issuing repeat orders. If you wanted more than you got at one place you had to try another in order to double up.

That was the routine with cards in the hotels and restaurants. In private establishments the routine was very different and vastly more troublesome.

RAID RUSSIAN LINES.

German Detachments Thrown Back by Bayonet Charges.

PETROGRAD, April 3. (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—At several points along the front, in Russia yesterday, Russian troops repelled raids in force by the Germans. In two cases the Russian trenches were penetrated, but the attacking parties were subsequently ejected. The statement reads:

Western Front—South of Illukst, on both sides of the Ponevesh Railway line, the enemy, after artillery preparation, attacked our position and penetrated our trenches. He was driven out at the point of the bayonet.

In the Chelvov-Volnix region, sixteen miles southeast of Vladimir-Volynski, (Volhynia,) after artillery preparation and mine-thrower activity, the enemy attacked our positions and forced their way into our trenches. Some of the Germans were bayoneted and the remainder fled.

Minor enemy attacks in the region of Pustomyty, south of Volnin, also were beaten back.

Rumanian Front—There were scouting reconnoissances and reciprocal firing.

Caucasus Front—There is no change in the situation.

ROMANOFFS AS GERMANS.

Berlin Professor Traces Their Ancestry to the Fatherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3.—Professor Stephen Kekule von Stradowitz, Germany's best known authority on heraldry, publishes an interesting article on the house of Romanoff, showing that the Russian family really has no claim to the Russian name, but is purely of German blood and of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, which is the youngest line of the reigning house of Oldenburg-Holstein.

The Romanoffs hailed originally from the vicinity of Tver, the Professor says. As the oldest known ancestor he mentions Andres Ivanovitch Kobyla. In 1347 this Kobyla journeyed to Tver to woo a woman for his relative, Simon Gordis.

MME. STUERMER CUTS THROAT.

Condition of Wife of Russian Ex-Premier Said to be Critical.

LONDON, April 3.—The wife of the former Russian Premier, Boris V. Sturmer, has attempted to commit suicide, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

After receiving a letter, the contents of which are not known, she cut her throat. She was taken to a hospital, where she was said to be in a dangerous condition. Mme. Sturmer is 60 years of age.

SHIPBUILDING ANNOUNCEMENT

I have purchased the entire steel fabricating plant of Milliken Brothers, Inc., located on the north shore (1,800 feet water front) of Staten Island, New York. A large steel shipbuilding department, with six shipbuilding berths, will be promptly installed at this water front steel fabricating plant.

The shipbuilding program for this plant, for 1918 deliveries, will include the construction of a group of

Twelve "Standardized Steamships" each of 7,500 net tons d. w. cargo capacity. Classification 100 A1 British Lloyd's or equivalent

Delivery of these "Standardized Steamships" will begin in the first quarter of 1918. Shipbuilding materials and auxiliary machinery are now being purchased for this group of "Standardized Steamships." Shipbuilding berths and necessary additional shipbuilding machinery will be promptly installed, and the shipbuilding department of this plant will be in full operation within four months from date.

Subject to prior sale, the undersigned now offers the 1918 output of this shipbuilding plant for sale to the highest bidders. Proposals from prospective ship purchasers for one or more of these "Standardized Steamships" will be received and negotiated with the understanding that any contracts closed may be transferred to the shipbuilding corporation which will shortly be organized to carry on this shipbuilding business.

WALLACE DOWNEY, SHIPBUILDER

120 Broadway, New York City

GAS

Factory Equipment is the "Yardstick" of Production

It is the measure of both quality and quantity.

Every piece of equipment which falls short of highest efficiency is a drag on the value and volume of output.

For any product requiring Japanning, Lacquering or a similar "baking" process

An Indirect Gas-Fired Oven

sets a standard of production which demonstrates the inefficiency of all other methods of Drying.

Its "Radiator" construction heats quickly and holds an even temperature. It maintains a constant circulation of fresh air that insures uniform quality and quicker output. It eliminates the handling of coal or coke and prevents damage to work from products of combustion. Its complete insulation gives minimum Gas consumption and meets all safety requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Indirect Gas-Fired Ovens are built in any size. Cut shows "Radiator" type of Japanning Oven. Inquiry at the INDUSTRIAL APPLIANCE SHOWROOMS, 130 East 15th St., will give all desired details.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President.

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Painted From Life

THE highest recognition that any clothes could be given is the patronage of men of means. Style and tailoring excellence is their object—not price. Society Brand Clothes have received this recognition.

Go, before Easter, and see the new Spring Models in Society Brand Clothes now ready at the authorized store in your city.

For extra quality fabrics ask for "Double Service."

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, LIMITED; Montreal

POOR FIELDING ON THE PART OF YANKEES ALLOWS BRAVES TO WIN

YANKEES FLOUNDER IN SEA OF ERRORS

Take Lead with Five-Run Rally in Fifth Inning, Yet Lose to Braves, 6 to 5.

GOOD PITCHING IS NULLIFIED

Caldwell and Shocker Perform Well, but Their Teammates Render Wretched Support.

Special to The New York Times.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 3.—In the fifth inning of today's baseball game between the Yankees and Braves the Yankees tightened their belts and flogged the pitching of Lefty Tyler for five runs, getting a two-run lead. Yet they lost the game, lost it by a score of 6 to 5, because their fielding was poor, and poorest in pinches. The Braves have them four games to two on the series, and are showing more ability, just as they did today, to make the most of their chances, and also more steadiness.

Nunamaker, Maisel and Baker all made costly errors, and those of Nunamaker and Maisel were the most costly. Each cut loose with a transgression which let two runs slip over the plate, and between them they nullified good pitching by Caldwell and Shocker. The latter especially was sinned against by his mates. His work was beat with men on bases, but not successful because of poor support in times of stress.

Tyler bothered the Yankees for three innings, but in the fourth they began to hit him, and in the fifth they fell vicious ly upon G. Stallings's prize southpaw. A base on balls to Peck, a single by Nunamaker, a home run by Pinch Hitter Baumann, hits by High and Pipp, and a wild pitch scored five Yankees.

In the seventh, Pipp apparently reached the plate in safety on Baker's two-base hit, but the umpire, Tannehill, called him out. Shocker gave a base on balls in the eighth, and Smith cudgeled him for a two-bagger, but he would have escaped scoreless had not Nunamaker made a wild throw to third trying to catch a base runner napping, and when two were out. The throw not only was wild, but poor judgment.

Earlier in the game Maisel allowed a gentle grounder to flit away from him, and two runs scooted home on that misplay. Maisel is doing poorly at second base. His batting and fielding both are far below grade. If he had been able to sacrifice today, instead of popping a weak fly, the New Yorkers would have had one more run.

It may have been some satisfaction to the Yankees to hit a left-hander, and, again, Tyler may have been tiring. Anyway, the Yankees did hit him, and Gilhooley, High, Pipp, and Baker, all left-handed swatters, took prominent part in the castigation of the southpaw. Rudolph pitched cleverly for the Braves after Tyler had gone to the cloister. Sherwood Magee perpetrated the fielding feat, a one-handed catch while backed up against the fence, and the Yankees furnished their daily quota of crisp double plays.

The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Maranville,ss	3	1	2	4	1
Massey,2b	5	0	0	0	2
Daly,rf	4	0	1	1	0
S. Magee,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	5	1	1	14	1
Smith,3b	3	1	2	2	4
Kelley,cf	3	0	1	2	0
aChappell	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	0	0	0	2	1
Tragessor,c	3	0	0	2	1
Collins,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	2	1	0	0	3
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	36	6	8	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	2	0	0
High,lf	3	1	3	2	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Pipp,1b	3	1	2	7	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	2	1
L. Magee,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Peck,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Nunamaker,c	4	1	2	8	0
Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	1
bBaumann	1	1	1	0	0
Shocker,p	1	0	0	0	2
cHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	27	9

a-Batted for Kelly in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Caldwell in fifth inning.
c-Batted for Shocker in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, S. Magee, Maisel, (2,) Baker, (2,) Nunamaker.

Boston	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3

First base on errors—Boston, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Tyler, 2; off Rudolph, 1; off Shocker, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Tyler, 1; by Rudolph, 2; by Shocker, 5. Home runs—Baumann, Konetchy. Two-base hits—S. Magee, Pipp, Baker, Smith, (2.) Sacrifice hit—High. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Maisel, and Pipp; Shocker, Baker, and Pipp. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Hits—Off Caldwell, 5 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Tyler, 7 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Rudolph, 4 hits and no runs in four innings; off Shocker, 2 hits and 4 runs in four innings. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Tannehill and Hart.

ROBINS GO ON A RAMPAGE.

But Not Until the Twelfth Inning, When They Wallop the Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., April 3.—After battling for eleven innings with the score five all, the Superbas got after Pitcher Mays in the twelfth inning at Riverview Park this afternoon and hammered him for eight hits and a like number of runs, to win 13 to 5.

While Mays was hit the hardest of any of the Boston twirlers, Second Baseman Gill lapsed on two different occasions in the Dodgers' big inning, which accounted for some of the tallies made by the National League champions.

Today's victory evens up the series, each team having won four games, with two more to be played in Lafayette and Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday respectively. The teams will leave here early tomorrow for the former place.

The score:

BROOKLN.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Fabrique,ss	7	1	3	2	1
Daubert,1b	5	1	2	11	0
Myers,cf	3	3	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	7	3	3	8	0
Stengel,rf	7	1	2	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	7	1	4	1	2
Olson,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Getz,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Miller,c	2	0	1	4	0
Meyers,c	4	1	2	2	0
Cheney,p	1	0	0	1	0
Coombs,p	2	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	2	1	1	1	2
Total	52	13	20	37	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Henriksen,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Walsh,rf	2	0	0	1	1
Gill,2b	6	0	1	2	3
Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	1	14	0
Gainer,1b	2	0	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	6	0	1	5	0
Walker,cf	6	1	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	3	1
Janvrin,ss	2	2	2	2	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	4	0
Thomas,c	2	0	0	1	0
Cady,c	1	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	4	0	1	0	3
aKopp	0	1	0	0	0
Total	48	5	10	36	13

a-Batted for Shore in third inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Getz, Henriksen, Gill, Janvrin.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0—5

Stolen bases—Kopp, Gainer (2.) Two-base hits—Meyers, Stengel, Cutshaw, Gill, Lewis, Walker. Home runs—Hoblitzel, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Daubert (2,) Wheat. Hits—Off Shore, 7 in 3 innings; off Mays, 13 in 9 innings; off Cheney, 6 in 5 innings; off Coombs, 3 in 3 innings; off Smith, 1 in 4 innings. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 3; off Cheney, 2. Struck out—By Shore, 1; by Mays, 3; by Cheney, 4; by Coombs, 1; by Smith, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Olson, by Mays. Wild pitch—Cheney. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Jacksonville Upsets Phillies.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3.—Bunched hits gave the Jacksonville team of the South Atlantic League a victory over the Philadelphia Nationals here today 3 to 2. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia Nationals	2	6	0
Jacksonville	3	4	2

Batteries—B. Craig, Carmichael, and Burns, Adams; Schatsman, Berne, and Baker.

PRINCETON LOSES AGAIN.

Three Pitchers Fail to Prevent Holy Cross from Winning, 9 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—Princeton was defeated 9 to 5 here this afternoon by the Holy Cross nine. The Tiger players were keen to take this contest, which may possibly be the last one played by them this year. The decision of the Princton authorities to discontinue all athletics as soon as war is declared or a state of war is said to exist was very vivid in the minds of the Princeton team, which has not won a contest this year. Their hopes to win at least one contest were defeated by their own anxiety, however, as well as by the heavy hitting of the Holy Cross players.

Three pitchers were used by Coach Clarke in an effort to check the hard attack of the visiting team, which garnered ten hits in all, but the efforts of each were equally futile. Parmele started the game, but he was forced to give way to Savage, who in turn was relieved by Anderson. Gill, who appeared in the box for Holy Cross, was touched up for eight hits, but he kept them well scattered except in the first and fifth innings. Dugan, who played at second base for the visitors, connected with the ball for three safeties, one of which was a clean triple to left field.

The score:

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Norton,ss	5	0	1	0	1
Bowen,cf	5	1	0	1	0
O'Neill,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Wig'worth,lf	4	2	1	3	0
Dugan,2b	5	3	3	3	0
Santoro,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Spillane,c	4	1	1	9	1
Maloney,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Gill,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	37	9	10	27	14

PRINCETON.	AB	H	Po	A
Lee,rf	4	1	2	0
Madden,2b	3	0	2	2
Bade,3b	4	1	1	2
Driggs,cf	4	2	1	3
Bauhan,ss	4	1	0	4
Freck,lf	4	0	1	2
Scully,1b	4	0	12	0
Purves,c	4	0	1	6
Parmele,p	1	0	0	2
Savage,p	1	0	0	0
Anderson,p	1	0	0	0
aCory	1	0	0	0
Total	37	5	8	27

a-Batted for Parmele in third inning.
Errors—Norton, (2,) Dugan, Santoro, Madden, (2,) Bade, (2,) Driggs, (2,) Bauhan.

Holy Cross	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0—9
Princeton	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Driggs. Three-base hits—O'Neill, Dugan. First base on balls—Off Gill, 7; off Parmele, 1; off Anderson, 2; off Savage, 1. Struck out—By Gill, 4; by Parmele, 1; by Savage, 1; by Anderson, 2. Double play—Bauhan to Scully. Passed ball—Purves. Time of game—Two hours.

GIANTS AND TIGER RESTRICTED.

Gale and Flying Sand Prevent a Game Between Touring Nines.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 3.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb, temperamental star of the Detroit Tigers, who has definitely declared himself out of the series with the Giants and gone to Cincinnati, where he will practice with the Reds, will not be the object of official action unless the Detroit club disciplines him in some manner. Ban Johnson has already ruled that the American League has no jurisdiction in such a case.

There was no game here today on account of a gale that blew the sand at Saratoga Field about in such quantities that the players at times could not see batted balls. Oklahoma City has been visited by several major league teams this Spring, and only last Friday the Dodgers and Red Sox played a burlesque game here under the same conditions that caused today's game to be canceled.

When the teams arrived at the field this afternoon blinding clouds of sand were being driven across the field by fitful gusts of wind, and only a few fans had paid their entrance fee. After a brief attempt to practice the game was called off and the gate receipts returned, the two visiting clubs agreeing to pay the local club for expense incurred in advertising the game. McGraw and Jennings feared that their fielders might be injured chasing fly balls in the flying dust, and that the pitchers would be unable to show any control. Rather than take these risks or burlesque a game they called off the engagement.

Among the disappointed fans were many Indian admirers of Jim Thorpe who had prepared to whoop things up for Jim today. This is Thorpe's home, and a special request had been made for him to play today. Both teams left here tonight for Tulsa.

WIGHTMAN BEATS McKEAN.

Wins Opening Match of Court Tennis Title Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—The national court tennis championship tournament in singles opened at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club today, one match only, however, being played. This was between George W. Wightman of the Boston Athletic Club and Quincy A. S. McKean, a member of the home club. Wightman defeated McKean in a four-set match by 6—5, 5—0, 6—5, 6—4, three games only separating the contestants at the finish.

Both men played excellent tennis, but Wightman was steadier in the deuce games. The men were in the court more than two hours.

Tomorrow Wightman will meet Dr. George Derby of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club in the second round, and the winner of this match will meet the winner of the match between Joshua Crane and D. P. Rhodes, which will be played on Thursday. Joshua Crane of Dedham is the favorite to finish at the top of the Boston list of players and to enter the challenge round against Jay Gould of New York, the champion. Wightman's showing today, however, was particularly good.

FULTON IN RING TONIGHT.

To Meet Morris at Manhattan A. C. —Bouts at Palace S. C. Also.

The most important heavyweight boxing bout of the season thus far is scheduled for this evening at the Manhattan A. C., 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, and Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., are scheduled to box ten rounds. The tremendous physical advantages these two boxers hold over the other contenders in this division of the sport place them foremost among the aspirants for the honors now held by Jess Willard. The probability that the winner will gain a match with the world's heavyweight champion adds to the importance of the event. Bill Brown, the veteran ring arbiter, will referee.

At the Palace S. C. of the Bronx this evening a card of four six-round bouts will be staged in which the principals will be Tom Cowler against Sailor Carroll, Augie Ratner against Younk Mike Donovan, Ted Kid Lewis against Jimmy Coffey, and Joe Welling against Willie Beecher. Three bouts of four rounds are also scheduled.

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PINEHURST MEDAL TAKEN BY CARTER

Nassau Golfer Retains Lead in North and South Tourney —Anderson Sees Red.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—Philip Carter won the medal in the qualifying round of the North and South amateur championship tournament on the Pinehurst golf links today, finishing with a total of 149 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

When Carter started out today on the No. 3 course, he led the great field by a margin of four strokes. He finished in 71 yesterday on course No. 2, with Ned Beall of Uniontown, second, in 75. Beall dropped behind in today's round, winding up with 160, but W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, former national champion, who was seven strokes behind Carter at the conclusion of yesterday's round, came along with a rush in the last half of today's round, made course No. 2 in 73, and finished in 151 for the thirty-six holes, coming within two strokes of tying Carter for the medal.

S. J. Graham of Greenwich duplicated his 77 of yesterday, and arrived third in 154.

The only other player who improved on Carter's 78 for today's round was Norman H. Maxwell, the young Aronimink star, whose 75 enabled him to qualify in the highly respectable figure of 161, in spite of an apparently ruinous 86 made yesterday.

The star performance of the day among the big fellows was staged by J. G. Anderson. Going to the thirteenth, Anderson reached the green in two and had a long putt for a birdie 3. He holed out in 9, and is getting tired of explaining that he did not take seven putts on the green. His putt for a 3 overran the green and rolled gently into a trap, whence Anderson emerged on his sixth shot, taking another three more strokes for the hole.

This 9 was of material assistance in giving Anderson an 86 for the round. He squeezed into the first sixteen, however, at 166, to the professed disappointment of a number of his friends, who had resolved to make Anderson stand a dinner if he wound up in the second division.

Nine sixteens qualified for match play. The summaries of the two first divisions follow, today's scores being placed first in the championship set:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN.—Philip Carter, Nassau, 71, 78—149; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, 73, 78—151; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 77, 77—154; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 79, 80—159; Robert Hunter, Wee-burn, 82, 78—160; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 79, 81—160; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 75, 85—160; Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 75, 86—161; Paul E. Gardner, Exmoore, 82, 80—162; Donald Brown, Eastward Ho, 80, 79—162; Franklin Gates, Moore County, 82, 82—164; J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, 80, 84—164; W. A. Whitcomb, Green Hill, 88, 77—165; J. Thompson, Aronimink, 81, 85—166; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 80, 86—166; R. A. Stanahan, Inverness, 87, 79—166.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—G. R. Balch, Cincinnati, 167; Austin Sands, Newport, 168; T. A. Kelly, Southern Pines, 169; A. T. Belamy, Springfield, 170; F. S. Danforth, Northforks, 170; J. C. Cuddy, Cleveland, 170; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 170; R. G. Morrison, Oakmont, 170; Nat Hurd, Pittsburgh, 172; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 172; W. F. Faust, Buffalo, 173; S. D. Wyatt, Fond Du Lac, 175; C. C. Becker, Woodland, 177; H. G. Phillips, Moore County, 177; S. A. Hennessey, Cooperstown, 178; G. W. Van Keuren, Englewood, 178.

LEWIS IS VICTOR WITH CUE.

Springs Surprise in Poggenburg Trophy Play, Beating Moon.

Something in the nature of a surprise made itself felt in the play for the Poggenburg Memorial Billiard Trophy at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy last night when Claude Lewis defeated one of the favorites for the event, George T. Moon, Jr., in the first of the final round-robin matches by a score of 115 to 106. Moon, who was playing 175, just escaped scoring the victory. He attempted to play a close nurse game against the free and open game of his opponent, and the failure to hold the ivories under control counted against him in the final reckoning.

Lewis played a confident game, and despite the heroic effort by Moon in the latter innings of the struggle the high handicap man managed to pull out the victory. Lewis never counted in large figures, but he was at all times consistent in his work, and Moon for the time being could not match the persistent steadiness of his opponent.

The scores:

Lewis, (115)—0 2 0 11 2 1 6 0 5 3 5 5 2 3 2 2
2 4 0 1 12 0 2 2 2 2 9 13 0 5 4 1 1. Total—115.
Average—3 16-33. High runs—18, 12, 11.

Moon, (175)—12 6 1 0 0 2 0 4 19 10 0 6 2
14 1 9 2 3 18 16 0 0 7 10 10 4 0 7 0 3. Total—106. Average—5 6-32. High runs—19, 18, 16.

McKean Advances in N.Y.A.C. Squash

Play in the handicap squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday advanced Richard McKean to the final round of the event. He scored a victory over Dr. J. F. Connors at 18—15, 18—15.

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HARVARD CREW DISBANDED.

Rowing Goes by the Board as Call to War Is Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—Harvard's crew is the first of the sports organizations of the University to break up because of the war. Tomorrow afternoon the class crews will hold their races—the final races of the year for these men—and all of the oarsmen will break training. The training table has been abandoned, and rowing as a 'Varsity sport is done away with.

Tonight a meeting of the crew men was held at which the situation was thoroughly discussed. The call to military and naval work has hit the crew squad so hard that today only two class crews were left, the seniors being unable to form a boat while the 'Varsity boats had to be filled up from substitutes.

The action of the crew authorities puts an end to the sport for this year at Harvard. During the past week it has been found almost impossible to send out the boats in their best order and today the climax was reached.

CORNELL ATHLETICS CEASE.

Games Scheduled During Easter Recess Canceled Because of War.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—All forms of Cornell athletic competition will automatically cease with a declaration of war, according to an announcement made tonight by Ervin Kent, Graduate Manager of Athletics. His statement follows:

"At a joint meeting of the athletic interests of Cornell University it was voted that if the United States enters into war all intercollegiate athletic contests scheduled for the rest of the academic year be canceled, and that in the interim all athletic games scheduled for the Easter recess be canceled."

This order will affect the crew, baseball, lacrosse, tennis, and track squads, in which more than 400 athletes are in active training. Cornell has more than 1,700 students taking part in the regular military drills of the university and recently there has been a large increase in the number of applicants for admission to the various corps.

CALLS A COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Discontinuance of Sports May Be Discussed Here Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Major M. J. Pickering, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, today requested athletic officials at Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, and Columbia to meet in New York City next Thursday morning for a conference on the college athletic schedules. Despite the international situation, Major Pickering is opposed to the discontinuance of the college sports.

CARDINALS WIN IN NINTH.

Beat Browns Again and Lead in Series by 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—With the score tied in the ninth, a low throw by Austin enabled F. Smith to score from first base with the run that gave the St. Louis Nationals victory in the third game of the series with the St. Louis Americans. Sisler's fumble a moment later allowed another runner to cross the plate. Marsans's work in the field and at the bat was the feature of the game.

The Cardinals have now won two games of the series. The third was a tie.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four furlongs; selling. Lady Grey, (imp.,) 113 pounds; Old Homestead, 110; Bubbling Brook, (imp.,) 107; *Dorothy Sullivan, 110; Marmond, 110; Dal Acton, 109; Cherry Stone, 106; *Tit for Tat, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Oakwood Boy, 115 pounds; Swift Buck, 113; Leonie, 111; Scylla, 108; Meelogene, 106; *Roebeck, 103; Quin, 115; Chemung, 111; Star Sapphire, 109; Pastella, 104; *Sleepy Sam, 108; *Highway, 110; Kebo, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; seven furlongs. Harry Lauder, 118 pounds; Alston, 113; Energetic, 106; Virginia W., 106; *Kyle, 103; Leona, 113; Dundreary, 113; *Pharaoh, 108; *Rob Redfield, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—The Eclipse Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Runes, 114 pounds; King Tuscan, 108; Beautiful Morn, 96; True as Steel, 110; Indian Chant, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Agon, 115 pounds; Rustling Brass, 111; Ed Bond, 108; *Huda's Brother, 106; Dartworth, 113; Minda, 110; Montreal, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Carlton G., 115 pounds; Zodiac, 113; High Horse, 112; *Song of the Valley, 108; Royal Meteor, 113; Disturber, 112; *Morristown, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Yodeles, 111 pounds; Kilday, 108; Fairy Legend, 104; Impression, 100; Reno, 107; Ahara, 103.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

FOUR OF ROBINSON'S MOUNTS FIRST HOME

Jockey's Great Riding Feature of Day at Bowie Track— Jem Wins Army and Navy.

BOWIE, Md., April 3.—There was more interest in the riding of Robinson today than in any of the other racing features of the second day of the Southern Maryland meeting. The crack jockey was in superb form, and, starting the afternoon with a successful ride on Harry Payne Whitney's two-year-old filly Ruth Law, he urged his mounts with such uniform skill that he earned four winning brackets, thus piloting the winners in more than half of the races on the card.

Included in the events won by Robinson was the Army and Navy Purse, the most important race of the day and which brought a fair field to the post for a scramble of seven furlongs. Robinson had the mount on B. Matheny's Jem, and he rated the son of Ogden along in a good position all the way, so that he had plenty of reserve for the stretch run, in which he cleverly disposed of R. D. Earle's Kilmer.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:49 2-5.

Ruth Law, H. P. Whitney's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Broomstick-First Flight, $4.40, $3, and $2.70. (F. Robinson).....1
Dianthea, T. W. O'Brien's b. f., 112, by Pluvius-Cesabar, $60.50 and $12.90. (J. Butwell).....2
Miss Burgomaster, J. S. Tyree's ch. f., 112, by Burgomaster-Evelyn J., $6.30, (W. Collins).....3

Umatilla, Wetona, Celtiva, Hope, Low Degree, Lady Moore, and Sweet Marguerite also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Nottingham purse; for three-year-olds; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

Sweeter Than Sugar, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 107 pounds, by Hessian-Saccharine, $17.70, $9.00, and $4.60, (T. Farrington).....1
Sleepy Sam, C. N. Darke's b. g., 107, by Tony Bonero-Tres Joli, $17.50 and $7.40, (W. Carroll).....2
Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 111, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $8.20, (J. Mulcahy).....3

Polonium, Queen of the Sea, Owaga, and Flecha Negra also ran. Chemung and Berthier scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Leonardtown purse, for three-year-olds, maidens; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

King Herod, G. H. Browne's ch. c., 114 pounds, by Colin-Acalot, $4, $3.20, and $2.90, (E. Ambrose.).....1
Firing Line, J. Farrell, Jr.'s, blk. g., 114, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun, $4.90 and $3.90, (L. Mink).....2
Capital City, W. L. Maupin's br. c., 114, by Bobbie Kean-Eminola, $10.50, (E. Forehand).....3

Kalmia Park, Jack Carl, Arbitrator, Black Vote, and Belle Ronald also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Army and Navy Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.

Jem, B. Matheny's ch. g., 5 years, 105 pounds, by Ogden-Fair Catherine, $4, $2.80 and $2.40, (F. Robinson).....1
Kilmer, R. D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 107, by Plaudit-Expressing, $3 and $2.60, (R. McDermott).....2
Bonnie Tess, J. T. Strite's ch. f., 4, 98, by Star Shoot-Last Cherry, $3.30, (R. C. Watts).....3

Athena, Delancey, and Troga also ran. Woodstone scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Prince Frederick Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 2-5.

Minda, J. U. Strode's b. m., 6 years, 111 pounds, by McGee-Sans Parell II., $9.50, $3.90, and $3.30, (F. Robinson).....1
Spectre, J. Byer's ch. f., 3, 98, by Ballot-Star Dreamer, $2.90 and $2.90, (A. Collins).2
Brown Prince, U. S. Wishard's br. g., 5, 108, by Maddalo-Tourmaletta, $17.90, (H. Boyland).....3

Petelus, Safe and Sane, Little Cottage, Gerrard, and Galar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Marlboro Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 2-5.

Korfhage, J. M. Booker's ch. g., 6 years, 112 pounds, by Cesarion-Busy Lass, $6, $4, and $3.40, (A. Collins).....1
Dolina, W. Walker's ch. f., 4, 110, by Sir Huon-Bonnie Kate, $24.10 and $8.10, (A. Casey).....2
Repton, W. Stormont's b. g., 4, 105, by Dr. Leggo-Coma, $10.80, (R. Watts).....3

Bac, Rae B., Preston Lynn, Silvey Shapiro, Malheur, Costumer, Joe Finn, and Zali also ran. High Horse, Mr. Mack, and Egmont scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Fort Washington Purse; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 3-5.

Disturber, D. S. Fountain's b. c., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Nasturtium-Meddlesome She, $8.20, $4, and $2.50, (F. Robinson).....1
Pin Money, F. L. Short's ch. g., 5, 115, $4 and $2.80, (E. Taplin).....2
Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 110, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $2.40, (J. Butwell).....3

G. W. Kisker, Nannie McDee, and Huda's Brother also ran.

Darcy to Become U. S. Citizen.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Les Darcy, the Australian prizefighter, who was not allowed to box in New York on the ground that he was a slacker, said today upon his arrival in Chicago that he expected to apply for first papers of naturalization in a few days.

GADDI KEEPS BOXING TITLE.

Defends National A. A. U. Heavyweight Honors Against Burke.

BOSTON, April 3.—John Gaddi of New York easily defended his heavyweight title here tonight in the National A. A. U. boxing tournament, disposing of Joe Burke of Toronto in two rounds. Gaddi was altogether too fast for the Canadian, and the referee stopped the bout. In the 125-pound class Charley Beecher of the Educational Alliance, New York, lost by a referee's decision to Earl Baird of Seattle.

A Bronxdale boxer, S. Lagonia, made the finals in the 158-pound class, meeting Eugene Brosseau of Montreal, last year's 148-pound champion. Lagonia did not warm up until too late in the final, Brosseau forcing the going and winning mainly on this account.

Gaddi toyed with Charley Schons of Pittsburgh in the 175-pound semi-final, the latter working with a broken thumb. In the final against Ted Jamieson of Milwaukee, however, Gaddi was groggy in the first round. He showed remarkable recuperative power, but Jamieson's third-round punches won him the bout.

The summaries:

108-Pound, Final.—Thomas Fall, Lowell, beat Fred Madden, East Boston, decision.
Heavyweight, Final.—John Gaddi, New York, beat Joe Burke, Toronto, decision, two rounds.
125-Pound, Final.—Earl Baird, Seattle, beat Charley Beecher, New York, decision.
115-Pound, Final.—J. Tomasulo, Elizabeth, N. J., beat Dan Looney, Cambridge, decision.
135-Pound, Final.—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City, beat James Sullivan, Union Settlement, N. Y., decision.
145-Pound—Final.—Dan O'Connor, Boston, beat Andrew O'Boyle, Bronxdale, New York, decision.
158-Pound.—Final—E. Brosseau, Montreal, beat S. Lagonia, New York; decision.
175-Pound.—Final—Ted Jamieson, Milwaukee, beat John Gaddi, New York; decision.

Columbus Defeats Matty's Reds.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—By bunching hits in the third and fourth innings the Columbus American Association Club won from the Cincinnati Nationals here today by 4 to 1.

Mackmen Outbat Atlanta Nine.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—The Philadelphia Americans outhit the Atlanta team of the Southern Association here today, winning by 3 to 1. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	7	1
Atlanta	1	5	1

Batteries—R. Johnson, E. Johnson, and Haley; Sheehan, Bressler, Fullenwelder, Wilson, and Heiderkorn.

Errors of Pelicans Help Pirates.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Misplays by the New Orleans outfielders were largely responsible for Pittsburgh's 3-to-2 victory over the local Southern Association team here today.

After All—The Closed Car Is The All-Year Car—

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Every one is a new car—none have ever been driven, none were demonstrators. They have been used, however, as samples on our

MAYOR DISAVOWS IDEA OF TREASON

Continued from Page 1.

have his way and appealed to Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck. Mr. Hughes arose to protest and said the answer was responsive and in keeping with the sense in which the question had been put. After some argument between Mr. Hughes and Senator Newton, the Lieutenant Governor ordered Mayor Mitchel to answer as directed. Just as this ruling had been made Senator Newton said he would waive the question and put it in another form.

"Mr. Mitchel," he said, "by the language you used, did you intend to charge any intentional disloyalty on the part of Senator Wagner?"

"No," said the Mayor.

Opening of the Proceedings.

The Senate proceedings began promptly at noon. The majority of the Senators were in their seats at that hour. The Senate galleries were filled with spectators. In the Assembly gallery, where space had been reserved for Governor Whitman and his family, sat Mrs. Whitman with some friends. Another spectator occupying a seat in the gallery who followed the proceedings with every show of interest was ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham.

Mayor Mitchel and his lawyers had been in the Senate Chamber awaiting their day in court for a quarter of an hour when the gavel fell. Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for Mayor Mitchel, who led the Mitchel members of the party as they entered the Senate Chamber, was greeted with a volley of applause as he appeared. He bowed gravely in acknowledgment. Mayor Mitchel, when he strode in, also was applauded.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, at whose demand the proceedings against Mayor Mitchel were initiated, alone of the leading figures was not on time. Scattering applause heralded his coming five minutes after the hour. His face showed plainly the traces of worry and nervous strain.

Mayor Mitchel and his lawyers occupied seats at a large table, placed to the left in a space which had been cleared in front of the rostrum. There were, besides Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Hughes, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, Martin W. Littleton, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel of New York City; Samuel L. Martin, the Mayor's Executive Secretary; Lieutenant William Kennell, who is the Mayor's bodyguard, and Dr. W. L. Post, Mayor Mitchel's physician, who occupied the seat on the Mayor's right.

At a table on the opposite side sat Samuel Untermyer, Isidor J. Kresel, and ex-Justice Daniel J. Kennefick of Buffalo, counsel for Senator Wagner.

The Board of Managers, appointed by the Senate to have charge of the proceeding, occupied seats at a table placed midway between those of the principals and their counsel. Senator Charles D. Newton of Geneseo is Chairman of the board, which has among its members two of Senator Wagner's Democratic colleagues, Senators J. A. Foley and James J. Walker, both Tammany men.

The hearing opened with the reading of the Wagner resolution under which the proceeding against Mayor Mitchel was begun. Mr. Hughes then took the floor.

Hughes Disputes Jurisdiction.

"Mayor Mitchel appears here out of courtesy and respect to the Senate," Mr. Hughes said. "He has been advised by his counsel that the Senate has no jurisdiction to entertain this proceeding, that the matter set forth in the resolution of the Senate and in the notice served by the Senate is not contempt of the Senate and that it is within the law defining the cases in which the Senate may proceed for contempt, and that the Senate is wholly without power to proceed against him.

"Mayor Mitchel reserves his rights, believing that this proceeding is unauthorized and void, but, reserving those rights, he is here ready to make his answer to it and reply to all proper questions."

Mr. Untermyer, speaking for Senator Wagner, at once arose to object.

"I submit," said he, "that Mayor Mitchel should either submit to the jurisdiction of this tribunal or else question it. He has no right to come here and say that this tribunal has no jurisdiction and that he reserves all his rights in the event of a determination against him, but if the determination should happen not to be against him, then he doesn't rely upon or insist upon the question of jurisdiction. We contend that the Senate has jurisdiction, but if it hasn't, it had better be determined right now. It is not a sportsmanlike proposition."

Mr. Hughes replied that Mayor Mitchel had no further statement to make on the question raised by Mr. Untermyer. Senator Newton, Chairman of the Board of Managers, said that the question of jurisdiction was one that could be raised at any time and that the board was prepared to proceed.

The charge, alleging that Mayor Mitchel had made a "false and malicious" report of the conduct of a member of the Senate in his legislative capacity, was then read by Clerk Ernest Fay.

The Mayor Is Sworn.

Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck asked the Mayor to arise so that he might administer the oath. The Mayor responded promptly and stood with head erect facing the rostrum while the formula of the oath was read, and when the reading ended his "I do" came in a voice that could be heard throughout the Senate Chamber.

"I am directed by the Senate to ask you if by any words or in substance you made or published the statement attributed to you in the charge which has just been read," Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck then said.

"What I said," came Mayor Mitchel's quick reply, "was: 'It would appear that there are some members of the Legislature working more in the interests of Germany than in the interest of the United States. You know whom I mean, don't you?' I mean Bob Wagner.' I then added: 'I say it would appear so.'"

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, addressing Mr. Hughes, asked if the contention was made that the statement as amended by Mayor Mitchel did not come within the charges as read.

"Aside from the jurisdictional question, we make no technical objection whatever," Mr. Hughes replied.

The Lieutenant Governor then turned to Mayor Mitchel, and in pursuance of the line of procedure formulated by the Board of Managers asked him to state specifically the precise evidence on which his statement was based.

Mayor Mitchel proceeded to answer from a typewritten statement in his hand, but was interrupted by President pro tem. Elon R. Brown, who asked that the proceedings be suspended for a moment to confer with some members of the Senate. While this conference was in progress there was a report about the Senate Chamber that the proceedings would come to a sudden end. In connection with this it was learned later that a suggestion had been made to Senator Wagner that he permit the Senate to adopt a resolution of confidence in him and let it go at that. When the conference ended, however, Mayor Mitchel was permitted to proceed.

Reading from manuscript, Mayor Mitchel outlined briefly the transactions between the Federal Government on the one side and the City of New York and the Rockaway Pacific Corporation on the other for the land selected for the Rockaway Point fort, planned by the War Department for the protection of New York City. The Mayor said that the Federal Government obtained an option on certain lands from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, contingent upon the conveyance by New York City to the corporation of certain lands between the proposed fortifications and Jamaica Bay and the gift by the city of certain lands it owned to the Federal Government. The Federal Government and the Rockaway Pacific Corporation asked the co-operation of Mayor Mitchel in obtaining the necessary legislation, and this he promised to extend.

"In view of the relations with Germany," said the Mayor, "the matter became extremely urgent."

The Mayor then told of the passage of a bill permitting the city to give away certain land to the Federal Government, and of the stubborn opposition aroused by the so-called second Mills bill, which provided for the transfer of other lands by the city to the company in return for a cash payment of $80,000.

Says Wagner Obstructed the Bill.

"This bill," said the Mayor, "was necessary to permit the sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, on which sale the option to the United States was conditional, and thus to enable the Federal Government to carry out its plan. Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of this bill. The obstruction of this bill by Senator Wagner made it impossible for the United States to acquire the fortification site. Senator Wagner's obstruction made it impossible for the United States to begin the construction of this coast defense fort, which is imperatively needed for the security of New York City. Not a spadeful of earth or sand has been turned in the construction of this fort. I have evidence to support the statement.

"When Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of this bill and by defeating it made it impossible for the United States to proceed with the construction of this necessary fort there had been sent to him on the 13th of February by Brig. Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, a letter amplifying him of the importance of this fort, and of the importance of this enabling legislation.

"This letter informed Senator Wagner that the plan which it was desired by the Federal Government to submit to the United States and to the City of New York, and gave to the United States an opportunity to obtain quickly and reasonably the land at Rockaway Beach required for the protection of the entrance to New York Harbor. Senator Wagner was informed that the work had been delayed already too long for the best interests of the country.

"With this information from the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and fully apprised as he was of the importance of the passage of this bill to secure this fort, Senator Wagner persisted in his obstruction to the desired enabling legislation.

Justifies His Statement.

"This conduct of Senator Wagner was opposed to the interests of the United States. It was opposed to the interests of the City of New York. Senator Wagner's action in obstructing this work of national defense operated to the advantage of any possible enemy of the United States. As there was every probability that our enemy within a few days would be Germany, this obstruction by Senator Wagner operated to the advantage of Germany, and was more in the interests of Germany than in the interest of the United States. Nobody could say that what Senator Wagner has done and the consequent unnecessary delay except Germany, and perhaps the Rockaway Pacific Company, which is likely to obtain an award in excess of the option price.

"Since, then, Senator Wagner's obstruction prejudiced the interests of the United States and operated to the advantage of Germany, everything that I said concerning him is justified."

When he had finished making his statement the Mayor was invited to take the witness stand and submit to questioning by his own counsel. After an opening question the Mayor read into the record a statement outlining at great length and with minute detail the transactions in connection with the Rockaway fortification site and the legislation that followed.

History of the Negotiations.

From the Mayor's statement it appeared that the negotiations commenced as early as last November, when Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, head of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army in the Department of the East, accompanied by William Todd Willcox, the War Department's real estate expert, and President Kruttschnitt and Mr. Buck of the Southern Pacific Railroad, called upon him in the City Hall and told him about the fortifications plan and of the option the Government had obtained from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation.

"Colonel Abbot asked me," said the Mayor, "whether the City of New York would be willing to sell to the United States Government at a low figure certain tracts of submerged land the title of which was in dispute between the city and the company for the purpose of facilitating the construction of the proposed fort. I informed Colonel Abbot that, as far as I was concerned, I would answer for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the city would be willing to make a gift of its entire interest in this land to the United States Government and would, exact no compensation therefor, provided the enabling legislation could be obtained to permit such a gift. This assurance was later confirmed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Continuing, his testimony, Mayor Mitchel said that Mr. Kruttschnitt and Mr. Buck, representing the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific, had demanded that as a condition of the transaction with the Federal Government the city should give the company a quitclaim for all the land the title of which was in dispute. This the Mayor refused to do. The negotiations were abandoned for the time being and were not resumed until Jan. 24 this year, when an agreement was reached under which the lands were appraised by engineers representing both the City of New York and the Federal Government.

A price for the submerged land was fixed on the basis of the actual value, less what it would cost the company to fill in. The engineers' appraisal showed the land to be worth $2,400 an acre and the cost of filling in $1,400 an acre, leaving a market value of $1,000. Finally, after conference with Controller Prendergast and Corporation Counsel Hardy, the Mayor said, it was agreed, in view of the city's clouded title, to follow, in the sale of the land, a precedent established in the disposal of closed city streets and let the land go at 50 per cent. of its market value, or $80,000 for the 160 acres involved.

This brought the Mayor to the time when bills were being introduced to enable the city to carry through its part of the deal. He cited Senator Wagner's remarks with reference to a bill introduced by Senator Ogden L. Mills with that purpose in view.

"Senator Wagner," said the Mayor, "led the opposition, claiming that 'it is giving away practically the waterfront property of the City of New York not for Governmental purposes, but to a private corporation.' He also characterized the bill as 'this so-called gold brick around which the American flag has been waved and folded.'"

The Mayor declared that it was the attitude of Senator Wagner and that of his colleague, Senator James A. Foley, which caused the city to abandon further effort to carry the transaction through and led eventually to the creation of the Military Condemnation Commission, the injunction proceedings by the company, and the claim of $2,250,000 for land and consequential damages, whereas under the original plans the land could have been obtained by the Federal Government, with all claims satisfied, for $705,000, while the city would have received $80,000 in the bargain.

"I have now recited the history of this matter and its disastrous financial effect upon the City of New York," the Mayor continued. "The effect of legislative action in this matter upon the interests of the United States is much more serious and much more disastrous.

Need of the Rockaway Fort.

"It is common knowledge that the United States is today woefully and pitiably unprepared for war. It is common knowledge that of all the great communities of the United States the City of New York is most exposed, least prepared to receive the shock of hostile attack. The projected Rockaway fortification was designed to give protection to the City of New York against bombardment by the capital ships of an enemy fleet lying off the Rockaway shore in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a fact that today such ships of the type of the Queen Elizabeth of the British Navy or the Friedrich III. of the German Navy could take up a position off the Rockaway coast, themselves out of range of any gun now mounted on the Atlantic seaboard, and put under the fire of their guns the entire City of New York south of Fourteenth Street.

"It is a fact that the United States Government was most anxious to begin construction of a fortification designed to mount guns of sufficient range and calibre to prevent a bombardment of the City of New York south of Fourteenth Street by any enemy ships that could be brought against us.

"It is a fact that not one single stroke of work has been done toward the construction of such a fortification, not one single spadeful of sand or earth turned in that undertaking. It is a fact that under temporary permit obtained by the United States from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation some small calibre guns have been mounted on the site of the proposed fortification, but these guns are wholly useless against the attack of the capital ships of an enemy fleet, and would constitute no protection whatsoever. The 'great' or little, against a bombardment of the City of New York by such ships of such a fleet.

"It is a fact that the War Department has stood ready since the day of the introduction of the Mills bill enabling legislation to begin work upon this permanent fortification, subject only to the approval of title by the Attorney General of the United States, and that the work of construction has not begun and could not be begun because of the obstruction of that legislation by Senator Wagner on Feb. 20, which has prevented a vesting of title to these lands in the United States.

Mayor Mitchel went on to say that when Senator Wagner was pursuing this course he had in his possession the letter from General Black, already referred to, in which he was urged to further the legislation proposed and warned that danger lucked in delay. General Black wrote that while the Rockaway Pacific Corporation undoubtedly had taken advantage of the needs of the Government to end a controversy with the City of New York over titles, the transaction contemplated nevertheless would be advantageous to the United States Government.

"This work has been delayed too long already for the best interests of our country and we are extremely anxious to push it through," wrote General Black. "Anything you can do to assist the United States in getting this troublesome matter settled to a conclusion will be very highly appreciated."

It was the first the Senate knew of the letter, and the Senators and spectators listened with tense interest as it was read into the record by Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel attempted to read into the record also letters received by him from Colonel Frederick V. Abbot to prove that the failure of the Legislature to enact the original measures proposed for the transfer of the land not only had caused delay, prejudicial to the United States and to New York City, but also had resulted in higher cost of the land which the State would have to bear, with the City of New York assuming 70 per cent. of the resultant tax burden.

The letters merely contained a record of the negotiations which had been undertaken by Colonel Abbot before making his charge against Senator Wagner, but they had been received by the Mayor subsequent to his statement. Mr. Hughes warmly contended that they should be admitted in evidence, but Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck ruled against him on that point. He permitted Mayor Mitchel, however, to consult the letters and recite such facts contained therein as were known to him before he made his statement.

"The obstruction that was offered to the second Mills bill and the failure to enact it," said the Mayor, "will not profit the United States, which is deprived of the opportunity to begin construction of this great fort. It will not profit the City of New York, which loses the protection of the fort, loses the payment of $80,000 into her treasury, and must bear the burden of a vast tax, 70 per cent. of any award over $765,000. It will not profit the City of New York that loses taxes upon these lands, useless to her and which she proposes to sell to the upland owner, but an enemy of the United States may profit by this obstruction and this delay—Germany, if we should go to war with Germany, or any other enemy who may come against us in the future before that fort can be completed.

"The Rockaway Pacific Company is the only other one that profits through this action that has been taken in the Legislature: the Rockaway Pacific Company that obtains an award largely in excess of the price it was willing to accept from the United States; the Rockaway Pacific Company that gains title through accretion to the lands for which it was willing to pay $80,000.

"These are the two beneficiaries of the obstruction practiced by Senator Wagner and Senator Foley. The beneficiaries are Germany and the Rockaway Pacific Corporation.

"Because of a statement in which I characterized the obstruction resorted to by Senator Wagner I have been summoned to appear before your body. What I said on March 22 in giving out my letter to the commission created by Chapter 13 of the laws of 1917 was this:

"'It would appear that there are some members of the Legislature working more in the interests of Germany than in the interests of the United States,' and that I referred to Senator Wagner. I added: 'I say it would appear so.'

Made No Charge of Treason.

"No one, of course, could properly draw from this statement the inference that Senator Wagner was charged with treason to his country or with being actuated by a desire to serve Germany, nor was it so intended.

"This, then, was the allegation—that in connection with the proposed Rockaway fortification legislation the appearance was created before the world that the work of certain members of the Legislature, specifying Senator Wagner, was more in the interest of Germany than in the interest of the United States. On this statement I stand. This position I will not change or modify.

"I do not know anything of the motive which caused Senator Wagner to lead obstruction to this measure. I have not analyzed his mind. He alone knows it.

"But I do charge that what he has done through this obstruction, what has happened in delaying the construction of this vital fort can work not in the interest of the United States, but can work only to the advantage of her enemy, and that enemy today is Germany."

As the Mayor concluded some of the spectators in the galleries applauded. The demonstration was quickly suppressed by Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck. This ended the Mayor's direct testimony. Mr. Hughes announced that he had no further questions to ask.

The Senate then took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Newton Questions the Mayor.

When the Senate reconvened Senator Newton, Chairman of the Board of Managers, took Mayor Mitchel in hand for examination. The galleries were packed with spectators, as at the earlier session. Ex-Senator Jotham P. Allds, once the central figure in a sensational bribery trial before the Senate, which ended by his conviction, was the only conspicuous absentee of the crowd that had been in evidence at the opening session.

Senator Newton found Mayor Mitchel a combative witness and the Mayor found in Senator Newton a shrewd, searching, persistent, and aggressive cross-examiner, not to be shaken off or eluded.

In reply to an early question, Mayor Mitchel said that he had given his interview regarding Senator Wagner in his room at the City Hall to a number of newspaper reporters, only two of whose names he could recall.

The Mayor was questioned regarding the manner in which he arrived at his conclusion that Senator Wagner had led the opposition to the various measures affecting the transfer of the fortification site. There were three such bills, the first introduced by Senator Mills, empowered the City of New York to make a gift of land owned by it to the Federal Government. This passed without any opposition. Then there was a Mills bill, which the Mayor subsequently repudiated on the ground that it was too broad, although it came before the Legislature as from the New York City administration. This bill would have given the city the right to cede to owners of the uplands any lands under water in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

A third bill, commonly known as the second Mills bill, was then introduced which narrowed the city's powers in this direction down to the grant of land needed by the Federal Government for the Rockaway fortification.

In reply to questions from Senator Newton, Mayor Mitchel testified that the Mills bill that had been too broad to meet his views was introduced on Feb. 9, and that as soon as he heard of its introduction he had ordered it withdrawn. The second Mills bill, which superseded it, the Mayor said, was what he had reference to at the opening session when he criticised Senator Wagner for obstructionist tactics.

"Where did you get your information which led you to the belief that Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of that bill?" asked Senator Newton.

"From the public press and from Senator Mills," said the Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel in reply to other questions said that he had the stenographic record of proceedings in the Senate on the Rockaway bills.

A sharp interchange between Senator Newton and Mayor Mitchel followed. Then Senator Newton asked the Mayor:

"Did you understand from the record of the Senate that Senator Wagner made any objection to the advancement of that bill?"

"My understanding is that he let it come in order to have an opportunity to kill it on the floor of the Senate," the Mayor replied.

Newton Presses Mitchel.

Senator Newton insisted on an answer of "yes" or "no," but the Mayor was not sure that he understood what "advancement" meant. When it was explained that this meant "progress," the Mayor still insisted he must be permitted to qualify his answer.

"I don't want any speech on it," said Senator Newton. "I want an answer, otherwise we won't have anything."

The Mayor finally said that he "did not know." When further pressed Mayor Mitchel admitted that he had recollection of no action, but of "statements that obstructed it." The Mayor said he had the whole conduct of Senator Wagner in mind when he made his statement that he was aiding Germany rather than the United States.

Senator Newton next asked Mayor Mitchel if at the opening session he had said that not a spadeful of earth had been turned on the site of the proposed fortification, owing to the delay in passing the required legislation. The Mayor said he had. Then he admitted that he had not visited the site, but had taken Colonel Abbot's word for it.

"You have, then, no personal knowledge of what advancement, if any, has been made by the Federal Government in carrying into effect their proposed construction of a fort?" asked Senator Newton.

The Mayor said he had not. In reply to another question he said that he did not know that General W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works, had assured the Senate from personal inspection that there would be no inconvenience to the Government by a few days' or a week's delay.

"Did you have any information except from Senator Mills and the newspapers that Senator Wagner was obstructing this legislation, and causing delay in the construction work?" asked Senator Newton.

"I think those are my two sources of information," said the Mayor.

After several more sharp interchanges the examination by Senator Newton was concluded and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

NEW FORT BILL PASSES.

Measure, Appropriating $2,500,000, Will Cause Injunction to be Vacated.

ALBANY, April 3.—Governor Whitman announced tonight that a bill appropriating $2,500,000, or as much of the amount as needed, for the payment for land wanted by the Government for fortification purposes at Rockaway Point, would be signed by him tomorrow morning. This, he said, would remove all obstacles that have prevented the State from seizing the land.

The United States Circuit Court will be asked immediately to vacate an interlocutory injunction granted today to the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation by which the State was enjoined from seizing the land. Petition for the injunction was granted at a time when the State had appropriated only $1,000,000 to pay for the fort site.

The Rockaway-Pacific Corporation won yesterday from the United States Circuit Court an interlocutory injunction restraining the State Military Condemnation Board from acquiring title to half of the tract it owns at Rockaway Point until the State Legislature had made an appropriation sufficient for the purpose, basing its valuation upon the fact that the corporation had valued the entire tract of land for taxation purposes at only $865,000.

The prevailing opinion was written by Judge Ward and concurred in by Judge Rogers. The latter, and Judge Hough, who wrote the dissenting opinion, criticised the plaintiff. In his opinion Judge Ward said that in appropriating money the Legislature did not limit or define the amount that might be recovered, but that an amount appropriated ought to be sufficient to cover any award that might reasonably be made.

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Thurs. at 8. Aida. Muzio, Ober; Caruso, Amato. Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Good Fri. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:30. (75c to $3.) Meistersinger. Gadski, Howard; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Hans-Gens. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN SIGHT.

In his address to Congress the President said that preparations for land defense would involve "the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service." It is not known at present whether the President intended to suggest that the present armed forces which, including the regulars and the organized militia, amount to about 270,000, shall be raised to the authorized strength of 700,000 under the old system of voluntary service, and the additional 500,000 obtained under the universal service plan.

It is open to doubt whether he intends immediately to arm and equip 1,200,000 men, although his words seem to imply the raising of that force "with subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training." The problem of quick training will be difficult to solve, and it is likely that all the efforts of the War Department for some months will be required to raise, train, and equip an army of 700,000 men, which would be ample for home defense and the garrisons at Panama and our Caribbean possessions, which must not be neglected, and our other dependencies beyond the seas. But service other than that of home defense is, of course, under consideration by the Government. It is essential, however, that all the additions to the present army should be made under a universal training and service law which can be made to fit all our present requirements and also to stand permanently, so that hereafter we shall always have a large army of trained citizens ever ready for a call.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN has revised his Universal Training bill, the first of its kind drawn by an American legislator, though it embodies a principle firmly upheld by the Federal Constitution, by all the Fathers of the Republic, and by the first Constitution of the State of New York. He has amended it to meet present exigencies and has dispensed with the nineteen-year-old class, which seems a pity. Boys of 19 are ready for intensive military training if not for war service. In this State, under the new laws, provision is made for the military education of youths between 16 and 19. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S bill now begins registration and training with men of from 20 to 28 years. This might involve the immediate raising of a reserve force approximating 1,500,000, which would be much larger than could be trained at present. The General Staff bill is now before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

All that was needed to induce Congress to pass a law for universal training and service was the President's outspoken approval of the plan. He has spoken and the embodiment of the principle of universal military obligation in a law will surely not be delayed much longer. It is the most effective preparedness plan the war crisis has developed.

There is great encouragement in the report of the readiness of the navy, of the expeditious work on the new ships, the new impetus to recruiting, and the navy-yard improvements. The country may well be heartened by the well-directed activities of the Council of National Defense, which should be assurance, in due time, of perfected transportation facilities, effective co-operation with the War Department of all the great industrial concerns, and ample provision of guns and ammunition, equipment, and supplies. The quick action taken to guard the public works and munition plants throughout the country indicates the extent of the preparations already made to meet emergencies. But, above all, the prospect that our military defenses are soon to be placed on the only sound basis for the protection of a democracy is the most gratifying proof that our preparedness plans are not to be merely temporary, but are permanently to provide for national safety.

Universal training and service will raise the standard of American citizenship. It will eliminate the slackers. It will protect from false imputations the man who is legally exempt, either temporarily because the support of a family depends entirely on his labors, or for life because of physical disability. Certificates of just exemption and certificates of service performed will be issued to all, and a man without such a certificate will find himself at a disadvantage. The young men of the country will enthusiastically hail the passage of the law, the men of the National Guard, who have learned by experience the unfairness of the volunteer system, even more vociferously than others.

THE WAR RESOLUTION.

Nobody could reasonably have expected the immediate passage in Congress of the resolution formally declaring "the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government which has been thrust upon the United States." The objection of one Senator was sufficient to carry the resolution over for a day, and it was perfectly well understood that Senator LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin would object. There is, of course, but one explanation of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S conduct; which one it is we have not the least idea. It may be that he is laboring under some delusions as to the importance to himself or to the country or to the universe of his action, but the expected objection was forthcoming. Under the amended rule of the Senate, after two days' notice in writing from sixteen Senators, a motion to close the debate on the resolution, if adopted by a two-thirds vote, would put a stop to obstruction. The resolution would then be held before the Senate until adopted, no amendment could be offered without unanimous consent, and no Senator could speak for more than one hour in all upon the measure. But the Senate has resolved to take up the resolution at 10 o'clock this morning and to continue its session without turning aside for any other business until the war declaration has been made.

It is not likely that any Senator save the "wilful" obstructionists will wish to make a long speech, it is thought that there may be some five-minute speeches, but the very great majority of the Senators desire only that the resolution shall be promptly brought to vote. Senator LA FOLLETTE and Senator STONE are about all that remain of the band of "wilful men." In the House there is no evidence of the obstructionist spirit. The prompt passage of the resolution therefore may be expected.

Congress and the Administration have soberly considered the consequences of a declaration of war, they have not concealed from themselves or attempted to conceal from the country the seriousness of the business in which we are about to engage. The possibility that it may be a short war has not escaped anybody's attention, but that must not be counted upon to the extent of modifying in any way our preparations. Germany may yield from exhaustion, from a sense of the futility and madness of further continuing the war, Turkey may collapse or Austria or Bulgaria withdraw from the alliance. Those are mere hazards of the venture. The hostile and ruthless spirit of Germany has had new demonstration in the attack upon the Aztec, an American armed ship, which was sunk with the probable loss of twenty-eight lives; at last reports that number was missing. We must enter the war resolute and girded up as for its certain continuance through many months. That way is the most effective for its speedy ending through enforced defeat of the enemy. We must depend upon our strength and the strength of the allies fighting with us, not upon the enemy's weakness.

The Government and the people will be prepared to sustain with fortitude the shocks and casualties of war. There will be losses, that is inevitable. The enemy is still powerful, and to overcome power with power is a rude work in which blows will have to be taken as well as given. For the losses and costs that may accrue the nation is prepared in its spirit and in its resolve. For the peace of the world, for its freedom from the menace of autocrats secretly planning conquests to be achieved by brutality and lawlessness, for public security and tranquillity, to make the world "safe for democracy," for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "peace of righteousness," for all the immeasurable benefits and great principles pictured forth and invoked by President WILSON in his uniting and inspiring address to the Senate, the nation is ready to pay whatever costs may be imposed through the stubbornness of the forces that are now fighting to withhold these boons.

THE PILOT.

President WILSON has emerged triumphant from an ordeal not unlike President LINCOLN'S, and in his method of meeting it there is much that recalls the great emancipator. He has shown fine dignity and patience in his long vigil. He has endured a degree of misunderstanding that is the common lot of the greatest men. He has known how to keep his own counsel. He has not permitted himself to be pricked or goaded into action. He has kept himself aloof from influences that might tend to confuse or distract. He has known from the first the nature and magnitude of the task. The ship bore the heritage of humanity, there were rough and dangerous waters; he was the pilot, there must be no plucking at his sleeve. With that insight which is the mark of genius he knew the course.

The President has taken note of the big forces that must always shape historical events. First of all, there were our own hundred million, to whom he has been interpreter and guide. If we were to get into this war we must have behind us a hundred per cent. America. We were prosperous, peace-loving, polyglot, possessing a common idealism, but not yet fused into national unity. There must be no impetuosity in our going in, there must be no room for reaction. There must be no insufficiency of ground, no action in sudden anger, no flaw of passion, to bring bitter and regretful thought if the way should prove long and difficult. "Here we stand; we can do no otherwise. GOD help us," must, indeed, express our attitude in assuming these vast responsibilities.

While no President has been more criticised, Mr. WILSON has had the vindication of events from time to time, and the faults imputed to him have had the merit of manifest curability at every stage. If he had made a mistake in plunging the country into needless war it was irretrievable. But keeping out until the last possible minute not only gave him the advantage of time and opportunity for peaceful settlement, but also, if that proved impossible, ripened the situation for war by cumulative evidence of Prussian barbarity. He won a diplomatic victory and new respite from the impatient by Berlin's suspension of submarine outlawry in 1916. And then upon his breaking off relations a few weeks ago the country rallied to him. By precipitate action he would have deprived himself of the last full justification which the march of events brought to his hand—the revolution in Russia. That fortified him with the ground of appeal for democracy against autocracy, upon which he took an impregnable position in his address to Congress.

But there had been one danger and one fear, and only one from the Lusitania onward, and that was that the country would decline in spirit, and that when the time came, as come it must, in the view of many of us, to take our stand at whatever sacrifice for humanity and country, we would fail to react to those impulses which make the soul of a nation. That danger is past, if it ever existed, and we can look each other in the eye steadily and fearlessly as America moves splendidly to her place in the line that defends civilization. We come at the moment perhaps of greatest need and usefulness to the Allies, as well as possible helpfulness to the German people, if they will but understand the spirit in which we are undertaking our obligations in this war.

WOODROW WILSON is in many ways unlike others, and for that he may suffer in the temporary judgment of his fellows. Perhaps he is deficient in gregarious instinct. Another in his place would have more consulted, more communicated, would have asked the cheer of comradeship along the road which he has traveled alone. But now that the course has been determined, we can all see the cause of his preoccupation. He looked upward. He steered not by compass, but by the North Star, which is a double star. His eyes were fixed on Democracy and Peace—an enduring peace founded upon a world democracy.

FOR MORE SPRING WHEAT.

Farmers in our Northwestern States should use every available acre for wheat. Reports from Winter-wheat States are not encouraging. A small increase of acreage had promised harvest gains, but it is now known that a considerable part of the seeded area will yield little or nothing. Kansas may not have more than half a crop. In two-thirds of the State the normal estimate has been cut down more than 50 per cent. Farmers in Southern Nebraska lose three-quarters of their acreage. They have been plowing up the seeded tracts and sowing oats because they could not get seed wheat. At a meeting of bankers and crop experts in Omaha last week a committee was appointed to find it for them. In other States plows are going through the wheat fields. A leading crop authority publishes an estimate which places the Winter wheat yield much below that of last year, which was deficient. This bad news from the farms has raised the price of wheat at Chicago to only a fraction less than $2 a bushel, while corn is selling at $1.22, the highest figures in fifty years.

In foreign countries, where there was a large reduction of wheat output last year, the conditions are unfavorable. Such estimates as have been made point to a greater shortage. In France the seeded area has been cut down by 15 per cent. A Government officer said three weeks ago in the Chamber of Deputies that in the coming crop year the nation would need 127,000,000 bushels from abroad, and that the crops of all the Entente Allies would be 560,000,000 bushels less than their requirements, while he could see a foreign exportable surplus of only 380,000,000. Exports to Europe from Argentina have recently been nearly 100,000,000 bushels a year, but an embargo there now prevents shipments. This year's crop was a failure, and much that survived the drought has been taken by locusts. Reserves in our own country are small. It was recently estimated that not more than 60,000,000 bushels could be spared in the next four months. At the present rate of shipments, all that we do not need will go out before the new crop comes.

There remains the sowing in our Northwestern Spring wheat States. Foreign nations, with which we are now associated in the war, will need our wheat. They cannot get enough of it now. And it will be needed at home. No acre in those States where wheat will grow should be neglected. Patriotism calls for the widest possible cultivation. There will be ample reward in prices.

FINANCING THE WAR.

The President strikes the judicious note regarding the funds for the war. He proposes to use both of the Government's resources—taxation and credit. That is the middle of the road between taxation so vast that it would check industry and credit inflation so great that it would invite prostration through reaction. The precise proportions of the combination and the exact figures are subjects for deliberation. The taxation should be great enough to control war profits, but not to prevent them. Patriotism alone will not sustain economic stability, and that must be sustained as the basis for taxation. Business as usual is the happy medium which will provide wages, profits, and taxes. In the words of the New York Chamber of Commerce resolution pledging support to the principle, "the business men of the country shall supply all services, commodities, and inventions required by the National Government at prices which will yield a profit no greater than would be received in similar transactions with private customers." On that basis business would be kept alive without excesses, and the taxgatherer would be enriched. Large increases of the income tax on great fortunes will be politically necessary, and some reduction of the limit of exemption should be politically possible. Other great resources can be marshaled, despite the expression of doubt at Washington yesterday on behalf of the Republican leader.

The proportion of credit which may prudently be joined with the taxation on a war basis is large. This is an expenditure of the most permanent sort. The principles established will be more enduring than any material work of man. They will be bequeathed to descendants of this generation as truly as we received our Government from our forebears. It is only our duty to bear our share in taxation in war. It will be no harder for them to bear their share in peace. The principle of heavy taxes is sound, but no sounder than that part of the expenditure may be charged to capital account. The temper of the moment is happily disposed toward a larger share of taxation and a smaller share of credit than have been the custom in previous wars.

The details are more troublesome than the principle. It is undesirable to use figures so great as to alarm the organizers of resources, and it is necessary to appreciate the proportions of the task. There is a suggestion of half a billion or more in five-year bonds. That would be an innovation in accord with the principle expressed above. A five-year war bond is neither so short as to absorb bank funds undesirably, nor so long as to prevent the absorption of an unusual proportion of the costs of the war in current taxation. The interval is enough to allow consideration of what proportion of the cost may be put into a more permanent form of credit or whether perhaps a more exemplary proportion may not be paid off in immediate taxation. Large advances to those associated with us in war will be necessary. They have been spoken of as gifts. When we are associated in battle they will seem more like a requisition upon account of work done for joint account, and better by them than by us. Such advances will not be a burden, will be a duty, and may properly be in credit form. However moderate the beginning, there will be recognition at some stage that this is a billion-dollar job for a billion-dollar country. The only alternative is that Germany's submission may come soon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Ich Kann Nicht Anders."

It could hardly have been by pure chance, or even as a result of what is called "unconscious cerebration," that the last line in the President's address to Congress asking for a declaration of a state of war between Germany and the United States should have been an almost exact translation of one of the most famous statements made by one of Germany's most notable men. For, of course, the words of President WILSON—"God helping her, she can do no other"—would not have taken the form it did if LUTHER'S "Ich kann nicht anders" had not long since impressed itself upon the memory of all students and readers of political and ecclesiastical history.

The German priest, like the American President, had come to a momentous decision that involved action long resisted, and it was taken at last with a full realization that the consequences would be beyond any present possibility of calculation. For LUTHER the decision put his own liberty and life in immediate peril, because it made bitterly hostile to him the strongest forces of his time. As the event proved, he escaped all of these personal perils, and the liberty he claimed for himself—a liberty before unknown—he established for all in the world who were and since have been of his own mind.

That the church LUTHER founded is today not the least sturdy supporter of the governmental system declared by President WILSON to be incompatible with the peace and safety of the world and of humanity is not stranger than that this phrase of the German rebel and reformer, with several other utterances of his, should have come to the mind of the man who was pronouncing what we all believe to be the doom not only of that system in Germany, but of all its other survivals throughout the world. Both of them, however, had the sense of inevitability—the feeling that only one path lay before them. Lutheran Germany is also the Kaiser's Germany, but in that country there can hardly be a failure to see significance in the fact that LUTHER and the new enemy of intrenched power think and speak alike.

For Peace Not Less Than War.

Standing not quite alone, but nearly so, among the many preparatory activities that have been set in motion in this country since the possibility of war with Germany became first a probability and then an inevitability, is the great emergency hospital which Columbia University has just determined to establish as its part in the general movement. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that though its present founding is for the purpose of meeting an exigency in its nature temporary, its value and utility will not be decreased with the return of peace, and it is to be a permanent institution, ranking high among the best in the city.

A hospital of the kind contemplated will be also a school wherein is supplied the most essential part of training in both medicine and surgery—the part that makes practically efficient through clinical experience the instruction received by the student from textbooks and lectures.

There is no reason why New York should not, and many reasons why it should, become a centre of medical science without a superior, as regards the facilities supplied, anywhere in the world. For some time it has not been necessary for the American physician to go abroad for the completion of his professional education. There was much, indeed, for him to learn there, and presumably there always will be, but in recent years there has come to be about as much for the European physician to learn here. The preservation of this desirable equality of opportunity will be assisted by the new Columbia hospital as planned by Dr. SQUIER, and after the great war is over its good work will go on, helped by the prestige secured from the present meeting of a national crisis.

For Freight as Well as Humans.

What the Connecting Railway just opened will do in the way of facilitating and cheapening the movement of passengers from New England to points south and west has already been noted and discussed on this page. Probably even more important, however, are the like effects it will have on the movement of freight.

The construction of the new line has cost as much as not a few railways that properly pass for great as well as separate transportation companies, and these alarmingly numerous millions would hardly have been spent to save travelers from the occasional expenditures of time and money that are involved in transferring themselves and their baggage from one railway station to another a mile or so away. That is a nuisance when one is in a hurry, and nobody really likes to pay cab hire, but it is a transaction that usually has its pleasures as well as its pains.

With freight the case is entirely different. The shippers of that count cost with a care directly proportioned to the enormous magnitude of the total amounts involved, and they have a special horror of joints in the service that mean or threaten rehandling and breaking bulk. The transfer of freight cars by lighters after the habit hitherto prevailing here is an expensive one, and incidental accidents amid the crowded traffic of our rivers have not been infrequent.

The Connecting Railway eliminates all these troubles by means of its great and wonderful bridge from the lower Bronx over to Long Island, and it helps to solve just those problems of distribution wherein our triumphs as a nation have as yet been lamentably few in some respects, though our achievements in others have been colossal.

I. N. Seligman's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called to an article that appeared in one of the New York newspapers stating that Samuel Untermyer heads a board to recruit Jewish regiments under the supervision of a newly organized Jewish league of American patriots. It is further stated that with Mr. Untermyer there will be associated Jacob H. Schiff, myself, and other Jewish citizens.

I wish to state that my name has been used without my knowledge or authority. I do not doubt that Mr. Untermyer is actuated by generous and patriotic motives in an endeavor to assist the mobilization of all forces of the Jewish race with a view to protecting the nation's honor.

I, however, conceive it to be an error to single out any particular race in our country as requiring any impulse for patriotism.

The Jews as a race have always, both here and abroad, displayed good citizenship and true devotion to the best interest of their country and require no outside influence to arouse their patriotism.

No greater mistake can be made, in my opinion, by any friend of the Jews than in organising any purely Jewish leagues or associations of patriotism which may give the public a distorted impression and which can only disadvantageously reflect on the Jewish race.

This whole movement is unnecessary and should be discountenanced. I, for one, am unalterably opposed to such projects.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 1, 1917.

Art Treasures in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the priceless works of art in the museums of Germany are educational for the world, it is not clear how their transfer to other custodians can amount to a war indemnity, as Professor Mather suggests. The student might perhaps find it more convenient to study them in one place than in another, but the main point is their preservation in safety wherever they are. All art masterpieces should be removed from Germany, as a matter of course. People who burn libraries and wreck cathedrals are quite as likely to use the Sistine Madonna as a gun tarpaulin, and for that reason it is no more safe in Dresden than in an Apache tepee. This fact is now demonstrated and cannot be altered by the outcome of the war. If the German variety of culture has any exponent, it is the Hohenzollern museum, but, naturally, that will be packed up with the other luggage of the family when it departs from Berlin.

PARK BENJAMIN.
New York, March 2, 1917.

Confidence in Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been drawn to a statement, which your paper announces in its edition of April 1 was issued by the Preparedness Committee of the Civic Federation in which the pacifist, man or woman, is denounced as a moral coward, and which remarks that the road from pacifism to pro-Germanism is short. My name was signed to that statement, and I should appreciate the opportunity to say that it was signed without my knowledge or consent. I believe that whatever a pacifist may be, a moral coward he is not, and I also believe that, once hostilities begin between this and any other country, he can be depended upon to support this Government under which he is privileged to live.

ALICE CARPENTER.
New York, April 3, 1917.

PATRIOTS OF THE FARM.

Those Who Have Land Can Do a Great War Service.

New York, April 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many people who read THE TIMES who have resources of one sort or another that should be utilized to the limit for producing foodstuffs during the current growing season. I implore you as a citizen-patriot to exercise your initiative and good sense to put these resources to work on the critically important farm job. Do not leave it to him—accept it that this means you.

You who have land, equipment and financial resources get out additional acres of Spring grains, corn and potatoes by breaking up some unproductive acres of meadow pasture or "fallow." Give a bonus to your hired man to work at plowing and early seeding ten hours in the field on week days, and five hours in the field on Sunday. Exhaust your initiative in getting the best seed possible of the best strain for your locality. Do not scant the amount of seeds. Treat seed if advised for disease, prepare the ground thoroughly, plant well with proper drill and fertilizer. Then follow up with advised cultivation. If you have hobbies forget them this year.

You who have lands and equipment, but are short on financial resources, may get help as never before to underwrite any reasonable effort you may propose. Resolve to make that semi-abandoned New York State, New Jersey or New England farm blossom out in late sweet corn, buckwheat, cabbages and turnips, and that resolve will obtain its needed sinews of war at the local bank.

You who have lands make an effort to have them used. Announce the fact locally and publicly that your land is held in trust this year for him or her, young or old, who will undertake a reasonable garden or farming program thereon.

You who are free for farm work, man or woman, boy or girl, get work. If the contract does not come to you, go after it. The State Bureau of Farm Lands and Labor at Albany, the Department of Farm Practice, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and other agencies are on the lookout for farm help.

Many of us of the city can help ourselves to a tenth of our living by manning a small garden area. Many of us are privileged to offer our lots for gardening purposes to a neighbor or a distant needy family.

Most of us can demand entire wheat flour bread, many of us can relish graham flour bread and thereby each can save during the year not less than one bushel of wheat. We of the city who may not produce wheat may by patriotically demanding "war bread" render an equivalent in saving it.

Up to its resources the Department of Agriculture at Columbia University stands ready to a man to help in every possible way.

O. S. MORGAN,
Chairman of the Section of Foods and Agriculture, Columbia University Committee for National Service.

American Aid for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a state of war with Germany will probably be declared to exist, as one of the first acts of the new Congress, the question arises: How can the United States best do her part, as one of the Allies, to defeat the common enemy? To train and transport a large army to the front in France would mean too much loss of time; moreover, there does not seem to be the need of man power so much as of food and munitions—food in France and munitions and hospital supplies in Russia. The latter country, moreover, under its new Government, is specially in need of our moral support and practical co-operation as a belligerent ally. This needed support and co-operation would be more immediate and effective if, instead of sending an expeditionary force to France, 16,000 trained regular troops, with artillery, and more to follow later be sent via the Pacific and the Siberian Railway to Russia to assist in the defense of Petrograd, as a practical, ocular evidence to the Russian people of our sympathy and of our hope for the success of their new Government. Of even still more importance would be the dispatch of a supply of munitions—rifles, machine guns, and field batteries, with cartridges and shells—for the equipment of the millions of Russian reserves without arms. This supply not to be sold or advanced as a loan, but sent as a co-operative contribution for the common purpose in view.

A very great need in Russia is a force of American surgeons together with hospital equipment of every sort, from first-aid bandages to motor ambulances for the transport of the wounded to the base hospitals. It would be difficult to estimate the immense saving in life and suffering such co-operative aid would effect.

JOHN S. ALEXANDER,
Late First Lieutenant of Infantry, N. G. P. New York, April 2, 1917.

Work for a Fine Shot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the "Finest Shot in the Navy," who has been dismissed by the pernickety person at the head of our navy, will go to England, doubtless he will be welcomed by the British Navy, and he will be fighting for us too.

HELEN ORFORD.
Schenectady, March 20, 1917.

OUR UNION'S WOMEN.

They face their country's danger with repose
And tranquil hearts, yet not with foolish thought
That warfare comes with no sad horror fraught;
Theirs is the calm of courage—calm that knows
The strength of union over scattered foes.
And to her duty, ere war's morning breaks,
Each will move firmly, bravely resolute.
In other wars, what useless, crass mistakes!
Fatalities which were but natural fruit
Of man's instruction. He must give the blows,
While women wept, or turned a weakling hand
To simple toil, as carnage swept her land,
Bringing, ofttimes, its doom to blast her heart,
Where she was helpless, in her home, apart.
Today the call falls not on timid ears
Of frightened wives whose husbands must away;
The Union's women wait upon the fray
And each is through with uselessness and fears,
Such is the harvest of a few grave years
Wherein great truths have plainly been revealed.
There is no weakness when a woman's brain
Has felt man's law of human sex repealed
By that great master of instruction, Pain,
That leaves its lessons while it cuts and sears.
Let warfare come, if only so we save
Our country's honor, and among the brave—
Sharing the worst of war, and all its fates—
Will be the women of our loyal States.

LURANA SHELDON.

COLONEL AT WHITE HOUSE.

President Fails to Receive Distinguished Visitor's Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Colonel Roosevelt, back from hunting devilfish in Florida, surprised Washington today by stopping here expressly to congratulate President Wilson on his war address to Congress. He called at the White House shortly before 3 o'clock, but the President was attending a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Colonel's time was so limited that he did not wait to see Mr. Wilson. He chatted for a few minutes with I. N. Hoover, head usher at the White House, left his card, and hurried to catch a train for New York.

On his arrival here Colonel Roosevelt dictated this statement:

"The President's message is a great State paper which will rank in history among the great State papers of which Americans in future years will be proud. It now rests with the people of the country to see that we put in practice the policy the President has outlined and that we strike as hard, as soon, and as effectively as possible in aggressive war against the Government of Germany.

"We must send troops to the firing line as rapidly as possible. Defensive war is hopeless. We must by vigorous offensive warfare win the right to have our voice count for civilization and justice when the time for peace comes.

"I, of course, very earnestly hope that I may be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front. I guarantee that no finer body of fighting men could be gathered together than there would be in that division, but, of course, the men to whom I would appeal will come forward only if it is understood that the division is to be sent at the earliest practicable moment into the fighting line."

Colonel Roosevelt called at the Capitol to see his friend, Senator LODGE, and to congratulate him on the result of his fight with the pacifists yesterday; but the Senator was not in his office at the time. He was driven to the station by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who accompanied him on the train as far as Baltimore.

The Colonel looked the picture of health and vigor and showed in every line of his face his satisfaction over the President's decision to make vigorous war on Germany. He was particularly emphatic in expressing his hope that he would be allowed to take his contemplated division of troops to France, saying that it would be composed of "men who mean business."

It is the first time in at least six years that Colonel Roosevelt has been at the White House. He had no intention of stopping in Washington today until he read the President's speech in this morning's papers. When asked, as he left, what his plans were on reaching New York, he said they would depend altogether on the "course of events."

ROOSEVELT ARRIVES HOME.

His Companion Describes Colonel's Ability at Spearing Devilfish.

Colonel Roosevelt returned to New York at 9 o'clock last night after ten days spent at Punta Gorda, Florida, where he killed two specimen of devilfish and won the title of the "miracle worker" among the sturdy fishermen. He refused to add to the statement he had made earlier in the day at Washington, when he left his card at the White House and made known his whole-hearted approval of the President's address to Congress.

After a brief visit with his sons, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who met him at the Pennsylvania Station, the Colonel motored to Oyster Bay. It was very evident, however, that the topic uppermost in his mind was his hope that he may be able to organize an army division for service in France.

The Colonel was accompanied here by Russell J. Coles of Danville, Va., who was host to Mr. Roosevelt on his trip along the Southeastern coast and the Gulf of Mexico. He described in detail last night the life which the Colonel had led. It announced that one of the fish which the Colonel had killed was the second largest, according to official records, which has been taken from the ocean. It measured 10 feet 8 inches in width. The other fish measured 15 feet 2 inches. The only fish of larger proportions, 18 feet 2 inches, is now in the Museum of Natural History.

"We ran into the Gulf in a thirty-foot launch a week ago Monday," said Mr. Coles, "and thirty minutes later encountered the biggest school of devilfish I have ever seen. We picked out the biggest devilfish in the school and the Colonel hurled his harpoon with great force, driving it for more than two feet through hide, bone, and sinew. This fish gave a hard fight for twenty-six minutes, during which time we were towed two miles, leaving a great trail of blood in our wake. Then it threw its great body against the launch and the boat was lifted high out of the water. As it came out from under, the Colonel drove the spade lance into it and ended the fight."

Mr. Coles said that the Colonel refused to kill any more fish, stating that the object of the trip had been accomplished. While the Colonel had his first actual experience, he said, he had sent instructions in the use of the harpoon to Sagamore Hill and the Colonel had practiced faithfully there.

SEIZE GERMANS' WIRELESS.

Discovered on Their Farm in Maine —Merely Amateurs, They Say.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., April 3.—M. Littman and M. Seeley, Germans, were summoned to the Portsmouth Navy Yard today as a result of the seizure last night of a radio outfit discovered upon their farm. The seizure was made by an officer and four marines from the navy yard, a Secret Service Agent, and two Deputy Sheriffs.

Littman and Seeley came to this section two years ago, and have lived since then upon their small farm two miles from the centre of the town. The wireless apparatus had been strung from a barn to a tree.

The two Germans were permitted by the navy yard authorities to return home after being questioned regarding the radio outfit. They said they were able to receive messages from points as far distant as Colon, but declared they had operated merely as amateurs.

FOR MORE FRENCH IMPORTS.

American Exhibitors at Lyons Ask Government to Modify Decree.

LYONS, France, April 3.—American exhibitors at the Lyons Sample Fair met today under the Chairmanship of George Abilhe of Fort Wayne, Ind. Resolutions were adopted by the exhibitors urging the French Government, in view of its previous promises, not to carry out its decree of March 11 prohibiting importation from foreign countries of goods sold through the medium of the fair.

The resolution also favored the holding of but one official sample fair, that to be held at Lyons annually. The thanks of the American exhibitors were expressed to Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, for his efforts on their behalf. The resolution also commended John E. Jones, the American Consul at Lyons, for his work in connection with the American exhibitors.

LONDON BANK WELCOMES AID

Branch of Guaranty Trust Co. Sends Message to Home Office.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York received a cable message yesterday from its London office reflecting the feeling abroad over the entrance of the United States into the war. It said:

"All here are proud to think their New York comrades are their allies in the fight for humanity and liberty. Was this company not the first American bank to have men in the fighting line?"

It was explained that more than fifty men of the London staff had enlisted in the British Army. A number of these have been killed.

HALT COURT INQUIRY IN WEST SIDE CASE

Appellate Division Unanimously Vacates the Order Issued by Justice Cropsey.

CANNOT SUMMON MAYOR

Victory for Hughes as Counsel—More Concessions by New York Central Announced.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, ruled in a decision handed down yesterday that Mayor Mitchel and other city officials and Vice President Ira A. Place of the New York Central Railroad would not have to appear in court for examination as to the proposed plans for the west side improvements. All five Justices concurring, the court vacated the order signed March 2 by Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn on petition of J. Bleeker Miller, as counsel for a committee of five citizens, requiring Mayor Mitchel to explain in court details of the west side plans criticised by the petitioners. The court based its reversal of Justice Cropsey on the ground that the section of the City Charter under which the action was brought was intended for the prevention of fraud, and that the petitioners had established no such basis of action.

At the same time the court dismissed an application by Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy for a writ of prohibition against the examination, upholding the constitutionality of Section 1643 of the Charter, under which the original action was brought before Justice Cropsey, while ruling that it did not apply in the case.

The argument in the appeal was made by Charles E. Hughes for the Mayor.

The decision, written by Justice Blackmar, says of the section under which action was brought, and which was passed in the days of the Tweed ring: "It was intended to expose the acts of corruption and raids on the City Treasury, then believed to be prevalent, and obviously not to investigate the propriety or wisdom of questions of a legislative nature pending for determination or action." The decision holds that under the section it would be necessary to show wrongful diversion or misapplication of moneys, or violation of law, or neglect of duty. Concerning the application of Mr. Miller the court says:

"It consists of a criticism of the submitted plans, profiles, proposed contracts, and of the reports of the committee of the board (of Estimate.) To consider plans and profiles submitted by the railroad company is not delinquency, nor is it such for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to propose changes therein. To receive a report of a committee is not a delinquency, nor is it to direct the Corporation Counsel to draw a proposed contract. The whole matter is before the board for action; and there can be no diversion of funds, no violation of statute, nor delinquency until the board has acted.

"Now, this affidavit shows nothing of the kind. It shows simply a proposition pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to carry out powers granted by the Legislature. The proposed contract may never be carried out. In fact, it cannot be until an injunction, issued in the Supreme Court, where the question of its legality may be determined by a tribunal with power to hear fully, judicially determine, and carry into effect its judgment, is dissolved.

"The presumption is that if the criticisms of Mr. Miller are well founded and that if the contract, on the whole, is not beneficial to the city, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will not make it. No great public improvement can be carried out without serious differences of opinion as to its wisdom, or perhaps legality."

After giving a review of the west side project, the court continues:

"It would be intolerable if, in respect to every pending proposition before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, from building a subway or bridge to acquiring land for a schoolhouse, all the heads of departments of the city could be hauled into court and cross-examined by disaffected taxpayers, or even by some other hostile official, with no result except publicity."

Corporation Counsel Hardy issued a statement last night in which he said that the opinion "is so broad in its terms that it is not thought that any other order of the kind will ever again be made by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The trial of the injunction suit has been set for April 19 before Justice Manning. If the decision is in favor of the city, the injunction will be vacated; meantime the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been holding hearings and perfecting the contract with the railroad company, having secured certain very important concessions within the last few days."

VACATION GIRLS CHEER FLAG

Heartily Applaud Mrs. Belmont When She Praises Wilson.

Masses of United States flags draped the front of the Assembly Hall in the Metropolitan Life Association Building, where the Vacation Association held a red, white and blue rally last evening. Every one of the 500 women and girls who filled the hall wore a sash of red, white, and blue and carried a small flag. Mrs. August Belmont presided, and the vacation girls waved their flags as they sang with great enthusiasm "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," with other patriotic airs and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." They applauded Mrs. Belmont's reference to the President's message, which she called "one of the noblest documents in history," and they applauded again when she added with reference to it: "We are anxious to do our share; we must help the President to support his ideals."

Referring to the purpose for which the association was organized, Mrs. Belmont said that in the five years and three months since its institution there had been 38,724 depositors, who had saved $468,387. There had been $5,000 more saved this past year than the year previous, she added, and it was a practical kind of everyday preparedness. Among the speakers of the evening were Dudley Field Malone, Job Hedges, and Henry Bruère.

COURT ARGENTINA'S FAVOR.

Germans Offer to Finance Public Work in the Republic.

BUENOS AIRES, April 3.—The German Minister has assured the Argentinean Government that certain German financiers, in association with the Reichsbank, are ready to undertake the financing of public works in Argentina. This assurance is interpreted here as a move to impress the Government with the economic resources of Germany.

The Buenos Aires Herald says that the Germans are using every means

MISS VERA CRAVATH AMONG BRIDES-TO-BE

Lawyer's Daughter and Expert Horsewoman Engaged to James S. Larkin.

MISS N. P. PARIS BETROTHED

Debutante to Marry William Walter Phelps—Engagements of Misses de Gersdorff and McMillin.

Several engagements of interest to society have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath of 107 East Thirty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vera Agnes Huntington Cravath, to James Satterthwaite Larkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin of 66 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Cravath has been active in the younger set since she was presented to society by her mother two seasons ago. She is an expert horsewoman, and has exhibited her horses successfully at the horse shows in town and country, especially at the Piping Rock Club, at Locust Valley, L. I., where her parents have their country estate, Veraton. Her father is one of the prominent lawyers of New York.

Mr. Larkin is a member of Piping Rock, Racquet and Tennis, and Squadron A Clubs, and served at the border for some time as a member of Battery F, First Field Artillery, N. G., N. Y. He is a brother of Miss Sarah E. Larkin.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ulshoeffer Paris of 124 East Seventy-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nina P. Paris, to William Walter Phelps, son of Mrs. Shefield Phelps of Rosehill, Aiken, S. C. Miss Paris was one of the season's debutantes. Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late William Walter Phelps. His clubs are the Knickerbocker, Riding, and Meadow Brook.

The engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of their daughter, Miss Josephine de Gersdorff, to Frederic J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bradlee. Mr. Bradlee is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1915. Miss de Gersdorff's mother was Miss Helen Crowninshield, and she is a sister of Miss Alma de Gersdorff and Casper W. de Gersdorff. She made her debut several Winters ago. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Ex-Governor Benton McMillin of Tennessee, now United States Minister to Peru, and Mrs. McMillin announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellionor Foster McMillin, to Joseph Doty Oliver, Jr., of South Bend, Ind.

Miss Catherine Oliver, a sister of Mr. Oliver, and Miss McMillin are both attending the French School in this city. Miss Oliver announced the engagement to the school girl friends of Miss McMillin on Monday at a luncheon given at Sherry's.

The wedding is to take place shortly in New York.

Mrs. Helen Matheson Birdsall of Jamaica, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence Estelle Birdsall, to Dr. Joseph Pennington Venable, son of Dr. Francis P. Venable of the University of North Carolina.

Lester Markel Weds Miss Edman.

The marriage of Lester Markel, night city editor of The New York Tribune, and Miss Meta Edman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Edman of 416 West 122d Street, took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Astor. Dr. H. Perlera Mendes performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. A. J. Edman acted as matron of honor, and Miss Miriam Seadler was the maid of honor. Mr. Markel had as best man his brother, Arnold Markel. The ushers were Howard Markel, A. J. Edman, Alfred Heller, and Irwin Edman.

Mr. and Mrs. Markel will spend their honeymoon in the South.

Greene-Morse Wedding on April 10.

Miss Beryl Morse, daughter of Mrs. Harlow Everitt Morse of 510 West 124th Street, and George Forrester Greene of Lexington, Ky., will be married on April 10 in St. Agnes's Chapel.

Cafe Au Caprice

Broadway at Sixtieth

TONIGHT—dine in the "Rose Room" of Cafe Au Caprice — the cuisine is supreme, the service perfection.

Interesting Entertainment begins at 7 P. M. | Service a la Carte

NO CABARET

Afternoon Tea Dances Daily
Marie A. Tribiehorn, Hostess

E. M. BRAWNER
President

OFFERS Y. M. H. A. BUILDING.

Felix M. Warburg Announces It May Be Used for Army Training.

It was announced yesterday at a meeting and luncheon of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Association that Felix M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had offered the building of the association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue to the Government for military training purposes. Mr. Warburg also offered to the Navy Department a sixty-foot Herreshoff torpedo chaser. This offer was made through the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, which has proposed to turn over to the navy eight similar craft.

Mr. Warburg has been President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association many years. He is an ardent believer in universal military training, as well as in training citizens for civic duty. His eldest son, now at Harvard, took the military training course two years ago at the Presidio, in San Francisco, and last year he was at the Plattsburg camp. The young man may become an officer in the regiment offered to the Government by Harvard. The elder Warburg is Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Relief.

WED AT WAR'S APPROACH.

G. W. Van Siclen of 7th Marries Miss Francke; Avery-Hornblower.

The wedding of George West Van Siclen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Siclen, and Miss Mary Irving Francke, the second daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin by her first husband, the late Leopold H. Francke, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, officiating.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her stepfather, Lindsley Tappin, wore a short-skirted white satin frock, the low, square corsage draped with net and the long court train falling from the shoulders.

Her maid of honor and only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Eleanor H. Francke.

Mr. Van Siclen's brother, Edward Van Siclen, was his best man, and the ushers were Aymar Cater and Arthur Underhill. A small reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tappin, 165 East Seventy-first Street.

The wedding was planned for next Fall, but as Mr. Van Siclen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., the imminence of war hurried it.

The marriage of Lieutenant Irving Carrington Avery, Twelfth Cavalry, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Elizabeth Hornblower, a daughter of the late Josiah N. Hornblower, originally planned to take place next Autumn, but hurried by war, was solemnized yesterday at the residence of Mrs. William B. Hornblower, 755 Park Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Storrs Seymour of Auburn, N. Y.

* *

Lieutenant Ellis Spruce Stone, U. S. N., and Miss Grace Zaring, a niece of Mrs. C. H. Snedeker, were married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I., yesterday by the Rev. C. H. Snedeker, the rector. Lieutenant Paul F. F. Foster of the Arkansas was best man, and Miss Hazel Abrams was the bride's only attendant. The ushers were Lieutenant Cecil Johnson and Lieutenant Robert Griffin of the Arkansas.

W. B. SYMMES, SR., MARRIES.

His Son Best Man at His Wedding to Miss Carrie M. Doty.

The marriage of William B. Symmes, Sr., and Miss Carrie Mansfield Doty, a daughter of Charles Edward Doty, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank D. Long, 28 West 130th Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John Herman Randall.

Mr. Symmes's best man was his son, William B. Symmes, Jr., and Miss Doty had her sister, Mrs. Long, as her matron of honor. The ushers were William L. Hughes and Benjamin M. Day.

None except relatives and a few close friends were present.

Mr. Symmes is a widower, his first wife having died eight or ten years ago, and he is a member of the firm of Converse & Co. of 79 Worth Street. Mrs. Symmes is a cousin of Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, a well-known writer.

His Bachelor Dinner at Union Club.

William Stephen Van Rensselaer, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, who is to marry Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, on Easter Monday in St. Thomas's Church, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Union Club. His guests included Gerald M. Livingston, Walter G. Davis, Jr., Gordon Auchincloss, Robert C. Ream, Henry Leigh Hunt, E. Pennington Pearson, Maurice Roche, William E. Shepherd, Jr., J. Gardner Aspinwall of Boston, and John Wentworth of Chicago, who are to be his ushers, and Killaen Van Rensselaer, who is to act as best man.

King-Elsenberg Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Eisenberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Isador Charles Eisenberg of 1,307 Madison Avenue, to Philip Mills King of this city took place at six o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jeanne Eisenberg, and Miss Gertrude King, sister of the bridegroom. Milton King of Washington, D. C., acted as best man. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. King will make their home in this city.

Foreign Minister Aguilar Retires.

MEXICO CITY, April 3.—General Candido Aguilar formally retired today as Foreign Minister in the Mexican Provisional Government. He was replaced temporarily by sub-Secretary Ernest Garza Perez.

PINCUS HOOD

By Arthur Hodges

These chapter-headings will show you why the Philadelphia Inquirer calls it "A delightful piece of writing":

SMALL MAYNARD & COMPANY

PUBLISHERS BOSTON

Chapter
I—In which Pincus welcomes a friend and Barney repulses an enemy
II—In which Miss Claudine Molitor welcomes an enemy and repulses a friend
III—In which Chris ponders on the past, and Pincus makes proposals for the future
IV—In which Tom loses his temper, and Fortescue gains his first recruit
VI—In which Tom reads a letter which doesn't belong to him, and Claude is cast into prison
VIII—In which Chris, refusing to help one lady in distress, takes another out to dinner
X—In which, with Pincus's knowledge and consent, Kit turns forger
XI—In which Claude and Tom make peace, Tom makes war, Harry Dudley nearly makes love, and Fritz makes a couple of enemies
XIII—In which Kit, already a forger, adds to her criminal record by making way with Barney

Illustrated by F. R. GRUGER.

At any bookstore $1.40 net.

MEN NOW ENLISTED TO DRAW SALARIES

But Employers Face Heavy Drain if a Great Army Is Needed.

AWAIT ACTION BY CONGRESS

Meanwhile Many Corporations Adopt Same Policy as When Men Were Called to Border.

Many banks, trust companies, and other large corporations will pursue the same policy in paying salaries of employes who, as members of the National Guard, are called to serve in the war with Germany as was done in the call to the Mexican border. Some have already taken action to provide for the care of the families or the dependents of their men now in the National Guard who are summoned to military service. Among these are J. P. Morgan & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Consolidated Gas Company, and the Edison Company.

This policy will cost corporations who are large employers of men hundreds of thousands of dollars. The American Telephone Company paid out in salaries to men serving on the border $284,194, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid $61,800, the New York Railways Company $34,212, and the Consolidated Gas Company $20,000 a month. This indicates how heavily this cost would run should an army of a million or more men be called for. The President of one of the largest banks in the city, which had the question up yesterday as to the payment of the salaries of employes under a call for heavy enlistment, said:

"We have decided to postpone any action for one week, to see what Congress does. If there should be conscription on a large scale it would naturally affect our decision, though we are disposed to meet the situation with every possible liberality."

Robert E. Livingston, Director of Publicity of the Consolidated Gas Company, said his company would wait to see what the Government did before it made a decision as to the payment of men should conscription or some other means of raising a large army be adopted.

"We have 120 men already called to service whose salaries we are paying, and another question of importance comes up should an army of 1,000,000 or more be called for. This is maintaining our service. We have at least 5,000,000 people a day depending on us for light and heat. If we adopted a policy that overstimulated the enlistment of our employes we would really be overreaching our purpose, for it is just as important in war time that this great city be served with light and heat as in peace. Of course we want to be just as liberal on this score as possible."

The same position is taken by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which, in a notice sent to heads of departments, calls attention to the importance of the Bell telephone service to the military authorities and to the necessity of maintaining its high efficiency. Employes enlisted in the National Guard or Naval Militia or otherwise under oath for service on March 27, will be allowed full pay, less the amount paid by the Government, until July 1. They will also retain their eligibility to benefits.

Those desiring to enlist hereafter are urged to consider the obligation of the company to maintain its service, but if they decide to enter the army or navy they may do so, without pay, and will be regarded as on leave of absence.

The Western Union will pay men now enlisted one-half their present salary, provided that with Government pay it does not exceed what they now receive. A position worth only the one now held will be open to each employe returning to the company.

The only concern found that did not place any limit on the payment of salaries of employes who at any time might enlist was Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. A representative of this company said: "We have about fifteen men out already. Our offer holds good for any number of employes who decide to enlist, whether in the guard or under a general call for men by the Washington Government. We shall pay salaries in full."

The Guaranty Trust Company, it was learned yesterday, has not only paid the salaries of men who have been serving with the National Guard, but also the salaries of over fifty members of the staff of the London office who have enlisted in the English Army.

Directors of the Irving National Bank voted yesterday to pay any employes enlisting in the army or navy such salary as will be needed to make their total compensation equal to the amount received from the bank at the time of enlistment.

S. M. Weld & Co., members of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced to their office force and other employes that any man enlisting in the army or navy would be paid his full salary during service, less the sum received from the Government, and his position would be held open for him pending his return. In addition, the firm will provide life insurance to the amount of $5,000 during the term of service.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—State employes who answer the call of the President will be able to get back their positions when their term of service is ended, according to a resolution adopted today by the State Civil Service Commission, at the suggestion of Governor Edge. The commission at the same time agreed to the appointment of temporary clerks to fill the places of the men who enlist.

Vassar Students Aid Society Benefit

The annual benefit and supper dance of the Vassar Students Aid Society will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday night, April 12. The society lends financial assistance to young women desirous of obtaining their education at Vassar College. The committee in charge of the arrangements includes Miss Jane Sousa, Chairman; Mrs. William F. Peters, Miss Sarah De Lamater, Mrs. Andre C. Fontaine, Mrs. John Deering Haney, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Miss Ethel Peters, Miss Margaret Peters, Mrs. Milton L'Ecluse, Mrs. Dougall Bissell, Mrs. Charles E. Potter, Ward Dickson, Benjamin Judd, and Hans C. Volz.

Rifle Club at Jackson Heights.

Residents of Jackson Heights, in the Borough of Queens, have formed the Jackson Heights Rifle Club in response to a call sent out by Colonel E. C. Alsop. The club adopted the by-laws of the National Rifle Association. It is for local defense, and its members include those who are too young or too old or who for any other reason are unable to enlist.

Miss Schuyler Weds E. A. N. Kerr.

The wedding of Miss Juliet de Courcy Schuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schuyler of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to Edward Arthur Nichols Kerr of Yonkers took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Stanley Brown-Sermon officiated. Mrs. Rose Ellsworth was the bride's matron of honor and only attendant, and R. B. Kerr, Jr., acted as best man. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, and later the couple left for Lakewood, where they will spend their honeymoon.

A Son in William L. Goff's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Goff of 304 West Ninety-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Goff was formerly Miss Mary E. Simons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simons of this city, and is a niece of the late E. H. Harriman.

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PRINCESS TO AID RUSSIANS.

Catherine Radziwill to Give Series of Lectures for War Prisoners.

Princess Catherine Radziwill will arrive here shortly from Russia to lecture and to raise money for the Russian prisoners of war. She will begin her lectures on April 24 at the Biltmore.

While the Princess belongs to one of the noblest of Russian families, she herself is of the revolutionary set. Her father was General Count Adam Rzewski. Her eldest son was killed at the front early in the war. She is a brilliant platform speaker and speaks English perfectly. This will be her first visit to America.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Baroness Astrid Hermelin, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn are among the patronesses for the series of lectures. The title of the first will be "The Royal Russian Family as I Know It."

KNEISEL QUARTET ENDED.

Last Concert of the Famous Chamber Music Organization in Aeolian Hall.

The concert of the Kneisel Quartet given last evening in Aeolian Hall was the last of the season, and the last public concert of its career, which has covered a span of thirty-three years, including twenty-five in New York. There was present one of the largest audiences the Quartet has ever had, an audience determined to let Mr. Kneisel and his associates knew unmistakably the regard in which they are held. When the four players came first upon the stage, the whole audience rose and stood with a greeting of applause. There were several wreaths upon the platform from friends and admirers, the largest being from the Bohemians, of which Mr. Kneisel is President.

After the last piece on the program it rose again and stood and poured forth endless applause, calling out the four innumerable times, and, finally, Mr. Kneisel and Mr. Svecenski, who has been a member with him of the organization since the first concert. When he could stop the applause, Mr. Svecenski responded on behalf of the Quartet, justly remarking that they could not all speak at once. His speech had the simplicity and modesty of true distinction. He said that their work had been very great; all they had done was to devote themselves to studying the works they presented under Mr. Kneisel's direction without seeking to give either amusement or amazement. If the success with the audience in the case of new works had not always been what they had hoped for, they did not say that the audience had not understood the music, but that perhaps they had not. In giving up their work they recognized that there was still a large field for quartet playing in this country, and places able to support quartet concerts which had never yet heard one. They realized that their work would be taken up by other serious artists, and asked that they be to give their support to such artists who would succeed them. It mattered not what their nationality was, so long as they were loyal to his Majesty, King Ludwig van Beethoven.

Even then the audience seemed reluctant to go home, and melted away only gradually. It had listened to a program comprising Brahms's quartet in C minor, Opus 51, No. 1; Richard Strauss's sonata for pianoforte and 'cello, and Beethoven's qurtet in B flat, Opus 130. The quartets of Brahms and Beethoven were significant of some of the most important work the Kneisel Quartet have done. They have played Brahms with special authority, love, and understanding; and they have shown the real significance and beauty of Beethoven's last quartets, so long regarded as obscure, ugly, and impossible. Strauss's sonata was played by Mr. Willeke with the assistance of Mr. Gabrilowitsch; a delightful performance of a work that is pleasing but not profound; exceedingly spirited, finished, and elegant, exquisite in tone and in the balance between the two instruments.

CHILDREN FLOCK TO CIRCUS.

Garden Filled for First Time at a Tuesday Matinee—Cheers for Flag.

The Barnum & Bailey Circus played to a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden yesterday. The management announced that it was the first time in history that the Garden had been sold out on a Tuesday during all the years the big show has been coming to New York. Two-thirds of the audience were little children.

During the statue act, when the American flag was displayed by the central group of performers, the audience made the Garden ring with its cheers. In several of the other acts the flag was displayed, and each time the roar of approval was repeated. The entrance to the Garden is now a mass of giant flags.

PASSION PLAY AT THE PLAZA

"The Upper Room" Acted in Aid of English War Orphans.

A large assembly saw "The Upper Room," a passion play, which was produced last night at the Plaza by the Dramatic Union of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, the original cast trained under the direction of the author, the late Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson. Mgr. Arthur S. Barnes, Chaplain of the Catholic students of Cambridge and Oxford Universities, presented the play for the benefit of English war orphans.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Stewart Pullman West, Mrs. Martin Keogh, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mrs. Shane Leslie, Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg were among the patronesses.

"FESTIVAL OF METACHORIE."

Valentine de Saint Point Promenades to Recital of "Poemes d'Amour."

Valentine de Saint Point gave a first "Festival of Metachorie" before an invited but not wholly comprehending audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, Chairman Otto H. Kahn and Director Gatti-Casazza being two of those who watched her promenade to her "Poemes d'Amour," which led up to other dances more distinctly "de Guerre," made vivid in shining gold armor and helmet with a mane of plumes. The Frenchman's verses, which Wallis Cox recited in a voice easily heard through the house, were really "illuminated" by beautiful colored light effects arranged by Vivian du Mas.

Easter Week Metropolitan Operas.

Beginning Easter week at the Metropolitan, the opera chorus, stars, and orchestra will perform Gounod's "Mors et Vita" next Sunday evening at a special French war benefit, under the direction of Comte d'Harcourt. The closing fortnight of the season presents "Sans Gene," on Monday, with Farrar, Martinelli, and Amato, as well as a Wednesday "Boris," with Didur, Ober, and others, both operas most timely to the events here and abroad just now. Caruso will sing Thursday week in "Mara," with Barrientos and De Luca; Gadski and Urlus in "Tristan" on Friday, April 13, and Sembrich and Ober in "Canterbury Pilgrims," at the Saturday matinée, will bring New York's opera within a week of closing.

A feature of next week will be a special matinée of "Madame Butterfly" on Thursday, with Farrar, Scotti, and for the first time, Paul Althouse as Pinkerton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast that will appear in "The Melting of Molly" when it is presented again will include Ruth Sinclair, Helen Tracy, Wilson Reynolds, Grace Carlisle, Nellie Filmore, George Trimball, Earle Browne, Cathleen Comegys, and Judson Langill.

Chic Sales, a protean artist who is well known to vaudeville patrons, has been engaged for the new Winter Garden revue.

Laura Hope Crews will play the role of Mrs. Deane in the dramatization of "Peter Ibbetson" which will be presented at the Republic on April 16.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday denied Charles Gerard Eichel an injunction to restrain A. H. Woods from producing "Cheating Cheaters" and paying Max Marcin royalties. The plaintiff avarred that Marcin had appropriated a play of his entitled "Wedding Presents."

HURRYING DOCTORS FOR SERVICE IN WAR

College of Physicians and Surgeons to Graduate Class of 100 Months Ahead of Time.

WILL STUDY ALL SUMMER

Contributions and Sentimental Support for Columbia's Emergency Hospital.

Following the news made public on Monday that Columbia University proposed to erect a great emergency hospital on Columbia Oval in the Bronx came the announcement yesterday that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia would graduate its senior class in January next instead of May. Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the college, said the move was part of the university's program of co-operation with the Government.

"The Trustees decided yesterday and I was officially notified today," Dr. Lambert said, "that the College of Physicians and Surgeons would be kept open all Summer so that the class which would ordinarily graduate in May might be pushed to graduation next January. This means that more than 100 young doctors with excellent training will be released at the beginning of next year for hospital or field work."

It was at the suggestion of Dr. Lambert that the decision of the Trustees was made.

Dr. Lambert is also interested in the enlargement of St. Luke's Hospital, for the purpose of which Columbia University has donated part of its South field. The personnel of the boards and committees comprising St. Luke's Hospital Auxiliary for Home Defense was announced yesterday as follows:

Administrative Board—Chairman, John B. Pine; Treasurer, Stephen Baker; Secretary, George F. Clover.

Medical Board—Dr. Walton Martin, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert; Dr. Francis Carter Wood.

Directress of Nurses—Mrs. C. E. Bath.

Representative of Alumnae—Miss S. V. Keil.

Representative of Social Auxiliary—John S. Sheppard, Jr.

Finance Committee—Stephen Baker, Alvin W. Krech, William M. V. Hoffman, Walter P. Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Edmund M. B. Roche, Henry C. Swords, George F. Crane, Henry Babcock.

Building Committee—William C. Demorest, John B. Pine, George F. Clover; architect, William A. Boring; consulting architect, Grosvenor Atterbury.

The announcement of Columbia's emergency hospital plans caused such manifestation of approval and support yesterday that those intrusted with the execution of the idea were convinced that they would have the institution ready for service much sooner than they had anticipated. Physicians, surgeons, officials of the university, and other citizens joined in testifying that the city urgently needed just such a hospital.

Although the finance committee which will conduct the money campaign was still working yesterday on details persons who did not care to wait on formalities sent contributions to Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Professor of Urology in the university and President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, who originated and developed the idea. The committee will make its formal appeal soon, it was said, and in the meantime Dr. Squier will receive contributions.

Among those who declared their active interest in the hospital were Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Professors George E. Brewer and Arian V. A. Lambert of the Department of Surgery of the college, Professor Evan M. Evans of the Department of Medicine of the college, and Professor Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Research Fund.

The Rev. Robert Chambers.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—The Rev. Robert Chambers, Congregational missionary, died today in the Newton Hospital in his sixty-eighth year. He returned to this country three years ago from Turkey, where for twenty-three years he had been in charge of missionary work in the Province of Ismidt, Turkey. In the massacres in 1895 Dr. Chambers was instrumental in saving the town of Bardizag and neighboring villages from pillage. He was born in North Norwich, Ontario, and was graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and Princeton Theological Seminary.

Obituary Notes.

ISIDOR MONHEIMER, senior member of the firm of Monheimer & Co., manufacturers of neckwear, died yesterday at his home, 601 West 149th Street. He was born in Germany in 1849 and came to this country fifty years ago. Mr. Monheimer was for twenty years the treasurer of the Temple Ansche Chesed. He left a widow and five children.

EDWIN C. BREWER, 70 years old, a retired carriage dealer, died on Sunday at his home, 140 Sterling Street, Flatbush, from apoplexy.

ANDREW J. HENNION, a lawyer in Manhattan and a son of the late Andrew J. Hennion, a shipbuilder in Greenpoint, died at his home, 111 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in this city and was graduated from Columbia University and from Columbia College Law School.

Mrs. LAURA A. BALL CLARK, widow of George Henry Clark, a civil engineer, died on Monday, in her ninety-second year, at her home, 1,456 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and for many years was active in church work in Brooklyn.

Mrs. FANNY KAADTMANN, widow of Charles Kaadtmann and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 2,612 Avenue Z, Sheepshead Bay, in her fifty-sixth year.

WILLIAM G. NORTON, 86 years old, a farmer at Port Jefferson Station, L. I., died on Sunday of heart disease.

Mrs. SUSAN WILLIAMSON BATTERSBY, widow of the Rev. Charles Batterby, a Methodist minister of Sheepshead Bay, died on Sunday at her home, 2,648 East Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay. She was in her seventy-ninth year and was a lifelong member of the Gravesend Dutch Reformed Church.

FRANK DEVLIN, well known in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital from apoplexy. He was 59 years old.

Mrs. SARAH A. CLAYTON WORMALD, widow of George Wormald, an umbrella manufacturer, died on Monday at her home, 143 Lott Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She was a native of Yorkshire, England, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for nearly thirty years.

Mrs. ETHEL FOX GORDON, wife of Dr. Onslow A. Gordon, Jr., who is connected with the staffs of the Greenpoint and St. Mary's Hospitals, died at her home, 71 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in her thirtieth year. She was a daughter of Charles Fox, a Brooklyn lawyer.

ALFRED CLARK SHAW, formerly prominent in Republican politics in Utica and a former Supervisor of that city, died from pneumonia on Monday at the home of his daughters, 279 Carroll Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years. He is survived by four daughters, Miss Grace Shaw, Miss Margaret M. Shaw, Principal of Public School 106; Miss Eleanor Shaw, teacher in Public School 86, and Miss Jane E. Shaw, a teacher in Public School 12.

Mrs. EMILIE M. WAHL SIBBERT, widow of Henry C. Sibbert, a builder, died at her home, 4,315 Twelfth Avenue, South Brooklyn, on Monday, in her fifty-seventh year.

FREDERICK KREIMEIER, for half a century in the cooperage business in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 337 Leonard Street, aged 70 years.

Mrs. ALMA ELVIRA GREGG, 57 years old, wife of former District Attorney George A. Gregg of Queens County, died yesterday at her home in Elmhurst.

VIC RUMM, a veteran comedian, died on Monday in Chicago. He was 72 years old, and during a stage career of nearly sixty years he is said to have appeared in almost every country in the world.

ABRAM E. REED, 85 years old, died on Monday at the home of his son, Irving J. Reed, near Whitehouse Station, N. J.

CHARLES L. PENFIELD, formerly a polo player on roller skates, died yesterday at his home in Meriden, Conn. He was 38 years old.

JULIUS GOEBEL, importer of clays and crucibles, died on Sunday at his home, 120 East Ninety-fifth Street. He was born in Germany seventy-three years ago.

IZAN M. BEHRENS, retired clothing manufacturer, died on Sunday at 470 Convent Avenue, where he resided. He was 71 years old.

ALBERT ALEXANDER KINGSLAND, son of Ambrose C. Kingsland, former Mayor of New York, died on last Saturday at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dr. D. M. SHIVELY, President of the Western Baseball League in 1902 and 1910, died on Monday at his home in Kansas City. He was 43 years old.

OSCAR E. BALLIN DEAD.

Broker's Death Due to Injury Received in a Preparedness Exhibition.

Oscar E. Ballin, broker and a son of the late Eugene S. Ballin, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital from blood poisoning, the result of a slight injury to his knee received a short time ago while taking part in a preparedness exhibition in the Central Park Riding School. He lived at the St. James Hotel, 109 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Ballin was a descendant of one of the oldest Jewish families in America. His father was head of the banking house of Eugene S. Ballin & Co., and his great grandfather was Gersham Seixlas, a Trustee of King's College.

Mr. Ballin was 61 years old. He was an enthusiastic horseman and a familiar figure along the bridle path in Central Park. He was unmarried.

Joseph Burr Tiffany.

Joseph Burr Tiffany, son of the late Major J. C. Tiffany, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, 234 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1856, and was educated at Cornell. He was an expert on decorative art, old masters, and music. Mr. Tiffany originated and for many years was in charge of the art department of Steinway & Sons. During the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft Mr. Tiffany originated and directed the evening recitals at the White House. He married in 1884 Fannie Gere, daughter of Stanton Gere of Syracuse. She and four children survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LEICHTMAN—GERHARDT.—Ruth Gerhardt to Milton J. Leichtman, Hazleton, Penn.

Married.

KERR—SCHUYLER.—Tuesday, April 3, 1917, at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Stanley Brown-Serman, Juliet de Courcy Schuyler to Edward Arthur Nichols Kerr.

SYMMES—DOTY.—Tuesday, April 3, 1917, by the Rev. John Herman Randall, D. D., Carrie Mansfield, daughter of Charles Edmond Doty, to William Bittle Symmes.

VAN SICLEN—FRANCKE.—On April 3, 1917, at the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Mary Irving Francke to George West Van Siclen.

Brooklyn.

BRITTEN—VERFENSTEIN.—April 2, Gladys C. Verfenstein to W. Forster Britten.

Died.

BALLIN.—After a short illness, in his 61st year, Oscar E. Ballin, son of the late Eugene S. Ballin and brother of the late Mrs. David James King. Funeral services at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Thursday morning, April 5, at 11 o'clock.

BARRETTO.—On Sunday, April 1, William H. Barretto, son of the late Francis and Anna A. Barretto. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Hudson, near Christopher St., Wednesday, April 4, at 2 P. M.

BISSELL.—On April 2, 1917, Blanche Needham Bissell, widow of Clarence Hamlin Bissell. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

BLACKMER.—In Kew Gardens, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick M. Waterbury, on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, Mary Paul Blackmer. Funeral services at her late residence, 118 Onslow Place, Kew Gardens, Friday, April 6, at 3 P. M. Troy and Albany papers please copy.

BOYD.—On April 1, Maud Fouke Boyd, wife of Robert E. Boyd and daughter of the late Hon. Philip B. Fouke of Illinois. Funeral services at her late residence, 406 West 21st St., on Wednesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, April 2, Lizzie Lillian Duff, beloved, honored, and devoted wife of William Somerville Browne. Funeral from her home, 138 West 93d St., Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

BRYCE.—Hon. Lloyd S., at his residence, 1,025 5th Av., on Monday, April 2, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, April 4, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BURZA.—On Tuesday, April 3, Grace Burza, 651 Jefferson Place, Bronx, beloved mother of Jennie, Annie, Tessie, and William Burza and sister of Philip Weinberg. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, April 2, 1917, at her late residence, 780 North Oak Drive, Bronxwood Park, Williamsbridge, Margaret Jenny Cannon. Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, April 4, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 1, after a short illness, Dr. Charles Clark, horseshoer and farrier for the past 52 years at 603 East 16th St., native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, beloved husband of Ann Killeen, and father of Mrs. Mary R. Barry, John S., Joseph A., Anna C., Matthew F., Catherine A., the Rev. Bernard H. Clark, and the late Charles Clark. Funeral from his late residence, 314 2d Av., on Wednesday, April 4, at 10.15 A. M., thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception on East 14th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Will friends kindly remember him by devoted children and loving wife.

CORNWALL.—Henry B., Professor Emeritus of Princeton University, on April 1, at Princeton, N. J., in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence at 2:30 P. M. April 4.

CROTHERS.—At the residence of his brother, Rev. Dr. Crothers, 107th St. and Riverside Drive, on Tuesday, April 3, John, son of the late John and Jane Crothers. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration on Thursday morning, private. Interment Greenwood.

DOWD.—On April 3, 1917, Patrick D. Dowd, beloved husband of Anna, (nee Carmody.) Funeral from his late residence, 202 West 81st St., on Thursday evening. Interment Oswego, N. Y.

DUANE.—On Monday, April second, at 9 East 65th St., Julia Drake, dearly beloved wife of Arthur Duane. Funeral service will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Wednesday, April fourth, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

EDDY.—At Larchmont, N. Y., on Monday, April 2, Ulysses Doubday Eddy, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday, April 5, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:06 P. M.

FULLER.—In Brookline, Mass., April 2, at his home, 103 Sewall Av., Ramsom B. Fuller, in his 74th year. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Harvard and Linden Sts., Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, April 4, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends invited, and interment private.

GOODWIN.—On April 1, at her residence, 328

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Rise—War Taxes vs. War Profits.

The greatest strength in Monday's stock market was shown upon receipt of the news that the House was organizing promptly and that there would be no long delay in the delivery of President Wilson's address recommending the declaration of war against Germany. The reaction in the stock market yesterday followed closely upon receipt of the news that one of the "willful twelve" had again stood in the way of immediate action and had forced over consideration of the war resolution until today.

It cannot be argued solely from this that the only cause of the reaction in prices yesterday was the fear of an unseemly delay in Congress supporting the President's recommendation, but there can be no doubt that news which suggests a vigorous prosecution of war is regarded as good news and that news suggesting delay or hesitation is considered bad news. Aside from the more obvious reason for this interpretation of events, there is further reason for it in the fact that financial opinion holds that vigorous action by this country will go far toward shortening the war. If we make it plain enough to Germany by our deeds that we really mean to throw the whole strength of this country against her the war, in the estimation of some of the country's foremost bankers, will be over by midsummer.

There was reason of another sort also for the decline which occurred in prices after they had advanced in natural response to the enthusiasm created by the President's admirable presentation of the cause for which democratic America takes up arms against autocratic Germany. Traders who think close to the stock market are apt even amid their patriotic shouts to think of possible war profits and of possible trading profits to be had through them. Such considerations as these are now being confronted with the possibility that war profits will be limited to very moderate sums if indeed means are not found to do away with any direct profit through this country's joining in the war. President Wilson wisely supports the suggestion that as far as may be war expenditures be covered by taxation rather than by borrowing. Some borrowing there must be, but it should be kept at a minimum while taxes during the war should be raised to the maximum within reason.

Many traders have begun to wonder how far this will do away with any chance which they otherwise might have had to turn the war to their own profit in the stock market. If that chance is lost to them none but the traders themselves need be sorry. But traders do feel some misgivings on this score. They expressed this to a certain extent in selling stocks which they had bought early in the day or in other sessions. Slight must not be lost of the fact, however, that traders have relatively few stocks to sell on this ground or on any other. No great speculative structure on the hope of war profits has been built up, and it is of necessary therefore to anticipate any great liquidation. The situation is very different from that which would exist if a great speculative market had been built up on the hope of big profits to be had from American participation in the war, only to be confronted with the probability that there would be no such profits or at most only very small profits. No such situation confronts the stock market. On the contrary it has long been kept within reasonable bounds, the weak structure which fell to the ground last December has not been rebuilt. A much smaller and stronger structure has taken its place.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2½
Low	2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ACT. INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4
Ninety days	3¾@4	Ninety days	4¼
Four months	4@4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Five months	4@4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Six months	4@4¼	Five months	4½@4¾
		Six months	4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Banks 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@4
4 to 6 months	4 @4¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	— .02⅜
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	— .02⅜
France—				
Demand	5.80¾	5.82⅝	5.81½	+ .02⅜
Cables	5.79⅛	5.81⅛	5.80⅝	+ .02⅜

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.	Monday.
4.8695 London	4.7555	4.76⅛	
5.1825 Paris	5.81½	5.80¾	
95.28 Berlin	....	....	
20.26 Austria	....	....	
China—			
Hongkong	68¼	68¾	
Peking	96¾	95¾	
Shanghai	68¼	68½	
19.295 Greece	84.00	84.12½	
40.10 Holland	20.00	96¾	97
32.44 India—	*40.50¼	104	100
Bombay	32.25	32.87½	
Calcutta	32.25	32.87½	
5.1826 Italy	7.60¾	7.96	7.96
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75	50.87½	56
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	44
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25	45
26.79 Scandinavia—	28.28	28.38	139
Copenhagen	28.40	28.65	119
Stockholm	30.00	30.20	142
Christiania	29.40	29.55	40
19.295 Spain	21.80	21.90	21
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½	37½
42.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75	108½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¼	5.03¾	63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

*Less ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $438,753,281; balance, $20,565,353; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,893,078; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $3,970,054.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375@4.0875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 74½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 57¼c.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

President's Address Causes Feeling of Satisfaction Among Traders.

LONDON, April 3.—President Wilson's speech caused a feeling of satisfaction in financial circles here, as it is recognized that the raising of necessary credits will be considerably facilitated. New York exchange was firm today, and Paris improved on the belief that action will be taken regarding the exchange position. In the money market it is the opinion that as soon as America's financial plans are disclosed, the bank rate will be lowered.

The stock market had a good tone on the President's address, and while no spectacular buying occurred, a feeling of quiet confidence prevailed. Allied bonds were firmer, and American rails were marked higher, with a few transactions in securities not requisitioned for exchange purposes. Rubber stocks were firm.

Money was in good demand, and discount rates were inclined to sag.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 3.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 30 centimes for cash; exchanges on London, 27 francs 75 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 35 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	926,590	569,227	628,285
Year to date	50,085,737	44,556,741	19,454,578

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	115	200	Adams Express	111	111	110	110	—13
16⅛	16⅞	200	Advance Rumely	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
32	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1¼
71	75	100	Ajax Rubber	72½	72½	72½	72½	+1½
9	9¼	350	Alaska Gold Mines	9	9	9	9	—⅛
7¼	7½	100	Alaska Juneau	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
28	28⅛	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	...
89	90	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	89½	89½	89½	89½	—1
96	96⅛	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	97½	97⅝	96¾	96¾	—1½
50	50⅜	12,200	Am. Can	51½	51⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
69	70	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	71½	69½	69	—1½
16	16⅛	3,500	Am. H. & Leather	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16	...
68¼	69½	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69⅝	70⅛	69	69	...
27½	28	900	Am. Ice Securities	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	200	Am. Linseed	54	54	53	53	+ ⅛
70	70¼	4,600	Am. Linseed pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
17½	18	2,500	Am. Locomotive	72	72	69½	70¼	—1½
65⅜	66¼	3,900	Am. Malting	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	—⅜
103½	103⅝	9,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	67	67¼	65¾	65¾	—1½
101½	102	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105¼	105¼	103⅞	103⅞	—1⅝
61¼	62	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	102	102	102	102	...
112½	113	1,300	Am. Steel Fdries	62¼	63	61⅝	62	...
124⅞	125	700	Am. Sugar Ref	112¼	113¼	112	113¼	+1⅛
52	53¼	10,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	125¼	125¼	125	125	—1
48⅞	50	200	Am. Woolen	54	54½	52⅝	53	...
36⅜	38⅜	1,700	Am. Writing P. pf	40	40	40	40	...
67	68½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	86⅜	87	86	86	...
83⅝	83⅞	16,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	67	68	67	67	...
104	104½	800	Anaconda Copper	85	85¾	85¼	85¼	—1¼
99	99½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	105	104	104½	—1
15½	16¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	...
100⅞	110	5,500	At., Birm. & At	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
60⅝	61	16,600	At., Gulf & West I	113	113¼	112	112	—1
78½	78⅝	1,100	Baldwin Loco	62½	63¼	62½	63	—1
118	120	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	70	70	70	70	—1
148	150	2,600	Barrett Co	118¼	121	118¼	120	—2
142	142¼	50,200	Bethlehem Steel	143¾	148⅝	140⅜	148	+4½
68	68⅜	300	Beth. S. class B w. i	142	145¼	138	142	+1¾
9¼	10½	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	68	68	68	68	...
116	117½	100	Brunswick Ter. & Ry. S	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
45	46	1,300	Burns Brothers	117½	117½	117½	117½	—1
23	24	300	Butte & Superior	46	46¼	45¼	45¾	—2⅜
52⅜	53¼	400	California Petrol	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	...
80	82	100	California Pet. pf	53½	53¾	53	53	...
120	161	8,900	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	—1
92¾	93	36,900	Canadian Pacific	164¾	164¾	159	160	—5
38	39	200	Central Leather Co	92½	94¾	92¾	92¾	+1
100½	103	200	Cerro de Pasco	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	—1
59⅜	60	1,500	Chandler Motor	100½	100½	100½	100½	—2½
12	12¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61⅝	59¾	60	—1¾
24	24½	400	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	—⅛
81¾	82	100	Chi. Great West. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
116	116½	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83½	83½	81¼	81¾	—1
39½	39½	600	Chi. & Northwest	116½	116½	116	116	—⅝
49	49¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. 1st inst. pd	40	40	39¼	39¼	—1½
24	24⅝	1,100	Do. cfs. 1st inst. pd	49	49	49	49	...
59	59¼	5,200	Chile Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
42	48	100	Chino Copper	58	59⅜	58½	59	+⅞
51½	51⅝	2,900	Clev., C. C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	—1
25	27	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	53¼	51½	52	—⅜
46¼	46⅝	40,000	Col. Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—⅜
119½	121	100	Columbia Gas & El	44¾	47¼	44¾	46	+1½
119½	121	40	Consolidated Gas	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	...
18	18¼	200	Do., odd lot	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	—⅛
91¼	94	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	...
25	25½	7,750	Continental Can	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+⅝
107½	108	2,800	Corn Products Ref	26	26	24¾	25	—1
70⅜	70⅝	33,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107½	107½	107	107½	—⅛
46½	47	12,200	Crucible Steel	70¾	72¾	70¼	70¾	—⅛
90½	91		Cuba Cane Sugar	48	48⅜	46½	46½	—¼
		700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90	91	90	90	—¼
		200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	189½	189½	189½	189½	...
		400	Delaware & Hudson	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+1¼
		600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	55	55	54	55	...
		500	Distillers' Secur	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	—⅝
		700	Dome Mines	18	18	18	18	—⅛
		10,300	Driggs-Seabury	89	91	89	89	...
		700	Erie	30	30	29¼	29¾	+⅛
		2,200	Erie 1st pf	71½	71½	68¾	69	—1½
		200	Erie 2d pf	42	42	41	41	...
		100	Federal M. & S. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	...
		1,200	Gen. Chemical pf	42	42	42	42	—1
		3,600	Gen. Elect. Co	112	112	112	112	...
		500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	167½	168¼	167½	167½	+½
		600	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	119½	119½	117½	118½	—1½
		400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
		10,500	Great Northern pf	114½	114⅝	113¾	113¾	—1⅝
		200	Do. ctfs. for o. p	34⅜	34⅜	33	33½	—⅝
		200	Greene-Cananea	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
		200	Gulf States Steel	125	126	124	124	+2
		9,900	Illinois Central	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	—⅛
		1,000	Inspiration Copper	61¾	62¼	61	61½	—⅝
		600	Interboro Consol	13	13	12½	12½	—⅛
		300	Interboro Con. pf	66	66	65½	65½	—⅝
		14,200	Int. Harvester Corp	79¼	79¼	79	79	—⅝
		17,900	Int. Mer. Marine	32	32¼	30½	30½	—1
		1,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	86	86	83¾	84½	—1½
		3,200	Int. Nickel	45	45	44	44	...
		200	Int. Paper	43	43	42	42	—1
		7,400	Int. Paper pf	102¾	102¾	102½	102½	—1½
		5,500	Kennecott Copper	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	—⅝
		7,100	Lackawanna Steel	87¾	87¾	85¾	86½	—1½
		100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
		300	Lehigh Valley	60	60	59	59	—1
		100	Long Island	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
		200	Long Isl. cfs. of dep	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
		800	Manhattan Elev	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	...
		500	Maxwell Motors	56	56	55¼	55¼	—1
		16,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	89	89	89	—1½
		6,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	66	66	64	64	—2
		14,200	Mexican Petroleum	92½	93¾	92½	93¾	+1¾
			Miami Copper	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
			Midvale Steel	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	...
		100	Minn. & St. L. new	22¼	22¼	21	21	—1
		400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	21	22¼	21	22¼	+¾
		100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8¾	8¾	8	8	—⅛
		100	Mo. Pacific t ri	16	16	16	16	—⅛
		2,200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
		1,700	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	...
		200	Montana Power	55	58¼	55	58¼	+⅜
		1,500	Nat. Biscuit Co	116	116	115	115	—1½
		800	Nat. Enam. & St	35¾	35¾	35	35	—⅛
		3,200	National Lead	17	17	17	17	—⅛
		100	Nevada Con. Cop	50¼	50¼	50	50	—⅛
		1,800	N. Y. Central	24½	24½	24	24	—⅛
		2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	97¼	97¼	96	96	—1½
		600	Norfolk & Western	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	—⅝
		1,000	Northern Pacific	133	133	131½	131½	—1½
		300	Ohio Fuel Supply	106¼	106¼	105½	105½	—1½
		3,500	Ohio Cities Gas	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	—⅛
		300	Ohio Cities G. rgts	140	140¾	138¼	138¾	+⅝
		900	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
		4,500	Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	—⅛
		200	Penn. R. R	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
		1,200	People's Gas, Chi	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
		800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	94½	94½	94	94	—⅛
		2,600	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—⅛
		800	Railway Steel Sp	78½	78½	78	78	—⅛
		22,600	Ray Con. Copper	53⅝	53⅝	52	52	—⅝
		19,900	Reading	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	—¼
		14,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	98⅜	98⅜	96	96	—¾
		300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	85	85	85	—¾
		800	Royal Dutch N. Y	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	...
		300	St. Paul & San F	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	—⅝
		500	St. Louis Southw	20	20	19½	20	+⅛
		100	Seaboard Air Line	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
		100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	—⅜
		400	Shattuck-Arizona	189½	189½	189½	189½	+¼
		3,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref	27	27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
		6,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	—1½
		2,300	Southern Pacific	72¾	72¾	69¾	69¾	—2⅝
		6,200	Southern Railway	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	—⅞
		300	Southern Ry. pf	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	—⅝
		23,600	Studebaker Co	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	—⅝
		100	Studebaker Co. pf	99¾	99¾	98	98	—1⅝
		100	Stutz Motor	104	104	103¾	103¾	—2¼
		100	Tenn. C. & C	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—⅝
		2,100	Texas Co	16	16	16	16	—⅛
		1,600	Third Avenue	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	...
		200	Tobacco Products	39½	39½	39	39	—⅛
		14,700	Transue & Wms	44	44	44	44	—½
		400	Union Pacific	141	141	141¼	141¼	...
		900	United Alloy Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
			United Cigar Stores	100½	101¼	100	101¼	+¼
			United Cigar St. pf	119	119	119	119	...
		300	United Fruit	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	...
		100	U. S. C. & F. pf	21	21	21	21	...
		5,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	128	128	125¼	125¼	—2¼
		1,550	U. S. Rubber	58¾	60¼	57¼	57¼	—2¼
		700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	—1¼
			U. S. Sm., R. & M	63¼	63¾	62¾	62¾	—⅝
		237,500	U. S. Steel	117¾	118¾	117¼	118¼	—⅛
		1,700	U. S. Steel pf	118¾	118¾	118	118¼	—⅛
		7,900	Utah Copper	113¾	114¾	111	114	+1¼
		100	Utah Securities	21	21	21	21	...
			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111	111	111	111	+1¼
		1,000	Va.-Car. Coal & C	71	71	70¼	70¾	—2¾
		100	Wabash pf	12	12	12	12	—⅛
		2,600	Wabash pf. B	51	51	49¾	50	—1
		100	Wells Fargo Exp	25¼	25¼	24	24½	—1
		200	Western Maryland	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+2⅝
		7,600	Western Union Tel	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	—⅜
		300	Westingh. E. & M	52¾	53	52¼	52¼	—⅜
		100	Wheeling & L. E	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
		200	White Motors	49	49	49	49	+⅜
		17,000	Wilson & Co	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—1⅜
		3,200	Willys-Overland	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	—⅞
		100	Willys-Overland pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	—⅞
		100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+⅝

ADD $50,000,000 TO STOCK.

Cities Service Stockholders Provide for Buying in Preferred.

Stockholders of the Cities Service Company, meeting yesterday at Dover, Del., voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000,00 to $150,000,000. After the increase the company will have outstanding $50,000,000 common and $100,000,000 preferred.

It was agreed that until there had been invested in the property from earnings a sum equal to the entire par value of the preferred stock then outstanding there should be no dividends paid in cash on the common stock in excess of 6 per cent. unless the company should have purchased for a period of six months all preferred stock that can be bought in the open market at 110 or less. Until this provision shall have been complied with no surplus created by an increase due to the revaluation of assets already carried on the books will be used as a basis for the distribution of cash dividends on the common stock.

Shareholders of the Western Electric Company voted yesterday to increase the preferred stock from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. Each holder of common stock will be allowed to subscribe at par for the new preferred to the extent of his present holding.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$883,186	$158,375,762
Ord. internal rev.	1,480,835	206,915,834
Income tax	102,189	82,137,020
Miscellaneous	241,482	50,331,205
Total receipts	$2,507,706	$344,760,222
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. dis.	$716,895	.....
Excess of ord. dis. over ord. receipts	.....	168,659,756
Excess of total receipts over tot. dis.	2,434,067	.....
Excess of total dis. over total receipts	.....	145,085,068
Expenditures	1,791,310	713,419,978

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Monday. Bid. Asked.
Tin, spot	54.25 55.00	54.00 54.75
Lead	9.50	9.12½ 9.50
Spelter	10.87½	11.00
Quicksilver	86.00 88.00	85.00 86.00
Antimony	$120.00	$115.00 .....
Aluminium	60.00 62.00	60. 0 62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	38.50 40.50	38.50 40.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 34⅜@35c, carload lots, spot delivery, 33¾@34c second quarter, 31¢@32c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. s. d.
Copper, spot	138 0 0	136 0 0
Copper, futures	135 10 0	135 10 0
Tin, spot	214 0 0	214 15 0
Tin, futures	214 0 0	214 15 0
Spelter	55 0 0	55 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	76.32	75.21	75.47	— .79
25 industrials	94.81	92.79	93.81	— .52
50 stocks	85.56	84.00	84.89	— .64

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
April 3	85.56	84.00	84.89	— .64
April 2	85.31	84.06	85.03	+ .03
Mar. 31	84.85	84.22	84.38	— .52
Mar. 30	85.50	84.70	84.87	+ .03
Mar. 29	85.81	84.70	84.84	— .33
Mar. 28	85.69	84.68	85.17	+ .57
Mar. 27	85.12	84.21	84.60	+ .07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	85.56 Apr. 3	84.00 Apr. 3	84.89
1916	88.78 Apr. 6	70.91 Apr. 22	85.43
1915	73.36 Apr. 30	64.54 Apr. 1	72.69
1914	70.69 Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26
1913	74.41 Apr. 2	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
1912	83.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 4	82.81
1911	80.42 Apr. 4	77.20 Apr. 24	78.53

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.25 Feb. 3	84.89
†1916	91.88 Jan. 3	88.40 Mar. 1	88.00

Full Years.

1916	101.51 Nov. 20	69.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	68.09 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	80.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	80.20
1913	78.10 Jan. 10	63.06 June 10	63.06
1912	85.83 Sep. 20	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.37 Sep. 25	77.60

Bonds.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Apr. 3	86.79 —.06	Mar. 27	87.13 —.02
Apr. 2	86.85 —.03	Mar. 26	87.14 —.09
Mar. 31	86.88 —.07	Mar. 24	87.23 +.10
Mar. 30	86.95 —.02	Mar. 23	87.13 —.02
Mar. 29	86.97 —.08	Mar. 22	87.15 +.05
Mar. 28

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ADVANCE IN COTTON

The General List Closes Steady, with a Net Gain of 36 to 45 Points.

President Wilson's address to Congress created a very good impression on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday, and it was a signal for an upward movement in prices. The market opened 8 to 21 points higher and sold 39 to 49 points net higher. May contracts sold at 19.64, the highest price touched since the break to 12.50 for that position which followed the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfore on Feb. 1. May closed at 19.54, with the general list steady at a net advance of 36 to 45 points.

The cotton trade discussed the war situation with considerable enthusiasm, its chief interest being in the effect that America's entrance into the war would have on the price of cotton. Comment was heard as to the effect of America's naval activity on the export situation, the inflation of prices that would follow vast expenditures of money by the Government, the increased consumption of cotton for war purposes, and the possibility that recruiting would be done at the expense of farm labor. All of these considerations seemed to convince the trade as a whole that President Wilson's address and the action to be taken by Congress were bull arguments. Particular emphasis was placed on the expectation of increased consumption.

Southern spot markets reported higher prices. Little attention was paid to the weather map, to the sinking of the Aztec, or to reports of an advance in marine war risks to Havre.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	19.60 bid	19.20
May	19.64	19.24	19.54@19.56	19.19
June	..	..	19.40 bid	18.95
July	19.56	18.96	19.27@19.28	18.87
August	19.31	19.12	19.26@19.28	18.86
September	18.58	18.58	18.52 bid	18.15
October	18.47	18.15	18.38@18.40	18.01
November	..	..	18.30 bid	18.02
December	18.54	18.25	18.45@18.48	18.07
January	18.54	18.31	18.48@18.50	18.12
March	..	..	18.53@18.58	18.18

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 55 points higher, at 19.90c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 19.12c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 19.88c; Galveston, 19.40c; Memphis, 19.50c; Houston, 19.25c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as dull; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 4,000. Imports 13,000; none American. Middling upland 12.69d. Futures opened steady, 15 to 22 points higher. Closed firm at a net advance of 33@37 points. May-June 12.24d, July-August 12.00d, October-November 11.55d, January-February 11.47d, March-April 11.46d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 16,160 bales, compared with 15,792 last year. Stocks total 1,170,438 bales. Exports for the day were 16,850 bales, making 4,380,680 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade placed a bullish interpretation on the President's address to Congress and on the general belief that an actual declaration of war is only a question of a few days. Crop news was also bullish, but owing to the holidays in all the Western grain markets, with the exception of Minneapolis, as a result of Spring elections, trading was confined to that market, and operations were of moderate proportions. Prices, however, were strong, closing with net gains of 2⅛ to 2⅝c, while in Winnipeg values were 2¼ to 2¾c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.80; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.41; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.37½, all nominal, free on board, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was nominal, owing to the holiday in the West. The cash position was firm, and in the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.37, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. The Illinois State report indicated an increase of 18 per cent. in the corn acreage this year, and advices from Kansas pointed to a larger acreage in that State.

OATS.

Interest in oats was centred in the Winnipeg market, where prices were 1¼ to 1½c higher. The Illinois report predicted an increase of 19 per cent. in the oats area of that State, and the Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture said that indications are that a large acreage of oats has been planted. The local cash market was quiet and nominally unchanged, with standard quoted at 70½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 79 to 82c; ordinary clipped white, 77 to 79c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

Owing to the holiday in the West provision prices were nominal, and the trade was in a waiting position. Hog markets were about unchanged, with a somewhat easier undertone. Total receipts at Western points were about 100,000. Chicago received 19,000 and expected 31,000 for Wednesday.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Despite the holiday in the Chicago lard market, prices for cottonseed oil were strong and higher, advancing to the highest point yet reached. There was active buying by leading commission houses, based on a bullish interpretation of political developments and on the pronounced strength in crude oil, as well as in all greases and fats. Closing prices were about the high of the day, with net gains of 25 to 38 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	14.65	14.30
April	14.60	14.60	14.66@14.90	14.30
May	14.93	14.70	14.91@14.92	14.59
June	14.77	14.73	14.84@14.92	14.53
July	14.91	14.72	14.89@14.90	14.56
Aug.	14.85	14.73	14.86@14.87	14.53
Sept.	14.86	14.73	14.85@14.87	14.54
Oct.	14.10	13.97	14.14@14.18	13.85
Nov.	13.63	13.50	13.60@13.75	13.35

COFFEE.

The Washington news caused no excitement in the coffee market, but a moderate demand developed after a comparatively quiet opening, which probably reflected a belief that the entrance of this country into the war would hasten peace. July contracts sold up to 7.75c and December to 7.98c, with the general list showing net advances of about 5 to 12 points at one time during the day. The close was a few points off from the best under realizing or trade selling, showing a net gain of 4 to 8 points. Sales were reported of about 37,250 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9½c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	7.51@7.52	7.43
May	7.59	7.51	7.58@7.59	7.50
June	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.56
July	7.73	7.64	7.68@7.69	7.62
August	..	..	7.74@7.75	7.67
September	7.85	7.74	7.80@7.81	7.73
October	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.77
November	..	..	7.88@7.89	7.82
December	7.98	7.86	7.92@7.93	7.86
January	..	..	7.96@8.00	7.95
February	..	..	8.00@8.07	8.02
March	8.20	8.15	8.12@8.13	8.08

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened firm, unchanged to an advance of five points, with trading on the call fairly active, sales amounting to 8,750 tons. After recent sharp advances, it was thought some sort of a reaction was about due, and it was pointed out that the net decline for the day of two to seven points placed the market in a better technical position. Total sales amounted to 23,500 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.04@5.06	5.09
May	5.21	5.09	5.09@5.10	5.15
June	5.24	5.15	5.14@5.16	5.20
July	5.30	5.19	5.20@5.21	5.25
August	5.32	5.29	5.24@5.26	5.30
September	5.39	5.27	5.28@5.29	5 33
October	5.32	5.32	5.21@5.23	5.28
November	5.20	5.20	5.10@5.19	5.18
December	5.01	4.92	4.96@4.97	5.00
January	..	..	4.82@4.86	4.87

There was moderate business in refined sugar and prices were firm, with one refiner advancing list prices twenty-five points to the basis of 7.50c for fine. Others remained unchanged to 7.25 to 8c. Raw sugar was a little easier at the close. Operators bought 8,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 4.81@4.32c, cost and freight, and 10,000 bags Cubas, last half April shipment, at 5c, cost and freight, with a sale to a local refiner of 15,000 bags Cubas, May shipment, at 5c, cost and freight. Holders asked 4 15-16c, cost and freight, equal to 5.96c duty paid, for Cubas afloat, at the close of the day, with operators showing a buying interest in shipment sugar at 5c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4 15-16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,387 packages. A good many delayed shipments are arriving, and the available supply of fresh table grades is a little larger at the moment. This is causing a shade easier feeling, though values have not changed materially as yet. Secondary grades are moving out promptly, and values are close up to the best. Renovated doing a little better, and there is a stronger market for both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@44c; seconds, 39@42c; creamery, held, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40½@42c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds, 35½@36½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 32@39c; renovated, extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; lower grades, 31@32½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@34c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29@29½c; lower grades, 27½@28½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 31,947 cases. Arrivals are not excessive, the holiday demand is at its height, and the market shows a continued firm tone, with decided strength on high-grade stock showing uniformly large size. The general receipts of Western and Southern eggs, current packed, are selling at 33@33½c, but high qualities are looked for, and buyers are willing to pay up to 34c for stock showing good size and fine quality; some closed selections command even better prices, and some storage packed eggs are selling at 34½c, in instances even a shade higher for very careful selections. Undergrades are meeting a fair demand at relative prices. Nearby white eggs are cleaning up better, and the market is firm as last quoted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35c; storage packed firsts, 34@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33@34c; seconds and lower grades, 31@32c; dirties, 31@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 33½@35c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 45@47c; Western and prime Southern, 42@45c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 38@42c. Goose eggs, $1.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Feb. gross	$3,679,250	$3,848,577	$2,667,273
Net	921,956	1,127,093	806,689
Sur. aft. chgs.	289,068	502,209	29,841
2 mos. gross	7,900,081	7,911,057	5,989,141
Net	2,310,068	2,450,151	1,724,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	849,032	880,814	199,178

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO. for February.

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sur. aft. chgs.	495,804	1,571,819	1,075,955
Two months:			
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,288,747	2,287,126	668,379

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Feb. gross	1,238,178	982,918	$37,288
Net aft. taxes	315,360	114,288	96,867
Sur. aft. chgs.	210,200	*23,158	*99,418
8 mos. gross	10,538,596	8,192,294	7,284,845
Net aft. taxes	3,516,198	2,339,251	1,076,880
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,401,511	920,730	*239,051

*Deficit.

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

Feb. gross	2,549,344	2,289,723	1,807,033
Net aft. taxes	722,832	738,279	439,755
2 mos. gross	5,118,511	4,434,529	.....
Net aft. taxes	1,454,595	1,346,484	.....

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Rail. op. rev.	13,682,410	10,871,845	9,674,786
Rail. op. exp.	10,831,320	8,963,209	8,953,179
Net rail. rev.	2,851,089	2,206,636	621,606
Ry. tax accru.	267,412	200,445	225,638
Ry. op. inc.	2,583,677	1,976,191	395,968
Other income	41,173	50,889	38,005
Gross income	2,624,850	2,027,080	433,973
Deductions	2,543,968	2,402,982	2,300,869
Net income	80,882	*375,902	*1,875,896
Add. and bett.	749,396	885,889	664,560
Def. for year	668,518	1,241,222	2,540,457
Prev. deficit	17,486,101	16,234,549	13,693,274
Sundry deb.	.....	10,808	818
Dp. p. &1 Dec. 31	18,154,614	17,486,101	16,284,549

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	1,282,227	1,113,845	168,382
Net aft. taxes	357,011	349,296	7,715
Total income	391,957	381,283	10,674
Sur. aft. chgs.	197,436	194,659	2,777
2 mos. gross	2,678,080	2,285,540	392,650
Net aft. taxes	799,464	741,846	57,618
Total income	857,987	795,241	62,896
Sur. aft. chgs.	490,508	424,439	45,064

DULUTH-SUPERIOR TRACTION—

Gross, 3 wks.			
March	86,837	76,894	9,969
Gr. from Jan. 1	331,480	283,513	46,917

POSTAL TELEGRAPH & CABLE CO. for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Op. revenues	854,666	750,603	114,063
Op. expenses	783,817	726,969	57,048
Net. op. rev.	81,849	34,834	57,015
Op. income	80,906	*13,963	48,875
Eleven months:			
Op. revenues	8,680,707	7,724,768	955,939
Op. expenses	8,206,480	7,465,278	651,202
Net op. rev.	477,068	72,405	404,573
Op. income	290,180	*107,783	397,962

*Deficit.

Western United Gas & Electric Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Gross, $1,871,710; net, $667,874; interest charges, $821,588; dividends, $270,000; surplus, $76,286.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION for year ended Dec. 31—

Earnings from operations	$3,337,450
Other income—interest and divid's	502,427
Total	3,839,877
Miscellaneous charges	908,278
Foreign and domestic taxes	447,656
Net earnings	2,483,943
Dividends	375,000
Sundry adjustments	166,380
Debit balance Dec. 31, 1915	19,024
Surplus	1,923,589

COLTS PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross income	6,847,670	2,827,328	4,020,342
Net income	6,345,731	2,470,944	3,874,787
Dividends	1,575,000	573,917	1,001,083
Surplus	4,770,731	1,897,027	2,873,704

Sears-Roebuck sales for March, $16,413,571; increase, $4,889,828. Three months, $45,341,801; increase, $11,642,591.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'23	4	4¼	4.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	4.02	4.00
Canadian North	1917-'23	4½	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.35	4.30
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'20	5	4.80	4.50
Cuba R. R.	1917-'29	5	5.00	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.25
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'23	4½	4.35	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'25	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'23	4½	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1917-'23	4	4½	4.30
St. Louis & W.	1917-'21	4½	5.10	4.60
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.40
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company stockholders, at their annual meeting yesterday, voted to increase the capital from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, and to give the new stock as a 100 per cent. stock dividend to shareholders. It was also decided to reduce the par value of the stock from $100 to $25, thus giving each stockholder eight shares of stock for each share now held.

At the annual meeting of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey the Board of Directors was reduced from 21 to 16 by the decision not to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of George J. Roberts and P. F. Wanser and the deaths of John J. Burleigh, Edgar B. Ward, and F. W. Reebling.

The Union Oil Company of California has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and an extra dividend of $1, this being the first time an extra dividend was declared

The B. F. Goodrich Company has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State at Albany announcing a reduction of capital from $57,300,000 to $56,400,000.

The American Graphophone Company's rights of stockholders to subscribe to new common stock expire today.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange will be closed on Good Friday.

At the annual meeting of Phelps, Dodge & Co. the retiring Directors were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Studebaker Corporation retiring Directors were re-elected, and J. M. Studebaker, Jr., was elected to the board, succeeding his father.

An indexed booklet containing the Federal estate tax law and amendment has been published by the Guaranty Trust Company.

The William R. Compton Company and Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering $4,000,000 State of Louisiana Port Commission harbor improvement 4½ per cent. serial bonds at prices to yield from 4.10 to 4.25 per cent.

The Franklin Trust Company is exchanging its interim receipts for definitive bonds of the Imperial Russian Government 5½ per cent. loan of 1916-26.

Millett, Roe & Hagen and Pritchitt & Co., managers of a syndicate which underwrote 175,000 shares of stock of the National Conduit and Cable Company, closed the subscription books at noon yesterday.

McClure, Jones & Reed, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have removed their offices from 66 Liberty Street to 115 Broadway.

William Denman of San Francisco, Chairman of the newly created United States Shipping Board, will be the principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Thirty-eight new corporations, chartered today, had agregate capitalization of $847,100. They include:

Midwest Securities Corp., stocks, bonds, securities, agent, broker, commission, metals, cotton, grain, produce, $100,000; N. J. Skinner, J. W. Tarbox, C. D. Farley, Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Funderford, Haddock & Francis Corp., Manhattan, butter, cheese, milk, garden, farm, food products, $100,000; W. J. Francis, S. Haddock, G. C. Funderford, 134 Chester St., Mount Vernon.

O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., marine insurance, brokers in insurance, $100,000; J. S. Wall, C. E. Dean, O. G. Orr, 87 Wall St.

Herman Garbe & Bro., Inc., Brooklyn, fur m'f'rs., $100,000; L. Morris, R. and H. Garbe, 207 Starr St.

Marrowik Realty Corp., realty, builders, contractors, $100,000; E. Williams, J. L. Diamond, H. M. Kirk, 146 E. 49th St.

New Electric Lunch, Inc., Schenectady, restaurants, lunch, $48,000; A. S. Moore, A. S. Golden, C. Angelus, 508 State St., Schenectady.

J. R. Brady Co., Inc., Buffalo, coal, coke, fuel, $80,000; W. H. Watson, G. J. Schopf, J. J. Price, Buffalo.

J. M. Jacobs Co., Inc., neckwear, readers, mufflers, $10,000; R. Deocarras, A. Z. Hirsch, J. M. Jacobs, 31 W. 26th St.

Hatheway & Knott, Inc., contracting, electric work, construction, $10,000; G. C. Knott, J. A. Byrne, C. L. Hatheway, 120 Liberty St.

Brooklyn Central Building Corp., Brooklyn, realty, stocks, bonds, $10,000; M. V. O'Malley, F. L. Maher, P. A. Curran, 383 Clinton Av.

T. C. Beach Garage Equipment Co., Inc., garage, turntable, compressed air outfit, $10,000; S. G. Hooper, L. C. and T. C. Beach, 845 W. 147th St.

Lea Herrick, Inc., theatres, amusement resorts, restaurants, motion pictures; $10,000. F. M. Quigley, H. Nifiot, J. J. McManus, 27 William St.

Ra-Ta-Plan Comic Opera Co., Inc., produce comic opera; $10,000. J. P. Beal, M. O'Connell, J. J. Griffin, 255 Ft. Washington Av.

New York Film Producing Corp'n, motion pictures; $10,000. N. Akst, W. Breisacher, J. F. Cody, 222 West 144th St.

Borough Beef and Provision Co., Inc., Brooklyn, meats, groceries, grain, dairy, food products; $10,000. I. M. Cromie, R. J. Kahn, S. A. Bechstein, 1,001 Avenue H, Brooklyn.

Mechlin Lace Works, Inc., embroideries, laces; $6,000. D. Little, A. W. Solet, H. Levy, 151 West 74th St.

E. E. Reifenberg & Bro., Inc., brokers of chemicals, metals, ores, minerals; $5,000. G. W. Heinig, J. D. McQuade, E. E. Reifenberg, 53 West 94th St.

J. Schnaible & Son, Inc., tools, machine, blacksmithing; $5,000. S. Kurts, A. and W. J. Schnaible, 120 East 236th St., Bronx.

Success Children's Dress Mfg. Co., Inc., wearing apparel; $5,000. J. Friedman, I. M. Gottheim M. Poholsky, 842 East 8th St.

John Stahl & Sons, Inc., Bronx, storing merchandise, furniture, household goods; $5,000. F., J. C., and J. Stahl, 4,755 White Plains Road.

Following are of no par value shares, with active capital:

Littlejohn Trading Co., Ltd., exporting, importing, selling agents; $6,000. D. R. Beale, L. E. Sisson, C. F. Littlejohn, 17 Battery Place.

Brand's Office Supply Consumers' Assn., Inc., purchasing, stationery, printing office supplies, $5,000; A. M. Thurston, O. A. Beers, B. C. Ferra, 150 Lafayette St.

Tuttle, Beverly & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, brokers, $1,000; H. I. Tuttle, B. F. Beverly, R. C. Saunders, 253 Riverside Drive.

Burke Sales Corp'n, Buffalo, motors, engines, machines, $1,000; E. M. Schlagler, F. Henrich, A. T. Burke, 140 Hodge Av., Buffalo.

New York Office Appliance and Supply Co., Inc., stationery, office appliances, $500; J. F. Sengstache, W. J. Follam, J. F. Dunphy, 2,827 Valentine Av., Bronx.

Crichton Fifth Avenue Holding Co., Ltd., realty, agency, brokerage, $106,000; A. E. Stevenson, D. D. Walton, W. O. Hubbard, 15 East 10th St.

Bourgois Galleries, Inc., art gallery, $25,000; E. M. Johnson, C. H. Dahmer, E. A. Smith, 358 West 35th St.

Authorizations:

Continental Air Craft Corp'n, Dover, Del., airplanes, hydroplanes, boats, dirigibles, aircraft, instruction. $200,000. Representative, L. P. Schein, 122 Liberty St., New York.

New England Oil, Paint and Varnish Co., Inc., Everett, Mass., paint, varnish products, $100,000. Representative, Elvord G. Chamberlin, 97 Warren St., New York.

The Ashtabula and Buffalo Dock Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, stevedore, dockage, commission, operating wharves, $25,000. Representative, W. E. Chilson, Blackwell Canal, Buffalo.

Beltino Syndicate, Inc., Wilmington, Del., moving pictures, talking and projecting machines, motion pictures, photography, $185,000. Representative, E. E. Boreham, 17 West 44th St., Manhattan.

States Markets, Inc., hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber realty, property and franchises, foodstuffs, $100,000. Representative, B. Wolverton, 1,476 Broadway, Manhattan.

Navajo Copper Co., Inc., Phoenix, Ariz., mining, milling, smelting, reducing ores, $200,000. Representative, E. George Metcalfe, 50 East 42d St.

The Heusch Food Co., Inc., Dover, Del., infants' and invalids' foods, food products, beverages, $1,000,000. Representative, H. Grass, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Slocum, Avram & Slocum Trading Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., realty, patent rights, trade marks, patents, merchandise, $500,000. Representative, J. L. Peery, 43 Exchange Pl., New York.

Foreign Traders Co., Inc., Augusta, Me., merchandise, cold storage plants, wharves, piers, docks, $100,000. Representative, J. E. Sanders, 1 Broadway, New York.

Industrial Intermediary, Inc., Wilmington, Del., auditing, accounting, registering, transferring, stocks, bonds, $2,000. Representative, T. Roberts, Jr., 30 Broad St., Manhattan.

The United Carpet Cleaners' Co. of New England, Inc., Providence, R. I., carpet cleaning, compounds, renovating rugs, carpets, $500,000. Representative, G. B. Updegrove, 87 Ninth Av., Manhattan.

Commercial Welding Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., commercial welding, $5,000. Representative, W. B. Elliott, 114 Liberty St., New York.

Capital increases: Paul Block, Inc., New York, $100,000 to $1,200,000; Hurley Shoe Stores Co., New York, $15,000 to $100,000, the Territorial Corp'n, New York, $500 to 1,000 shares no par value; Ante Form Corset Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Liberty Mirror Works, Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 3.—Charters filed today:

Roanoke Iron & Steel Corp., manufacture iron, steel, and products, $3,500,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Sinclair Navigation Co., build and operate boats, &c., $1,000,000; H. W. Davis, M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, Wilmington, Del.

Luce Auto Power Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in automobiles and parts, $1,000,000; G. T. Brooks, New York; L. P. Van Duzer, Brooklyn; M. F. Barr, Woodlawn, N. Y.

Alpha Chemical Works, Inc., manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, &c., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunter, all of New York City.

The Rock Island Construction Co., general construction business, $500,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

The Sabine-Neches Shipbuilding & Navigation Corp., $500,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—Charters filed today:

Locust Laundry Co., 11 South Warren St., Trenton, R. H. Blakely, agents, manufacture laundry supplies and conduct general laundry business, $25,000; C. J. Miller, G. P. Schurr, A. S. Miller, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Lemaco Chemical Co., Ridgewood, manufacture chemicals and alkalis, $100,000; Bertha Barnet, Paterson; J. H. McClellan, Boston; Lawrence Cosh, Ridgewood.

Never-Break Comb Works, Inc., Newark, manufacture combs of various kinds, $25,000; Adolph Tepperton, Barnett Browe, Yetta Tepperton, all of Newark.

MNIING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.03
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con.	.33
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Merger	.00
Jim Butler	.74	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.42
Midway	.11	Jumbo Junior	.12
Mispah	.14	Kewanas	.17
Monarch Pitts	.16	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.30	Spearhead	.13
North Star	.15	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.27	Big Four	.08
Tonopah Extension	3.50	Gold Wedge	.04
Tonopah Nevada	3.50	Manhattan Con.	.32
West End	.65	Morning Glory	.17
West Tonopah	.17	Union Amalg.	.26
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.70
Atlanta	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.10	Big Jim	.08
Daisy	.04	Nevada Hills	.24
Florence	.21	Packard	.45
Fraction	.05	Rochester	.57
Goldfield Con.	.62	Round Mountain	.48

COLORADO SPRINGS:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6¼	Gold Sly	4¾	5
Dr. J'pot.	7	9	Granite	55	60
Elkton	9¾	10	Isabella	16¾	18¼
El Paso	25	40	McKinney	20	35
Fanny R	5	6¼	Portland	176	178
Golden C.	280	285	Vindicator	70	87½
Gold Dol.	4	5	W. Gold M.	15	15½

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Write for circular T-107

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50 A. H. Bull Steamship
15 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
50 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Fifth National Bank Stock
50 German Alliance "Rights"
25 National Fuel Gas
10 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 5s
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
50 Standard Heat & Ventilating Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
100 White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 A. H. Bull Steamship
50 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Continental Insurance
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
5 Kraj.ewski-Pesant Com.
100 Loew's Theatrical Enterprise Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
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25 St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
50 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Com.

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100 Republic Motor Truck	50 U. S. Finishing
100 Am. Waterw'ks & Elec.	100 Otis Elevator Pfd.
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FOR obvious reasons, this firm believes it opportune to state that none of the members are either German or of German extraction.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137½	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction	362	365
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112¾	113¾
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	90½	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	40
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	72
Am. W. W. & El.	12	13
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	34
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	84
Appalachian Power	6½	7¼
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40
Carolina Power & Light	38	40
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½
Central States Elec.	15	16
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Cities Service pf.	89¾	90¼
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Springs Inv. pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	58
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power of.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	96
Duluth Edison pf.	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	89	93
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	61	62
El Paso Electric	109	112
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	75	77½
Federal Light & Trac.	12	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	53
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & El. Sec. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	48	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	79¾	80¾
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101¼
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90½	91
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	101¼
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	90	93
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	67	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..
I. R. L. & P. 1st 6s	42	99
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s	41	93
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '30	90	95
L. G. & B. Co. 1st 5s	41	92
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	91	92
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	98	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	99½	99½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89¼	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97¼	98¼
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Utah Securities 6s	96	99
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	68	97
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98	99
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,803 Atl. Petro. S	8	8	8
20 Balt. T. pf.	102	102	102
240 Con. Coal	113	112¼	112¾
7 Con. Power	121½	121½	121½
100 Cos. & Co.	15	15	15
614 C. O. & G.	14¾	14½	14¾
110 Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
30 Dav. Chem.	39½	39½	39½

Bonds.

$1,000 B. C. 4s, '51	100	100	100
1,000 B. C. 4s, '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000 Con. P. 4½s	92	91¾	92
2,000 Cos. & Co. notes	103¼	103¼	103¼
4,000 C. & S. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000 Cos. & Co. 6s	102	102	102
15,000 C. O. & G. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
$18,000 Elk. C. 6s	100⅝	100½	100½
20,000 Elkhorn 5s	107	107	107
4,000 Fair. C. 5s	97	97	97
1,000 State M. 4s	101	101	101
8,000 Un. Ry. in. 4s	65½	65½	65½
2,000 Do 1st 4s	82½	82½	82½
2,000 Do fdg. 5s	89	88¾	88¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Ahmeek	100	100	100
80 Alaska Gold.	9⅛	9	9
50 Algomah	85c	85c	85c
120 Allouez	65	65	65
1,550 Am. Zinc	37¼	36⅜	36⅝
20 Do pf.	69	69	69
1,380 Ariz. Com'l	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
345 Cal. & Ariz.	81	80	80
17 C. & Hecla	552	552	552
710 Cop. Range	64⅞	63½	63½
100 Davis-Daly	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
235 East Butte	14½	14¼	14½
50 Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Indiana	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
102 Island Cr.	68	67½	67½
3 Do pf.	90¼	90½	90½
20 Isle Royale	32¼	32¼	32¼
120 Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
80 Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60 Lake	13¾	13¾	13¾
30 Mason Valley	6½	6½	6½
25 Mass. Con.	13¼	13¼	13¼
20 Mayflower	2½	2½	2½

Railroads.

6 Boston & A.	170	170	170
27 Boston Elev.	74½	74	74
40 Boston & M.	41	40	41
5 Conn. River	139	139	139

Miscellaneous.

5 Am. Sugar	112	112	112
150 Am. Wool	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
28 Do pf.	97½	97½	97½
7 Amoskeag pf	95	95	95
100 Art Metals	10¼	10¼	10¼
810 A. G. & W. I.	13⅜	10⅝	10⅝
165 Do pf.	62	62	62
60 Cudahy	128	128	128
2 Edison	202	202	202
200 Int. Port C.	16¼	16	16
110 Do pf.	31	30	31

Bonds.

$4,000 Am. T. & T. 5s	100¼	100	100
5,000 C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1 Amer. Milling	9	9	9
60 Baldwin Loc.	62⅜	61	61
85 El. St. Bat.	64¼	64	64
40 Insr. N. A.	26⅜	26½	26⅜
100 Keyst. Tel.	12½	12½	12½
1,475 Lake Super.	22	21¼	21¼
54 Lehigh Nav.	80¼	80¼	80¼
132 Lehigh Val.	69	65⅜	66⅛
1,356 Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¼	53⅜
290 Phil. Electric	32⅝	32½	32½

Bonds.

$18,800 Amer. Gas & E. 5s	97	96⅜	96⅜
10,000 Beth. St. 6s	121¼	121½	121¼
6,000 Key. T. 1st 5s	97½	97¼	97⅜
9,000 Lake Sp. 5s	51	50½	51
2,000 L. & S. 5s, 1935	103½	103½	103½
1,000 Leh. V. gen. con. 4s	90¼	90¼	90⅛
5,000 Leh. V. gen. con. 4½s	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
3,000 Leh. Valley Coal 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000 Phil. Co. 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3,000 Phila. Co. conv. 5s	91	91	91
27,000 Penna. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
40,000 Read'g gen. 4s	94¼	94	94
3,000 Spanish-Amer. Iron 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	16⅜	17½	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	1035	1045	1040
Borne-Scrymser	460	480	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	112	107
Chesebrough Mfg.	430	440	430
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	580	590	585
Crescent Pipe Line	38	41	38
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	155
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215
Galena Signal Oil	158	163	158
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	133	138	133
Illinois Pipe Line	238	243	238
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	105
Int. Pet. Co.	14⅜	15	14⅜
National Transit	16	17	16
N. Y. Transit	208	213	208
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	103
Ohio Oil	385	390	385
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	50	55	50
Prairie Oil & Gas	595	605	605
Prairie Pipe Line	318	323	318
Solar Refining	385	395	385
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	203
South. Penn. Oil	323	328	325
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	296	303	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	860	870	865
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	550	540
Stand. Oil of Ky.	780	800	780
Stand. Oil of Neb.	980	990	990
Stand. Oil of N. J.	705	710	708
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	315	318	318
Stand. Oil of Ohio	495	505	495
Swan & Finch	115	125	110
Union Tank	93	98	93
Vacuum Oil	400	410	400
Washington Oil	35	40	30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅝
4½s June, 1963	107¼	107½	107⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	107¼	107½	107⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	107	107⅜	107
4½s May, 1957	107	107⅜	107
4½s Apr., 1960	102¼	102⅜	102¼
4½s Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅜	102¼
4½s Mar., 1962	102¼	102⅜	102¼
4½s Sept., 1960	102¼	102⅜	102¼
4½s May, 1960-30	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
4s May, 1959	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜
4s May, 1957	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜
4s Nov., 1958	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜
4s Nov., 1955	99⅜	99⅞	99¼
4s Nov., 1956	99⅜	99⅞	99¼
4s Nov., 1936	99⅜	..	99⅜
4s May, 1919	99⅜	..	99⅜
4s Nov., 1916	99⅜	..	99⅜
4s May, 1917	99⅜	..	99⅜
3½s Nov., 1955	..	..	90
3½s May, 1954	..	..	89¼
3½s Nov., 1954	88	89¼	88

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.15	3.80	4.15
4½s 1918-1923	4.15	3.75	4.18
4½s 1924-1931	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s 1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4½s April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4½s 1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
3½s 1940-1953	4.15	4.05	4.15
3½s 1930-1939	4.15	4.05	4.15
3½s 1922-1929	4.15	4.05	4.15
3½s 1940-1952	4.15	4.05	4.15
3½s 1926-1930	4.15	4.05	4.15

RECORD DEMAND FOR FLAGS

Stocks Sold Out and Makers Far Behind Their Orders.

Never in the country's history has there been such a demand for flags. Manufacturers are behind with orders, reserve stocks are sold out and yesterday when the supply of one big department store was exhausted, it was unable to buy more. The demand is limited to no special size—all sizes of the Stars and Stripes are in demand.

At the offices of the American Flag Company it was said it was impossible to fill the orders coming from all parts of the country. The main trouble, it was said, was the scarcity of labor, although wages have been raised. It was said that there was no shortage of material.

One big flag and bunting firm opened a new factory this week to take care of a $100,000 order from the Government for flags for the army and navy.

Dealers reported that a large part of the demand came from institutions and individuals who were replacing soiled and worn flags. Souvenir makers who put out button hole emblems are also doing a record business.

WORLD LEADERS' OPINIONS.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE publishes the most authentic opinions, the salient and noteworthy judgments of the most renowned publicists, commentators and magazinists of the world. Each number illustrated with rotogravures, halftones, charts, maps, diagrams, international cartoons. 250c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Softness in prices marked the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market had opened strong and active, with prices at the start of the day making a patriotic demonstration of confidence in the manner that International affairs were shaping themselves. More than 51,000 shares of Steel changed hands on the Exchange, with some wide differences in prices between the two Exchanges.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold.	9	9	9
10	Allis-Chalm.	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
20	Am. B. Sug.	96¼	95¾	96¼
1,350	Am. Can.	51½	50	50
90	Am. C. & F.	70½	70	70
100	Am. H. & L.	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝
550	Am. Loco.	71⅜	69⅝	70
450	Am. S. & R.	105	103⅝	103⅝
200	Am. Woolen.	54	53⅝	53⅝
90	Am. Zinc.	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
3,250	Anac. Cop.	85¼	83¼	84⅞
90	A. T. & S. F.	104⅝	103⅝	104
20	A. G. & W. I.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1,350	Bald. Loco.	62⅝	60⅜	61
10	Balt. & Ohio	78¾	78¾	78¾
20	Beth. Steel, Class B.	141⅜	139	141⅜
10	Butte & Sup.	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
10	Cal. Petrol.	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
1,500	Cent. Leather	94⅝	92⅝	93
20	Chino Con. Copper	59¾	59¼	59¾
60	Chi. Gt. W.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
350	C., M. & St. P.	82½	81	81⅝
10	Chile Cop.	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Chino Cop.	59¼	58½	58¾
450	Col. F. & I.	53¼	51½	52
800	Colum. Gas.	47¼	45⅝	46¾
150	Corn Prod.	25⅞	25	25⅜
2,900	Crucible St.	73	70⅝	70⅝
300	Cuba Cane Su.	47¼	46¾	46½
750	Erie	30½	28½	28¾
350	Gt. Nor. Ore	34½	33⅝	33⅝
850	Inspir. Cop.	62¾	61	61¼
350	Int. Mer. M.	32¼	30⅜	30⅜
850	Do pf.	85¾	83	84¾
200	Int. Nickel.	45	44	44
20	Int. Paper.	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
10	Interb. Cons.	12¾	12⅝	12⅜
350	Kenne. Cop.	46½	45⅞	45⅞
100	Lack. Steel.	87¾	86	86⅞
400	Lehigh Val.	68¼	65⅞	65⅞
10	Max. Motor.	53	53	53
2,000	Mex. Petrol.	92¾	90¾	91
300	Miami Cop.	42⅜	40¾	42¼
350	Midv. Steel	62¼	61	61¾
10	Mo. Pac. w. I.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
300	Nevada Cop.	24½	24	24
200	N. Y. Cent.	97½	96	96½
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44⅝	43¾	43¾
100	Ohio C. Gas.	139¼	138¾	138¾
50	Pac. Mail.	23	23	23
100	Pennsylvania	53⅜	53	53
1,500	Ray Copper.	32½	31⅛	31⅛
2,000	Reading.	98⅜	96	96¼
250	Rep. I. & S.	84⅝	83	83⅝
10	Sinclair Oil.	57	57	57
20	So. Pac.	95½	95⅜	95⅜
200	So. Railway.	29¼	28⅜	28⅛
750	Studebaker.	98⅜	96¼	97¼
1,000	Union Pac.	141¼	138⅜	139
150	U. S. Ind. A.	126⅜	126	126
100	U. S. Rub.	96½	95¾	96¼
5,411	U. S. Steel.	118	115¾	116¼
500	Utah Cop.	113⅜	111⅜	112
10	Wab. pf. A.	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Westing. El.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
100	Western Un.	82⅜	79¼	79¾
19	Willys-Over.	34	34	34

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Atlanta.	.14	.14	.14
650	Blue Bell.	.03½	.03½	.03½
300	Gold. Con.	.64	.64	.64
300	Jim Butler.	.73	.73	.73
1,000	Kewanaa.	.22	.21	.22
1,200	Man. Cons.	.31	.31	.31
100	Portland.	1.75	1.75	1.75
200	Ton. Min.	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½
400	West End.	.67	.67	.67

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp.	5½	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡Aetna ctfs. of deb.	4⅝	3⅞	4
520	‡Air Reduc.	73	72½	72½
500	Amer. Int.	$50 paid.	51⅜	51¼	51½
300	‡Am. Wr. P.	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	Carw. Steel.	13½	13¼	13¼
1,500	‡Cent. F'dy.	27¾	27½	27½
500	Cent. F'y pf.	49⅝	49½	49½
100	Char. Iron of Amer. pf.	6	6	6
25	‡East. Steel.	110	110	110
1,400	‡Elliott P. St.	¾	¾	¾
400	Has. & B. Car	41¼	41¼	41¼
500	‡Hav. Tob.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Holly S. S. pf.	104½	100½	100½
100	Int. A. F. S.	25	25	25
100	Int. Rubber.	12	12	12
2,000	‡Joplin Ore Spel., new.	29	29	29
100	Keys. T. & H.	17½	17½	17½
430	‡Lake T. B'r	9¼	*9¾	9

RAILROAD.

500	‡P. & W. V.	23	22	22

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Ohio Oil Co.	388	388	388

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	Alc. Oil, (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3,100	‡Alpha O. & G.	69	68	69
2,500	‡Atlan. Pet.	8	7¾	7¾
30,000	Bar. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
500	‡C. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)	65	65	65
100	‡Cos., (O. R.)	15	15	15
1,000	‡Con. O. & G.	14¼	14	14¼
1,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	12½	12¼	12⅜
300	‡Elkland O. & G., (a p.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,000	‡Esmer. Oil.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	‡Federal Oil.	6¼	6	6
100	‡Hous. Oil.	20	20	20
2,500	‡Int. Petrol.	15½	14⅝	14⅝
4,200	Kenova Oil, (a prosp.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Merritt Oil.	27¼	26¼	26¼
10,000	Met. Petrol.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,200	Mid-Cont. C.	78	77	77
3,700	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	½	⅝
7,260	Al. M. Cor.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	‡Al. Stan. C.	51	38	38
500	‡Ariz. Chlor.	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Ariz. C'p'r ds	¼	¼	¼
4,500	‡Atlanta.	14	13½	13⅞
22,000	‡Aust. Amax.	1⅞	1½	1⅝
200	Big Jim.	1	1	1
6,000	B. Ledge C.	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
300	Bingham M.	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,500	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	65	63	63
500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅝	11¼	11¼
6,000	Butte Det.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Butte-N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Caledonia.	63	64	
3,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
2,000	Carlisle Min.	6	5¾	6
7,500	‡Cashboy.	11¼	10¾	11
100	‡Con.-H'st'd.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Cress. Con. G.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
600	Dundee-Ariz. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Ely Con.	11	11	11
10,500	‡Emma Con.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Gd. War. M.	74	70	74
1,200	‡Goldf. Con.	63	62	62
1,500	‡Gold. Mer.	8¼	8	8
2,000	‡Gt. Bend.	8	8	8
5,000	‡G'monster M.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
20,000	‡Hargrav. M.	19	19	19
1,800	Hecla Min.	*8	7¾	7

Northern Ontario Light and Power Company
LIMITED

Head Office: - 1007 Excelsior Life Building,
36 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Holders of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Northern Ontario Light and Power Company, Limited, secured by the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of April, A. D., 1911, made by the Company in favour of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation as Trustee for Bondholders, will be held at Room 202, Excelsior Life Building, 36 Toronto Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May, 1917, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought advisable to pass an Extraordinary Resolution or Extraordinary Resolutions sanctioning changes in, additions to and omissions from the provisions contained in the said Mortgage and Trust Deed and to the modification or compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company, and as set forth in the following Supplemental Indenture, or as may be agreed upon at the meeting, namely:

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL INDENTURE made the.....day of....., 1917, by and between:

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called the "Company"),

of the FIRST PART,

and

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, a company incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario, and having its head office in the City of Toronto, Ontario (hereinafter called the "Trustee"),

of the SECOND PART.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS heretofore the Company duly executed and delivered to the Trustee a certain Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated April 1st, 1911 (hereinafter sometimes called the "First Mortgage") to secure an issue of Fifteen Million ($15,000,000) Dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Company;

AND WHEREAS

Dollars ($.....) face amount of said bonds have been authenticated and delivered by the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of said First Mortgage;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders and bondholders of the Company that the provisions of said First Mortgage be supplemented or modified as hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS the execution of these presents by the Company has been authorized by by-law duly passed by the directors of the said Company and duly ratified, sanctioned and confirmed by the shareholders of the said Company at a special general meeting called for that purpose, and this Indenture has been authorized by an extraordinary resolution duly passed at a meeting of bondholders duly called and held.

NOW THEREFORE for and in consideration of the premises and of the covenants hereinafter set forth, and of One Dollar duly paid by the Trustee at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof to the Company (said payment being made by said Trustee on behalf of itself and of the holders of all bonds secured or to be secured by said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, whether said bonds have heretofore been sold or issued by the Company or may hereafter be sold or issued by the Company) and of other valuable considerations, the receipt of all of which is hereby by the Company acknowledged, the parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST: The principal and interest of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued, if presented for payment at the office of the Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, in accordance with the option in that respect contained in the bonds and coupons, shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness.

SECOND: Article Seventh of said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed so that the provisions governing the certification and delivery of reserved bonds for or in respect of extensions, additions or improvements of or to the mortgaged premises made after the first day of May, 1917, or for or in respect of the acquisition by the Company of additional property after May 1st, 1917, shall read as follows:

Which reserved bonds shall be certified by the Trustee and delivered to the Company, or upon its orders, only upon receipt by the Trustee of all the following documents:

(a) A copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company certified by its Secretary or Assistant Secretary and calling for the certification and delivery of a stated aggregate principal amount of bonds, naming the person or persons to whom such bonds shall be delivered and the purpose for which the said bonds or the proceeds thereof are to be used.

(b) If said bonds be issued and used for extensions, additions or improvements of or to the mortgaged premises or for the acquisition by the Company of additional property, or securities, there shall be delivered to the Trustee, together with the resolution aforesaid, the following documents:

(1) A certificate signed by the President or a Vice-President, or by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Company, specifying the property, including any securities as aforesaid and/or extensions, additions or improvements, in respect to which the certification and delivery of such reserved bonds are requested, and stating in detail the cost thereof to the Company, and stating that no part thereof has been paid for by the use of the proceeds of any bonds theretofore issued under this Indenture, nor with insurance moneys received or receivable with the proceeds of any property released by the Trustee and sold free from the lien hereof; and stating further that such specified property or improvements do not include any repairs or renewals necessary to keep the plant and property of the Company in good operative or satisfactory condition.

(2) A certificate signed by the Chief Engineer of the Company, stating that the additional property or the extensions, additions or improvements of and to the mortgaged premises are, in his judgment, reasonably worth, for the purposes of the Company, an amount equal at least to One Hundred and Seventeen and 65/100 per cent. (117-65/100 per cent.) of the principal amount of the reserved bonds called for by such resolution, provided, however, that the amount so certified by the Chief Engineer as the reasonable value of such additional property, securities, extensions, additions or improvements, shall in no case exceed the actual cost thereof to the Company, certified as aforesaid.

(3) A certificate signed by the President or a Vice-President and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Company, setting forth the earnings of the Company from the operation of its plants and properties and from income on securities owned by it for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months, ending not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the respective counts, ending not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the respective applications for certification and showing that such earnings, after deducting all operating expenses for the same period, including taxes, insurance premiums and customary expenses for current repairs and current maintenance ordinarily chargeable to operating expenses, were equal to at least one and three-quarter (1¾) times the interest charges on all bonds theretofore issued and then outstanding, on all bonds of the certification and delivery of which are then applied for, and on all secured indebtedness of the Company, the lien or liens of which shall be prior to the lien of this Indenture.

And in the event that the bonds proposed to be issued hereunder are for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring any new additional plants, securities or properties having at the time of such application an earning capacity, the Company shall have the right in computing its earnings for the purpose of obtaining the certification and delivery of bonds hereunder to include the earnings made by such new plant or property as proposed to be purchased or acquired for the said period of twelve (12) consecutive months ending not more than sixty (60) days prior to such applications, after deducting from such earnings all operating expenses for the same period, including taxes, insurance premiums and customary expenditures for current repairs and current maintenance ordinarily chargeable to operating expenses, and the rentals and interest charges on any secured indebtedness against such plant or property, the lien or liens of which will be prior to the lien of this Indenture after such plant or property shall have been so acquired by the Company.

(4) If said reserved bonds are to be issued for cash, then a sum of not less than One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars per bond shall be deposited with the Trustee upon or prior to the certification, issuance and delivery of any One Thousand ($1,000) Dollar bond, and not less than Five Hundred ($500) Dollars per bond shall be deposited with the Trustee upon or prior to the certification, issuance and delivery of any Five Hundred ($500) Dollar bond. The amount so deposited shall be paid by the Trustee to the Company only upon the receipt of certificates as described in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) hereof, such as would be required for the certification and issuance under said provisions of an amount of bonds equal at their face value to the amount so to be paid by the Trustee to the Company.

THIRD: Article Third of this said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed by striking out sub-clause (b) thereof so that the amount to be paid by the Company to the Trustee to the Sinking Fund for the purpose on the 15th day of October, 1913, and annually on the 15th day of October in each year thereafter, shall be an amount equal to two and one-half (2½) per cent. of the face value of all bonds at any time theretofore issued thereunder.

AND Article Second of said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed as of the date hereof, by striking out the words "and for the payment to the Trustee annually commencing with the 15th day of October, 1913, of a further sum equal to one year's interest at six per cent. (6%) upon all bonds redeemed for the Sinking Fund prior to the date of such annual payment" where the same appear in said article.

FOURTH: All bonds not heretofore issued shall, prior to their issue, be stamped by the Company with a reference to this Supplemental Indenture, as follows:

"The within mentioned Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated April 1st, 1911, has been amended by a Supplemental Indenture between the same parties dated May ....., 1917; which among other covenants and conditions provides for striking out the covenant to the Trustee annually, commencing with the 15th day of October, 1913, of a further sum equal to one year's interest at six per cent. (6%) upon all bonds redeemed for the Sinking Fund prior to the date of such annual payment.'"

The holders of any of the bonds certified and delivered under said First Mortgage to many present same to the Company or to the Trustee to be stamped and amended in the same manner, but whether or not so presented, all the terms and provisions of this Supplemental Indenture shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the present and future holders of such bonds, heretofore sold or issued, as well as holders of bonds which may hereafter be sold or issued.

FIFTH: The Company agrees that all the bonds issued pursuant to the provisions hereof shall be a lien upon the properties described and referred to in the said First Mortgage, with the said equally secured under said First Mortgage with the bonds described therein, and heretofore issued without priority, preference or distinction as to the lien or otherwise one over another on account of the time of the issue of said above described bonds or any thereof; the same as if this Supplemental Indenture had been executed and delivered at the same time as was said First Mortgage.

SIXTH: The recitals and covenants herein contained except as herein otherwise expressly provided, are made by the Company solely and the Trustee shall not be accountable in respect of the correctness, validity or effect thereof.

The Trustee joins in the execution hereof upon the express condition that it shall have and enjoy in respect of this Supplemental Indenture and of all acts of any Trustee pursuant thereto, or in respect of any of the matters therein mentioned, the same immunities, rights, powers and exemptions from liability which are set forth and expressed in said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated April 1st, 1911.

The Trustee shall be under no duty to file or record this Supplemental Indenture.

SEVENTH: Except as expressly modified and changed in this Supplemental Indenture, the aforesaid First Mortgage is hereby in all respects confirmed and continued in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Indenture has been duly executed by the parties hereto under their respective corporate seals.

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
By
.....President.
.....Secretary.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.
By
.....President.
.....Managing Director.

HOLDERS of unregistered Bonds may, to entitle them to vote, either produce their Bonds at the meeting or prove their holdings by Certificate issued by any Trust Company, Bank or other depository whose Certificate the Trustee may think to be satisfactory, as provided in the said Mortgage or Deed of Trust.

The Trustee will accept as satisfactory the Certificate of any recognized Bank, Banker or Trust Company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, Canada or the United States of America.

BONDHOLDERS may vote in person or by proxy.

FORMS of Deposit Receipt, Voting Certificate and Proxy may be obtained on application to the Company at its Head Office, or to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 83 Bay Street, Toronto, or to the office of Messrs. Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, or at their office, 16 George Street, Mansion House, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Messrs. Munson Bros., 144 James Street, Montreal, or at the office of Coates, Son & Co., 59 Gresham Street, London, E. C., England.

THIS NOTICE is given pursuant to the request of the said Company.

DATED this 20th day of March, 1917.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION,
Trustee for the Bondholders

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
of the
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held April 3, 1917, declared a cash dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half (2½%) per cent. on the Common stock, and a dividend at the rate of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable May 1, 1917.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 14, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on May 1, 1917.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, March 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on May 28, 1917, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, April 21, 1917.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10th, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business April 9th, 1917, and be reopened on April 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1917.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), and in addition an extra dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share) out of profits derived from the sale of securities, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, April 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917. Stock Transfer Books close at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Thursday, April 5, and reopen 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, April 24.

JOHN D. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 22, 1917.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, March 29, 1917.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 20, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 5, 1917.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, March 28, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on its Preferred Shares, Preferred Stock A, payable on and after April 30, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business April 10, 1917.

J. C. COPPELL, Assistant Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10, 1917.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, April 3, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to a call duly signed by stockholders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., holding a majority of the voting stock of the corporation, a special meeting of the stockholders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Nos. 182-188 Grand St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the said corporation from its present amount of Thirty Thousand and Nine Dollars ($3,030) to Nine Thousand and Thirty-Six ($9,030), the said increase of Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000) to consist of common stock and to be divided into one hundred and twenty (120) shares of the par value of Fifty Dollars ($50) each, and for the further purpose of increasing the number of the Directors of the said corporation from the present number, five, to nine, and the election of such additional proper and necessary legal steps to effectuate the said proposed increase of capital stock and increase in the number of Directors.

Dated New York, March 27, 1917.

GASPAR POTTER BENES, Vice President.
BENJAMIN ROTTENBERG, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

To the Stockholders of AMERICAN METER COMPANY, Incorporated:

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the eighteenth day of April, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon at the office of the Company, Room 406, Tilden Building, 105 West 40th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and also two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1917.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., (Eastern Standard Time). The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. NEWCOMER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 23, 1917.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company will be held at the office of the company, 242 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, on Monday, the twenty-third day of April, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of directors.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 5, 1917, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917.

W. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1917.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 18th day) of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 182, for applying a surface treatment of refined coal tar stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for constructing rubble mounds in front of breakwaters, Plattsburg Harbor, N. Y., and Burlington Harbor, Vt., will be received here until 12 M., May 3rd, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

BETHLEHEM TO ISSUE $200,000,000 IN BONDS

C. H. Venner, at Annual Meeting, Continues Fight on Stock Increase.

OBJECTS TO COMMISSIONS

Charles M. Schwab Defends System of Paying Bonuses to Employes.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's annual meeting in Newark yesterday was enlivened by the presence of Clarence H. Venner, who brought forward many objections to the proceedings. Mr. Venner recently sought to prevent the Bethlehem from increasing the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000, but was overruled by the New Jersey Courts.

The underwriting agreement executed by the corporation with J. & W. Seligman & Co. for the issue of $15,000,000 common stock was attacked by Mr. Venner. It was brought out that Charles M. Schwab and other Directors had participated in the underwriting, directly or indirectly, and this fact was repellent to Mr. Venner. Mr. Schwab underwrote $1,500,000 of the stock and received $30,000 as his commission; Harvey Fisk & Sons took $200,000 of the shares and received a commission of $4,000; W. C. Sheldon & Co. underwrote $150,000 of the stock and got a commission of $3,000, and Allan A. Ryan & Co. stood responsible for the marketing of $75,000, and received $1,500. Pliny Fisk of the Fisk firm is a Bethlehem Director, as is George R. Sheldon and Allan A. Ryan.

The stockholders found nothing objectionable in this and approved the proceedings. They also authorized the Directors to arrange for a bond issue not to exceed $40,000,000. Three stockholders were elected Harry Bronner, C. Austin Buck, Allan A. Ryan, and Charles M. Schwab Directors to succeed themselves for a term of three years.

Mr. Schwab defended the system in vogue at Bethlehem of paying bonuses to employes.

"It has been a good many years," said he, "since I have been in control of steel manufacturing properties. Thirty years ago when I managed the Homestead Works I established the bonus system, and when I became President of the Carnegie Works practically the same system was introduced. The Carnegie bonuses aggregated sometimes as high as 40 per cent., therefore I can safely say that given a Bethlehem Steel employe never average higher than 8 per cent."

Mr. Schwab said after the meeting that the Bethlehem order book contained contracts for upward of $250,000,000. At the close of 1916 the business booked was reported as less than $200,000,000.

ST. LOUIS RE-ELECTS KIEL.

Mayor Had Support of German Districts—Protests His Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—Henry W. Kiel, Republican, today was re-elected Mayor over William C. Connett, Democrat, by the largest plurality ever given a Mayoralty candidate. It is estimated from the unofficial vote that Kiel's plurality will be as high as 23,000.

The entire Republican ticket was swept into office, Louis Nolte defeating James Y. Player for Controller by a plurality of 12,000. Player was a candidate for re-election. The fourteen Republican Aldermanic candidates were successful. Kiel, Nolte, and nine of the fourteen Republican Aldermanic candidates are of German descent.

In the South Side wards, which are popiated by Germans, the voting was almost solid for Kiel. The negro precincts gave big pluralities to the Republican candidates.

Americanism was made an issue in the campaign by the Democratic Party, which had placed a plank in the platform endorsing President Wilson and his policies in the international crisis. While the Republicans refused to recognize Americanism as an issue, Kiel personally protested his Americanism and loyalty to the country and pointed to the civil war record of his father.

WISCONSIN TOWNS ANTI-WAR

Pacifists Swamp Patriots in Referendum at Sheboygan and Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Three Wisconsin towns held referendums today on war, Monroe, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc. Only the German-Americans participated. At Monroe, 954 opposed a declaration of war with 95 favoring it.

At Sheboygan, out of 4,177 ballots cast 17 favored war. At Manitowoc, where the referendum was conducted by a newspaper, 6,490 voted 1,480 against war and 15 for war. Of this total 517 votes were of women and only one woman's vote was for war.

Those who conducted the referendum at Sheboygan were in mourning when the result was announced, expressing surprise that as many as 17 out of 4,000 favored war. In all of the cities where this vote was taken those conducting the referendum wired the results to Senator La Follette and the Congressman from that district. From none of the cities was the result sent to Senator Husting, who has declared his support of President Wilson. The vote, however, is far from being a heavy ballot, as Sheboygan has a population of nearly 30,000, Manitowoc 16,000, and Monroe 8,000, indicating that a large number refused to participate in the election.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado.....	.50	1	Iron Blos..	1¼	1½
Am Oil....	.23	.25	Iron Cap..	15	15½
Begole	.60	.80	Do pf....	15	16
Bay S G..	.07	.10	Jerome V..	2	2½
Bing Min..	2¼	2¾	La Rose....	.50	.60
Bost Ely..	.70	.80	Mex Met..	.15	.17
Bost & M.	.64	.66	Majestic ..	.52	.53
Bost Ariz.	1¾	2¼	Mojave T..	.40	.42
Bohemia ..	1½	1¾	New Doug.	2¼	2¼
Butte & L.	.25	.27	N L & Z..	.50	.55
Butte & D.	.60	.75	New Balt..	1½	2
Cal Corb..	1	3	N Cornelia	17¼	17½
Calaveras..	4¼	4½	U Bing..	.25	.75
Champ C....	.08	.09	Nixon	.50	.52
Chief Cons	2¾	2¾	Oneco	.50	.60
Cons Ariz..	1¾	2	Onondaga..	.50	.85
Cons Cop..	4	4½	Ohio Cop..	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion C M..	1¾	1¾
Cr Res've..	.30	.35	Ray Herc..	3¾	4¼
E & B B..	1¾	2	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl-Eagle ..	.35	.40	†S W M....	2¾	2¾
Portuna....	.18	.20	†S W M....	.02	.03
Gold Lake..	.05	.06	Truro	1¾	2
Homa Oil..	1¼	1¾	U V Ext..	89	89¼
Houghton..	1	2	Yukon G'd	1¾	2¼
Humboldt..	1¾	1¾			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above places and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

WAITE'S CONVICTION AFFIRMED BY COURT

New York Prisoner in Death House to be Notified Today That He Must Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The conviction of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite of New York of murder, first degree, for the killing of his father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., was affirmed yesterday by the Court of Appeals without opinion.

Waite, a dentist, administered arsenic to Peck when he was a guest at his home, 495 Riverside Drive. He was a witness in his own behalf at the trial and admitted the killing of Peck and also the poisoning of Mrs. Peck, his mother-in-law, and of his attempts to kill his wife's aunt. Peck left an estate of about $1,000,000, and Waite planned to get the estate for his wife and then dispose of her. His defense was moral imbecility, by reason of which he was not accountable for his acts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 3.—Dr. Waite will learn tomorrow that the Court of Appeals has denied his appeal and that he must die unless the Governor intervenes. The news came to the prison tonight, but it was decided not to take the message to Dr. Waite in the death house until the morning. His brother, who has been Dr. Waite's only caller since he came to the prison, has not appeared for the last week.

MORE CITIES GO DRY.

Madison, Wis., and Duluth Vote for Prohibition.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—This city, capital of the State, went into the dry column as the result of an election today. The total vote: Dry, 4,556; wet, 4,155.

DULUTH, Minn., April 3.—Returns from forty out of forty-nine districts here give prohibition a majority of slightly more than 1,000 votes. Dry forces claim a victory by 1,900 majority.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 283, e s, 25 ft n of Jones St, 25x75, prior mtg $18,000; Henry St, 284, w s, 100.7 ft n of Rutgers, 25.1x75.4x25.3x78.9, prior mtg $29,000; 10th Av, 116, e s, 20.6 ft n of 17th St, 25x100, prior mtg $14,000; March 29; Barter Realty Co. to Samuel Salzman, 721 Lexington Av, due and interest as per bond.....$18,000

GRAND ST, 566, n s, 80 ft e of Lewis St, 20x100, April 2; John H. Lovely to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 8 years; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 81 Chambers St.....$5,000

HANOVER SQUARE, 1 and 2; Pearl St, 101; Stone St, 64, basement lease, &c., March 31; Jane Andrew to Grimm, Grimm, 227 East 68th St, and another, executors, 1 year, 6 p. c., notes; attorneys, Katz & Sommerich, 120 Broadway.....$7,500

11TH AV, s e corner of 29th St, 98.9x100, April 2; Nilton Realty Corporation to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 2; same to Josephine S. Coffin, 13 West 57th St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., mtg $50,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

71ST ST, s s, 162.5 ft e of West End Av, 100.5, April 2; Richard M. Clarke, Jr., and another, executors, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due March 31, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T.....$4,000

74TH ST, 120-122 East, s s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 37.6x102.2, March 27; Buckley School Building Corporation to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due April 2, 1922, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$55,000

77TH ST, s s, 115.9 ft e of West End Av, 18.9x102.2, March 28; Benjamin F. Romaine to Christopher J. Doody, 107 West 82d St, due Feb. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

84TH ST, 5 West, n s, 119 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x102.2, March 31; Annie Parker to Liz ale M. Steele, Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., 5 years, mtg as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

79TH ST, 221 East, n s, 274 ft w of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11, April 2; Filbach Realty Co. to Betty Collamore, 116 East 63d St, 2 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

110TH ST, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, April 2; Eda C. Fleming to Lucretia C. Brittan, 34 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. L. Brewster, 27 Park Row.....$1,000

121ST ST, 232 West, s s, 321 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11, April 2; Laura E. Walker to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..$7,000

121ST ST, 104 East, s s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 80x75.7, April 2; Anna Froehoff to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond.....$31,000

128TH ST, 212 East, s s, 161.8 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.11, April 2; Max Marcus and Morris Goldstein to Annie A. Hays, Blue Point, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

134TH ST, 518 West, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11, April 2; Kent Mansion Corp. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$40,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 2; same to same, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $40,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

134TH ST, 522 West, s s, 480.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11, April 2; same to same, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same.....$40,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 2; same to same, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $40,000; attorney, same.....$3,000

143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11, March 31; Tri-Borough Investing Co. to Paramount Realty Holding Corp., due April 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $88,000; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway.....$4,500

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 187 ft n of 168th St, 50x166; John H. Feldhacker et al. to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, April 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,500

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 187 ft n of 168th St, 50x166; John H. Feldscher et al. to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, April 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,500

CEDAR AV, 1,961, w s, 16.11x100.10; also Cedar Av, 1,963, w s, 16.4x100.10; William J. Rosen to Samuel W. Tannenbaum, 790 Riverside Drive, due April 2, 1918, $8,000, April 2 due as per bond; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 115 Broadway.....$800

GRACE AV, e s, 350 ft s of Lyon Av, 50x100; Minnie W. Tilton to Falco Holding Corporation, 985 Fox St, prior mtg $6,500, April 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

HUGHES AV, w s, 208 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x87.6; Alicia Stewart to Richard O'Gorman, 253 West 90th St, executed March 27, due as per bond; attorneys, R. & I. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

LIND AV, e s, 139 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.1; Mathias A. Schlageter to Grace L. Wilson, 985 East 178th St, prior mtg $6,000, April 2, installments; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

MARY ST, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; John Sherwood to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

MORRIS AV, n e corner 179th St, 100x100; August Jacob Const. Co. to Terrain Realty Co., 25 Pine St, prior mtg $88,800, April 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

MORRIS AV, 2,304, e s, 18.9x117.6; George Friedrich to Elizabeth Wagener, 2,304 Morris Av, prior mtg $3,250, April 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,750

PARK AV, e s, 72.8 ft s of 172d St, 37.6x100; Christopher Vette to Ehrich David and another, 208 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., prior mtg $23,000, March 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris Kohn, 1,723 Lexington Av.....$5,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w

GOVERNMENT TO GET STEEL AT HALF PRICE

Manufacturers and National Defense Council Practically Reach a Decision.

ABOUT $68 PER LONG TON

In Order to Supply United States with Big Tonnage Private Contracts Will Be Sidetracked.

While the result of negotiations between the National Defense Council and steel manufacturers in respect to the steel needed by the Government within the next few months has not been made public, it was said in reliable quarters yesterday that a price had practically been agreed upon. The matter was discussed at a meeting of Directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute last Wednesday, and reports from Washington yesterday said that Bernard M. Baruch of the Defense Council had reported the opinions of the steel men to Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The probable price, it is said, will be half the current market quotations if this arrangement proves satisfactory to the Government officials.

Steel bars, plates, wire, structural material, &c., which the army and navy need, command prices ranging from 5½ to nearly 7 cents a pound when early delivery is required. Using this range as a basis for calculations, the average quotations on Government steel would be slightly more than 3 cents a pound, or about $68 per long ton. The ten-year average price preceding the outbreak of the war was about 2 cents a pound, considering the major steel products including ship plates, or about $45 a long ton. It was reported in financial circles yesterday that the steel men objected when the proposal was made that the ten-year average quotation be applied to the Government's needs as it would work too great a hardship on the producers.

The mills are working to capacity on foreign and domestic orders, and while capacity operations have been in force for many months the manufacturers are behind their schedules. In order to turn out a big tonnage in a short time for the Government considerable work now under way for private consumers will have to be sidetracked. Mill equipment will have to be altered in order to meet new specifications. The steel men, it is said, in their circles, intend to devote every energy to rapid completion of Government business after it is lodged with the companies, and hold that they should have a fair recompense for their labor.

The matter of costs, too, is understood to have a prominent place in negotiations between the Government and the steelmakers. With fuel and some forms of raw material, including pig iron, in supply far too small for current needs of the mills, the manufacturers desire considerable leeway in setting prices. It is said that certain forms of steel could not be made now for the prices which they brought in 1914.

MARCH SHOWS GAINS IN NEW YORK SHIPPING

Number and Tonnage of Arrivals and Clearances Exceed the Totals for February.

Despite the fact that the German submarine campaign of ruthlessness was in its second month in March, the number and tonnage of vessels clearing and entering the Port of New York in the period showed a material gain when compared with February, which this year numbered only twenty-eight days. The tonnage actually cleared last month closely approximated the high record made in January, and exceeded the total for December.

According to a compilation made yesterday by S. W. Hamilton, Deputy Collector in charge of the marine division of the Custom House, and published by THE NEW YORK TIMES with the permission of the Treasury Department, 396 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,081,028, cleared for foreign ports in March, compared with 318 vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 911,748 in February—a difference of 78 vessels and a tonnage of 169,280 cleared in March than in the month before.

In January the record was 403 vessels cleared for foreign trade, representing 1,149,534 tons, and in December 348 vessels, carrying a tonnage of 1,053,678.

In the vessels arriving from foreign ports, both the number and tonnage in March ran ahead of February. Altogether, 398 vessels, having a tonnage approximating 1,053,240, were entered at the Custom House last month, against 338, with a tonnage of 874,127, in February, and 410, representing 1,138,507 tons, in January.

The President's order to arm American merchantmen had the result of sending many such vessels to sea. In March 123 vessels flying the United States flag left New York for foreign ports, against 89 in February. The March sailings represented American tonnage of 319,972, against 246,755 in February.

The number of American ships leaving here for foreign ports in March exceeded for the first time this year the number of British vessels departing.

PHIPPS PAYS LARGE FINE.

Turns Over $15,000 for Illegally Trapping Game.

ALBANY, April 3.—Henry C. Phipps today paid the State Conservation Commission $15,000 in settlement of charges against him of illegally trapping wild ducks at his estate at Wantagh, L. I. State Game Protectors raided the estate on Feb. 20, when 442 live wild black ducks and twenty-five dead black ducks, five pintail ducks, and one wood duck were seized.

Delmer Speenburgh, a special agent, went to the Phipps estate recently and gained the confidence of the caretaker, who, it is said, showed him how wild ducks were caught on a pond in the estate, being lured into a wire inclosure.

DROPS TEUTONIC NAME.

Paterson German-American Trust Co. Now the United States Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—At a special meeting tonight the Directors of the German-American Trust Company of this city voted to change the name of the bank to the United States Trust Company. Edward R. Weiss, its President, a naturalized citizen, is a native of Germany. R. H. Fordyce, Vice President, was a former Mayor of Paterson. It was said the change in name was made so that there could be no misunderstanding the fact that the bank was purely American.

Learn to SWIM
AGE NO DRAWBACK.
3 TILED DAYLIGHT POOLS.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS,
19 W. 44th St. & 3 W. 59th St.

NEW SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
Open all year. Douglas John Connah, Director, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50. Bookkeeping $20. Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
127 W. 14th St. Tel. 2033 Chelsea.

MRS. MULLIGAN FACES JAIL.

Suggests That Surety Company Collect from Friend Who Helped Her.

Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, Bronx real estate dealer and wife of William G. Mulligan, an attorney recently disbarred, pleaded with Surrogate Fowler yesterday to save her from Ludlow Street Jail, to which a surety company asked that she be sent because she had refused to obey an order of the Surrogate directing her to pay $20,000 when she was removed as executrix of the estate of John Hartmann. Mrs. Mulligan told the court that she and her six children were planning to leave for a farm in Connecticut, and added that if the Surrogate decided that she must go to jail, she wanted to have her children comfortably settled on the farm before the order was carried out.

Mrs. Mulligan was removed as executrix because she approved exorbitant charges by her husband for legal services. She appealed and got a surety company to give a $20,000 bond that she would pay the money if the higher courts decided against her. Mrs. Mulligan induced Mrs. Catherine McGuire, a friend, to give the bonding company three mortgages, aggregating $21,000, represented to be first liens on property worth $45,000. When she lost the case, the surety company paid and tried to collect from Mrs. Mulligan. Investigation showed the mortgages were practically worthless.

"I never had any contractual relations with the bonding company," said Mrs. Mulligan in opposing the application. "Their dealings were all with Mrs. McGuire. Let them collect from her." Surrogate Fowler reserved decision.

F. H. KIMBALL A BANKRUPT.

"Father of the Skyscraper" and Designer of Notable Buildings.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against Kimball & Roosa, architects and builders, 71 Broadway, the members of which are Francis H. Kimball and Frederick H. Roosa. Mr. Kimball, who has been called the father of the skyscraper, is one of the best known American architects. He designed the City Investing Building, the Trinity Building, the United States Realty Building, the home of the Trust Company of America, the new Adams Express Building, and is architect for the Pan American States Building. The Casino, Fifth Avenue, and Garrick Theatres were also designed by him.

While building the Fifth Avenue Theatre the owner of adjoining property would not allow it to be undermined and Mr. Kimball fixed on the idea of sinking through the soft ground cylinders filled with concrete until he struck rock. The process was slow but successful, and from the process grew pneumatic caisson foundation work, which was first used in the construction of the Manhattan Life Building, for which Kimball & Thompson were the architects. Mr. Kimball is 62 years old. The petition shows liabilities of $20,000 and assets of $250. Following are the principal claims filed: Jacob F. Holenstein, $39; A. L. Palmer, $500; Morris Berman, $500.

WOMEN DIE MYSTERIOUSLY.

Mrs. Houghton, Back from Voyage, Finds Two Bodies in Apartment.

When Mrs. Mary Houghton, stewardess of the steamship Brazos, which arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico, went to her apartment at 241 West Twenty-second Street she found there the bodies of Mrs. Mary Siegel, 50 years old, a laundress at the Hotel Chelsea, where she lived, and Mrs. Jennie Cartmell, 38 years old, of 440 West Twenty-third Street, wife of a seaman.

Dr. Olcott of the New York Hospital was summoned, and said the women had been dead about eight hours. While a gas jet was partly turned on, the physician would not say from superficial examination that the women had died from asphyxiation, but he informed the police he could find no marks of violence, and the police failed to find any evidence of robbery.

Mrs. Houghton told the police that she and another ship stewardess, Mrs. Anna Brooke, shared the apartment. Mrs. Brooke sailed Thursday, and she left no word that she had given permission to the two women to use the rooms. Mrs. Houghton was acquainted with them both.

WOMEN AID STATE CENSUS.

General Stotesbury Accepts Offer Made by Suffragists.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, received a telegram yesterday from Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury accepting the offer of the party to assist in the taking of the military census of New York State as provided by the Robinson bill.

Another telegram was received from George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, saying that the Republicans would be glad to work with the party, and would aid it in every way. The organization offers the services of 500,000 women in the work.

In an executive session yesterday the Executive Committee of the State Woman Suffrage Party passed a resolution indorsing the President's message and renewed their pledge of service to the Government, saying that they respectfully quoted the President's words: "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

ESTATE OF MRS. GALLATIN.

It Exceeds $1,000,000 and Husband Gets $30,000 a Year for Life.

The will of Mrs. Almy Goelet Gallatin, wife of Frederick Gallatin, disposes of an estate worth more than $1,000,000. Mrs. Gallatin, who died at the Hotel St. Regis on March 27, gave her husband the property at 218 Pearl Street and 400 Park Avenue and left him $50,000 a year for life. She distributed her furs, jewelry, and wearing apparel among her daughters, Mrs. Almy G. Fell, Mrs. Jean B. Cammann, and Mrs. Mary G. Hoppin, and left her residuary estate to the daughters and her three sons, Rolaz Horace, Goelet, and Albert Gallatin.

She gave $500 a year to the widow of John Costley, her former coachman; $800 to Nellie Lyons, her children's nurse; $1,500 to James F. Phelan, her clerk, and $240 to Mary Graham, nurse of her grandchildren.

Left Estate to Divorced Wife.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Harry Wallerstein, an importer and dealer in leather goods, who died Feb. 5, 1915, shows that in his will, made in 1886, he left his entire estate to his wife, Adelaide Wallerstein. In a codicil of 1912 he said that his wife had divorced him and married Noble McConnell, an importer, but he reaffirmed his decision to leave his property to her. His estate was appraised at $14,453.

Republicans Win in Nassau.

Republican candidates for Supervisor won in three townships of Nassau County today. This is the first time Nassau County has ever had a board that was all Republican, and the first time in ten years that North Hempstead has elected a Republican Supervisor. The successful candidates were Hiram R. Smith for Hempstead, Cornelius H. Remsen for North Hempstead, and William H. Seaman for Oyster Bay Township. The Prohibition amendment was defeated in North Hempstead two to one.

Government Auction Sale.

More than 2,000 lots of goods figure in the Government's semi-annual sale of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise to be held April 10 at the Appraiser's Annex, 642 Washington Street. Unusually heavy quantities of women's wearing apparel and underwear are listed, as are many lots of embroideries, laces, &c. One lot includes women's evening gowns, opera capes, and other accessories put down as worth $4,000. In addition, there is the usual miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, including wines, liquors, and tobacco. The offerings may be inspected by prospective buyers tomorrow and Friday.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ART GOODS novelty, buttoned braids, trimmings, and similar merchandise; cash for jobs. Ferat, 616 Cable Building. Spring 7080.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 50th St. Chelsea 1517.

CHINCHILLA, — White, Almy's, $1 net; Whitman's poplin, black, navy, 767, $1.12½ net. Phone Madison Square 2815.

COATS, Suits, Skirts, Waists, and General Merchandise wanted for export trade; can use back season goods; large or small quantities; send samples only on memo. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Prominent jobbing concern now looking at infants', intermediate, children's, and juniors' Fall coats. Write H. O., 106 Times.

COATS.—Will buy poplin and velour coats in high colors; also silk suits and coats. 4th floor, 151 West 26th, rear elevator.

COATS.—Large jobbing house looking at women's pile fabrics and cloth coats. For appointment write C M 105 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spot cash for job of taffeta coats and suits. Top floor, 132 West 22d.

COATS.—Contractors, what jobs coats and suits have you for cash? Farragut 2397.

CORDUROY.—Wide wale Juilliard's 613 or similar white; any quantity, if price is right. M. Feynman & Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on georgette novelty silk, foulard linen and wash dresses; will look at samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity high-grade silk or wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with attractive sport styles of better kind. 1,178 Broadway, (corner 28th,) top floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk, cotton, and sport dresses. 116-118 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash dresses. Call with samples, 36-38 West 25th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses. Triangle Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractors with snappy styles on cotton dresses. 56 West 22d, 9th floor.

GINGHAM.—Beechwood, spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 W. 21st.

KERSEYS.—All wool and cotton warp, big quantities, 17 to 28 ounces, wanted for export; spot cash paid. Apply Room 1311, 354 4th Av.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, all makes, new or old style, spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3867 Mad. Sq.

POPLINS.—Open to buy high colors; will pay cash if desired. Phone Spring 9630.

SATINS.—Cotton back, any color, any quantity. Spring 6312.

SHIRTS:—We are equipped to manufacture 400 dozen shirts; also to cut 1,000 dozen weekly pajamas, night robes, boys' blouses; cutting done in city; expert mechanics; long tables; saving. O 62 Times.

SILKS in small quantities bought for cash; remnants especially. G 888 Times Downtown.

SILK JERSEY and changeable taffetas; high shades. Phone Madison Square 3792.

VELOURS and poplins wanted in high shades for spot cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 18 West 26th.

VELOURS wanted; high shades. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

VELOURS.—Open to buy high colors; will pay cash if desired. Phone Spring 9630.

WAISTS.—Jobs, from $3.50 dozen up; quantity no object; Wednesday morning, from 9:30 to 11. D. M. Newburger, care S. Katz & Co., 66 West 21st St.

WOOLENS.—Mixtures, plaids, checks, and staple woolens; any quantity. Spring 6312.

WOOLEN and silks; we are open for small and big lots. M 46 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

CHEVIOT.—Lymonsville in gold at opening price. Chelsea 4077.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, 8,000 velours, poplins, Burellas, newest shades, snappy models, on racks for immediate delivery. J. F. Slater, 22 West 22d.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.95; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-grade silk suits and coats for immediate delivery. Louis Finser & Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 Spring styles to close out at a price. Demand Cloak and Suit Co., 14 W. 21st.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' and misses' Spring coats; will close out at a sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—High shades poplins and velours, on racks; serges and mixtures, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 W. 27th.

COATS.—3,000 to close out, including American woolen, poplin; coat, 45 in. long, large collar, at $4.50. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—See our chicken velour coats, $7.25; immediate delivery; others, $8.75-$9. Advance Cloak Co., 136 West 25th.

COATS.—500, all sizes and all shades, at job prices. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

COATS.—Girls' coats, intermediate flapper, to close out. J. & E. Silverman, 1239 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack; also taffetas; good sellers. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS.—Job 200 coats, in all high shades, to close out at price. Mahler Bros., 32 West 20th.

COATS, serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $5.75 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS, SUITS, +3,000 on racks; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 W. 28th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Misses' children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 138 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS, ladies' mixtures, check and serge coats, $2.50 up. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS, suits, closing out; $2.75 up. Rinenberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful seller in silk and satin, velour and serge coats; immediate delivery. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS and suits for immediate delivery; excellent values. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—2,000 poplins, velours on our racks. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—High grade serges, poplins, bean-de-cygne, lined. Hulner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out, cheap. 78 5th Av., 3d floor.

COATS.—Up-to-date styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; fine tailored. Abraham Leff, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, 500, to close out, cheap. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS; small job. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

COATS, children's, ladies' jobs to close out. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—All materials for immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

CORDUROY, Bloomingthal, wide wale; all shades; sacrifice. Wagner Bros., 110 West 26th.

COTTONS. — Lorraine; also Cortex, voiles, tissues, &c., for prompt delivery below opening price. Madison Square 9798.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade crepe de chine and taffetas at reduced prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—Wedding and party dresses for immediate delivery, $6.50 to $12.50. I. Hollander & Sons, 6-8 West 22d St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles, all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Shantung, also georgette dresses; close out. Stout Dress, 9 West 20th.

EMBROIDERIES.—45-inch voile royal for immediate delivery. T. P. Murray & Co., 277 5th Av.

GABARDINES.—Navy, copen, tan, quantity, to close out. Levensohn & Seitz., Mad. Sq. 1265.

GABARDINE.—For sale, Garfield's gabardine in copen and reseda. Murray Hill 2442.

GABARDINES AND SERGES.—All colors; also white; low prices. Farragut 2368.

GABARDINES and serges, black and navy; ten pieces each. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5401.

KHAKI KOOL.—Mallinson's; also Bahnsens, tan poplin. Gottlieb Bros., Mad. Sq. 4999.

LINEN, French finish, 45 inch, to close out. Call Madison Square 6834.

POPLIN.—King-Bill 4101, Cleveland gabardine 93164, Juilliard's serge 54268, Hamilton serge 4040 and 5000. Abramson, Madison Sq. 5240.

SERGES.—J. P. Stevens, 3850, at $1.30. Mad. Sq. 448.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—Pacific and Hamilton mills' serges, all wool and cotton warp, 56-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch, at the price; also other serges and poplins. Gramercy 225.

SERGE.—Have 250 yards Amoskeag 6002, 800; Copen, at 72½c. net; no discount. Telephone Stuy. 3640.

SERGE.—Will sell No. 519 Garfield serge at below market price; all colors. S. Simon Co., 187 West 27th.

SILKS.—Large quantities of Susquehanna 36-inch printed poplins, all shades, at a sacrifice price. Zimbler & Tonner, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 9417.

SILKS, taffetas, peau de cygnes, crepe de chines, and georgettes below market price. H. D. Greenfield, 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures, and discarded samples, $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Spring best quality; black and white; lowest prices yet quoted to dealers or exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1898 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality; all sizes; brass, nickel, and japanned; largest output for export. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 Broadway, Suite 685. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality spring fasteners, all sizes, whits and black, for domestic or export trade; price right. Phone Madison Square 7747.

SPORT POPLIN, printed silk and wool crepe meteor, taffetas; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 3445-6.

SUITS on hand for immediate delivery; tailored, braid bound, and other up-to-the-minute styles, $12.50 and up. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS.—Well-made, snappy styles, misses' suits and coats; some good numbers on hand for immediate delivery and in work. Davidson-Garsson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—3,000 snappy suits, jersey, poplins, and serges, all the newest shades, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—500 tailor-made braid-bound suits; $12.75 to $22.50 for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS. — Serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $5.50 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

SUITS, coats for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

SUITS to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th St.

SWEATERS.—Shetlands, close out, sacrifice price. 377 Broadway, Room 505. Franklin 6151.

TAFFETAS.—All shades, for immediate delivery, 80c. Commercial Silk Co., 19 East 24th St.

TAFFETAS and crepe-de-chine for sale, in black and navy. Farragut 2737.

TAFFETAS.—Black and navies, at cheap prices. Mad. Sq. 448.

TUSSAHS.—Plain, striped, and figured tussahs. Phone Chelsea 1896.

TUSSAH.—Reiling & Schoen's, all shades, $2 regular. Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR COATS and other materials in all high shades for immediate delivery. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $16.50 a dozen up; Georgette crepe, $2.25 up, for immediate delivery. Favorite Waist Co., 814 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Cotton, silk, to close out, reasonable. Daisy Waist Co., 28 W. 15th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MILL AGENCY wanted; merchandise pertaining to wholesale millinery, ladies' hat manufacturer, dry goods, and manufacturing trades; have salesroom and selling force. C 182 Times.

SALESMAN traveling Ohio, Indiana, Michiban would like to connect with coat house for Fall; established trade. C 184 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4½ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4@4½ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Loyalty Girdles and Cords.

A local lace and novelty house reports considerable success with a line of "loyalty" silk girdles and neck cords which it has originated and is now marketing, and which embody the national colors. The girdles, which can be retailed profitably at 75 cents, are worn around the waist and on hats for women and children, while the cords, which sell over the counter at 10 cents, are worn by women and children where the name indicates. They are also used as bookmarks, and on umbrellas, canes, and handbags for women.

Stock Ties Are Coming Back.

After a lapse of five or six years, quite a few calls for stock ties are reported here from the best retailers of men's furnishings in this city and throughout the country. These ties are made in silk poplin and fancy Jacquard effects in white and other solid-color grounds, with striped and designs of self and contrasting shades. Some Paisley patterns are also shown. The leading colors are white, lavender, champagne, cadet blue, and light pink. The ties can be retailed at 50 and 65 cents and $1, and are offered in open-end striped effects, with collars to match, as well as in reversible effects with fancy pique collars.

Brazilian Rubber Cheap Here.

With the buyers still marking time in the local crude rubber market, a firmer undertone to prices is visible as a result of the uncertainties attending further deliveries in the case of war with Germany and the possible activities of U-boats. Up-river fine, however, can still be had cheaper here, where it is quoted at 77 cents for spot, than it can now be bought in Brazil. Up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball are nominally held at 52 cents. The leading Eastern rubbers continue to hang together in price. Spot lots of first latex and smoked sheets were quoted yesterday at 83 cents, with April and May shipments held at 82½ and 82 cents, respectively.

Raw Silk Imports Dropping.

Figures compiled and issued by the Silk Association of America show a drop of nearly 2,500,000 pounds in the receipts of raw silk in this country in the first eight months of the current fiscal year, as compared with those of 1915-16. The actual totals are 21,097,369 pounds for 1916-17, and 23,530,671 for 1915-16. Raw silk imports for February, according to figures issued yesterday, amounted to only 2,354,394 pounds, compared with 3,328,367 pounds in the same month last year. Every variety listed showed smaller figures for last month than for February, 1916, less than 100 bales of European raws having come in.

Black Hats Vogue to Continue.

A continuation of the vogue for black hats, relieved in the Summer models with combinations of Lyons velvet, is predicted by a prominent local buyer in a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Among the current offerings of black hats here are shapes of lisere straw, Milan, pebble Milan, China and Belgian splits, and machine and hand blocked effects. The manufacturers report decidedly pronounced interest in five-end Milan dress shapes, as well as a tendency toward white Milans for Summer sport hats. Among the new shapes is a high-back poke in black lisere, which is taking well. Combinations of pearl gray and a light shade of purple are good and are quite "the thing" for the Easter season.

How the Woolen Trade Takes It.

With war virtually determined on, those in the woolen trade along Fourth Avenue yesterday experienced a sense of relief. A prominent factor in the trade said the wool manufacturers would do their duty in the present emergency. He reiterated that, although the mills were all practically sold up, orders would be canceled from private trade in case the Government appeared in the market as a large buyer. He appeared to be confident that, with the entry of the United States into the war, additional supplies of raw wool would become available here. He declined to say whether this would be accomplished through the release of Australian wools by the British Government.

Farm Tools for South America.

Frank H. Motz, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned from making an exhaustive investigation into the opportunities in South America for the sale of American agricultural implements and farm machinery, spent yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. He told his callers that the outlook as a whole was most gratifying for a very greatly increased business in American-made farming tools in Latin America. He will spend some time visiting various centres in this country explaining to manufacturers just what kinds of tools are required in specific sections, and the best methods of placing such goods on the markets. Today he will be in Philadelphia at the bureau's branch office.

More Hard Coal Prices Reduced.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the other antracite companies have followed the Reading's lead in putting in effect on April 1 the usual 50-cent reduction on egg, stove, and chestnut coal. It is generally conceded that the Federal Trade Commission's letter was influential in causing this action to be taken, for the market would undoubtedly have absorbed the April output at Winter circular had the leading interests seen fit to discontinue the sliding scale. Bituminous prices have been sustained to some extent in the last week by the possibility of the union miners in Central Pennsylvania going on strike to enforce their demand for a 33 1-3 per cent. increase in wages. However, the strike is gradually working toward lower levels.

Furnishings Men Will Help.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, held yesterday at 200 Fifth Avenue, a resolution was passed calling on the President of the association to appoint a committee of five members who shall tender their services to the Government for the purpose of obtaining the aid of our manufacturers in the supplying of war materials at prices that will be prompted by their desire to co-operate with the Government, as well as their devotion to the country." The committee, which is to be appointed as soon as possible, will also endeavor to facilitate deliveries of articles that may be urgently needed by the army and navy. Among the association's members are leading makers of men's underwear, gloves, hats, caps, clothing specialties, &c. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to President Wilson and to the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Gray Goods Demand Falters.

With the probability of war staring them in the face, buyers of gray goods did not stir themselves very much in the local market yesterday. Coarse goods were none too active, and this was also true of fine goods and specialties. In the printcloths some small business was done, including sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents for shipment running to September. For July-December shipment 8¼ cents was paid for 38½-inch, 64-64s, while quick goods brought an eighth more. Eight cents was paid for quick 38½-inch 64-60s, with 7¾ cents the figure for deliveries through the last half of the year. Closing spot prices, largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	10c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

Wool Keeps In Demand.

LONDON, April 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,250 bales. It was a poor selection, but the demand was fair and all grades were steadily absorbed. A few New Zealand and Victorian scoureds sold at 5s. The auctions will be finished tomorrow.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LICHTMAN WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Lichtman and Samuel L. Kalliner, doing business as the Lichtman Waist Company, manufacturers of waists at 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Abraham Albert, $1,067; Hannah Lichtman, $1,000, and Benjamin Joelson, $408. It was alleged that on March 30 they drew checks for $1,200 and paid them to certain creditors. A petition was filed against the above partners, trading as the Elka Waist Company, by these creditors: Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets $5,000.

KIMBALL & ROOSA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Francis H. Kimball and Frederick H. Roosa, composing the firm of Kimball & Roosa, architects and builders at 71 Broadway, by these creditors: Aaron L. Palmer, $500; Morris Berman, $500, and Jacob F. Hohenstein, $39. Liabilities were stated to be $20,000 and assets $250.

MAKS SLOSZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maks Sloszi, trading as the Standard Merchandise Company, jobber in woolens at 42 East Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Barney Sierman, $354; Samuel Smolowitz, $450, and Max Cohen, $120. Judge Mayer appointed George Felnberg receiver. Liabilities are reported to be $7,500 and assets $1,000.

BENJAMIN M. FROEHLICH, driver of 221 Sherman Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,053 and no assets. There is a judgment against him in favor of Morris Lieber for personal injuries.

JOSEPH PINCUS.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on March 12 against Joseph Finkelstein, shoe dealer at 294 Broome Street, has been dismissed on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $10,000 and assets $5,000.

F. CHRISTAINO & CO., wholesale liquor dealers at 368 Broome Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $21,430 and assets $7,254.

MOSES KASMAN, stationer at 30 Ann Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,601 and assets $3,560.

LESSER BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Francis Gilbert receiver for Lesser Brothers, manufacturers of misses' and infants' coats at 12 East Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $7,500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—John T. Bill, doing business as John T. Bill & Co., a merchant of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court here today. His debts amounted to $41,000,41, of which $20,327.51 is secured and $20,180.51 is unsecured.

BOSTON, April 3.—Jennie Davis and Harry Werby, doing business as Davis & Werby, builders, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Their liabilities aggregate $72,300, of which $47,500 is secured and $25,000 is unsecured. No assets are scheduled. There are about forty unsecured creditors.

Petitions were also filed by Meier W. Pletchell, janitor, and Samuel Nayor, butcher, partners under the firm name of Pletchell & Nayor, Boston. Liabilities, $18,626, assets uncertain.

An involuntary petition has been filed against Bob Bernson, as the Improved Double Tread Co. and the Federal Radiator Co., Boston, at the instance of four creditors whose claims aggregate $4,667.

Isidor Fox was appointed receiver today in the case of Amelia Rauch, cap manufacturer, Boston. A composition offer of 25 per cent. cash prior to adjudication has been filed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A. S. H. Aircraft Corporation, Heinrich Aeroplane Co., Inc.; Albert S. Heinrich, Amelia B. Heinrich, and Robert T. Lozier—L. W. Philipsteaux.....$335.53
Ackerman, Louis—Cudahy Packing Co..141.86
Alomo, Paolo—S. Eckstein.....173.22
Anger, Herman—H. Levy et al., costs..107.89
Anger, Fannie, by gdn.—Same, costs...117.04
Balaam, Minnie A., and Max A. Mushenberg—Brier Hill Steel Co., Inc.....123.80
Buggelin, Robert—W. K. Palmer.....200.32
Biggs, J. Hailey—A. Petersen.....128.80
Babbish, Nathan—M. Gottlieb.....448.36
Buresch, Kurt E.—C. Mayer.....127.46
Bell, George—R. C. Turnbull.....252.03
Bauman, Jacob R. — Rite Form Corset Co., Inc 180.55
Brennan, George H.—J. F. Hannigan.1,229.08
Bothamley, George—Powell Garage Co., Inc 128.80
Crawford, Andrew—S. Stutz.....1,120.63
Coleman, Clyde de J.—M. P. Hall.....871.18
Commonwealth Clothing Co., Inc.—S. R. Reim et al.....202.41
Douglass, Ralph—E. G. K. Baumann.....490.74
Day, Charles—New York Edison Co.....102.28
Dressler, Charles E.—W. G. Beard....2,958.20
Dirigold Sales Co. of New England Inc.—New York Telephone Co.....174.20
Diamond, Peter—Papasopoulos.....185.15
Fein, Jennie—M. Koppelman, costs.....109.02
461 Eighth Avenue Co.—Electrical Repair Co., Inc.....124.07
Fisher, Joseph E.—C. Durell.....721.26
Fleck, Harry D.—Jefferson Clothes Shop, Inc 101.61
Goldberg, Albert—G. Mosher.....128.41
Glickman, Henry and Rose—M. Krout...128.30
Harris-Rose Construction Corporation—M. Harris 1,101.03
Hokzman, William and Estelle Meyer—S. Heyman et al.....4,125.65
Hoytreis Construction Co., Isidor Reis and John R. Hoyt—Cross, Austin & Irland Lumber Co.....560.60
Hiss, Nelson—Hotel Walton Co.....530.53
Kalt, Morris—W. F. Stuhlmiller et al.....$576 and 525.76
Kantor, Leon—D. Belais et al.....674.11
Keller, Eugene—Edward St. Laurent.....912.66
Kirchhof, C. Arthur—C. W. Kirchhof..138.45
Levy, Leo B.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
B & O RR CW Union Tel Co. *(*)* Conklin & Foss Co Tug C Blakeslee. Smith Shipping Co Robt M Thompson. Am Transp Co Schr A W Snow. Gleason Tug Salutation.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
UB Nine Barrels of Butter. Ruttles NY C RR. Farley Carey Show Print Co. Lamskogel Erie RR. Slinir Erie RR. Wm A Higgins & Co Aetna Ins Co. Caerwen Mitchell. Trunk Heavy Haul Co
DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., 10:30 A. M.
A B Dick Co Underwood Typewriter Co. *(*)*

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.
Windrush, admx Carter & Weeks & Co. Re Limitation of O'Brien Bros. Peterson Steam Yacht Illini. Leone SS Boniface. R de la Pena Filtrine Mfg Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.
Jordan Carvell, (on trial.) Pamphilis SS Mennon Michael et al SS Ezrom. Hactort Michel Brew. Ely Flemington.
Bankruptcy, 10:30 A. M.: Re Henry A Vyse.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Criminal calendar.
US Abraham Kittay. Same Whitman Christie. Same Koch, (2.) Same Q Lung, L Q Suen. Same Cary. Same Hufeut. Same Masterson. Same O'Shea. Same Peterson. Same Wintringham.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.
Duberstein, as trustee Marotta, et al. Same B'klyn Bargain Footwear Co, &c. Parsons Maul et al. F. N Burt Co, Ltd M Cohen & Bros.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS:

Porter, respt., v. Municipal Gas Co.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.
Arginas, &c., plff., v. Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co., deft.—Motion to compel defendant's attorney to accept service of three printed copies of papers on appeal. Motion granted upon payment by the appellant within ten days $38.05 costs and disbursements heretofore allowed by order of the Appellate Division and Special Term on motion to compel plaintiff to accept special appearance; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.
Langstroth vs. Turner Cypress Lumber Co., aplt.; Marlatt Erie R. Co., aplt.; Lobravico v. City of New York, aplt.; Fisher, aplt., v. Fisher; Sims v. Fabon and others, &c., aplts.; Brown, aplt., v. Express Realty Co., respt., and others, dfts.; Ferrari, aplt., vs. N. C. and C. R. Co.; Barnes v. Martin, aplt.; People, aplts., v. City of Buffalo; Adams v. Healy, aplt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.
People v. Malone, aplt., and Stile, deft.; People v. Eberhart, aplt.—Judgments affirmed.
People v. Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.
Faigle v. Bockroth and another, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and question certified not answered.
Kenz v. Bernheimer and Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless within authority of Miles v. The Bernheimer and Schwartz Brewing Co., (219 N. Y., 415.)
Re supplementary proceedings. Adams, respt., v. Cohen, aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.
Twiggar, aplt., v. The Ossining Printing and Pub. Co.; appeal dismissed, with costs, on the authority of Will v. Barnwell, (197 N. Y. 298.)
Weedsport Electric Lt. Co., aplt., v. Village of Weedsport.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of special term affirmed, with costs, in the Appellate Division and in this court.
Di Menna v. Cooper and Evans Co., Impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom the sum of $480, with interest from Aug. 20, 1910, and as modified affirmed without costs in this court to either party.
People v. Schuster, aplt.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted and ordered that Edward B. Bloss be assigned as counsel to conduct the appeal in this court.
DAY CALENDAR.
Goldstein Pullman Co Haines Twelfth Ward Bank. Hammerstein Constantino. Grafton Bell. People Archiello. People Jarra. Lemmon Reid.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Wood Lucy Lady Duff Gordon. Kenny Stewart. Gen Fire Assur Co State Bank. Kerr Ward. NY, W & B Ry CNY. Nolan Malley. Green McMullen, Snare & Triest.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Delehanty, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Robert Dollar Co Canadian Car & Fdy. Re Perot.
P Keenan & Son, Inc CH W Johns Manville Co. Miller Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Murray Grabtree. Balteransky Baron. Striker Mehrtens. Pittsburg Byrnes. Brandwein Kohlberg. Robertson Beer, Sondheimer & Co. Zeeb Fischer. Cromarty Law Book Co Phemister. Obrecht Md Casualty. Morris Morris. Empire Worsted Mills Brody. CNY Epstein. Same Moore. Turok Empire Carry. Franks Hussin. Perrin Simonson. Dammann N E Casualty Co. Donohue Mattlage. Mark Mordecai. CNY A Lewitt Paperbox Co. Same Trilney. Schneider Selinfreund. Burns Walter. Neuman Harroun Motors Co. Re Nicosia. Huss Gabrail. B Keenan & Son, Inc CH W Johns Manville Co. Horman Hofman. Knickerbocker Fuel Co Bassett. Murray Del Drago. McKenzie Am Steel Goods Co. Fagan Lunchard. Fearon Aldhous. CNY US Amus Co. Brown Bates. (2.) Berman Hesse. Flamholtz John R Thompson Co. Zito McLaughlin. Geisenhainer Epstein. Brand Brand.
PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Norris Norris. Raftel Maurer. Brandt Press Club. Babcock Brown. Ritzwoller Lurie. Simonyi Simonyi, Newcorn Nora Const. Whilden & Hancock Schneider. Ginn Ginn.
Preferred cause:
Carpel Carpel.
General calendar:
Case on—Rohrey Rohrey.
Cass on—Sabin Smith. Selwyn & Brown Susparno Co, Inc. Axler Axler. Cutler Iron Wks Seamens Bank for Sav. McCreery Rlty Corp Sadowsky, (2.) Learned Thompson. Stern Harms Co. Schaffer Eagle Waist. Thomson Fairbanks. Murray Del Drago. Bitterbaum Birnbaum. Slutsky Levine, (2.) Sachs & Kolb Inc 49 E 59th St Co. Kaufman Foster. Wagenaar Burke. Hart Hart. Ryskind Teall. Wetmore Wetmore. Linzer Tripler. Bernstein Kohlberg. Santeramo Pascocello, Wheeler Syndicate, Inc Wheeler. Brandt Brand. Hoberg Lacey. Gideon Eldridge. Kernochan Schwartz. Appleton Hartfield, Solari & Co. Re Benson Av. Blauman Blauman. Schneider Rosenthal. O'Hopp Del & Hud Co Re Joplin. Re Bach. Re Breesman. Re Brophy. Re Grebner. Re Donnelly. Longenecker Rietman, Jr. Re Reid. Ex rel Fein Baranower Bnei Israel, &c. Gideon Eldridge. Obrecht Md Casualty. Kirshbaum Fensterheim. Grossmeiner Berkowitz. Bond & Mtg Guar Co Wien. Peabody Peabody. Schoemann Schoemann. Munn Steigerwald. Sanford Sanford. Stanck Leh Val Coal. Lucas Triangle Film. Re Weber Alexander. Cohen Ross. Moore Strauss. Marcus Coleman. Goldschmidt Sachs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Wood Lucy Lady Duff Gordon. Kenny Stewart. Gen Fire Assur Co State Bank. Kerr Ward. NY, W & B Ry CNY. Nolan Malley. Green McMullen, Snare & Triest.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Delehanty, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
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Robert Dollar Co Canadian Car & Fdy. Re Perot.
P Keenan & Son, Inc CH W Johns Manville Co. Miller Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Murray Grabtree. Balteransky Baron. Striker Mehrtens. Pittsburg Byrnes. Brandwein Kohlberg. Robertson Beer, Sondheimer & Co. Zeeb Fischer. Cromarty Law Book Co Phemister. Obrecht Md Casualty. Morris Morris. Empire Worsted Mills Brody. CNY Epstein. Same Moore. Turok Empire Carry. Franks Hussin. Perrin Simonson. Dammann N E Casualty Co. Donohue Mattlage. Mark Mordecai. CNY A Lewitt Paperbox Co. Same Trilney. Schneider Selinfreund. Burns Walter. Neuman Harroun Motors Co. Re Nicosia. Huss Gabrail. B Keenan & Son, Inc CH W Johns Manville Co. Horman Hofman. Knickerbocker Fuel Co Bassett. Murray Del Drago. McKenzie Am Steel Goods Co. Fagan Lunchard. Fearon Aldhous. CNY US Amus Co. Brown Bates. (2.) Berman Hesse. Flamholtz John R Thompson Co. Zito McLaughlin. Geisenhainer Epstein. Brand Brand.
PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Norris Norris. Raftel Maurer. Brandt Press Club. Babcock Brown. Ritzwoller Lurie. Simonyi Simonyi, Newcorn Nora Const. Whilden & Hancock Schneider. Ginn Ginn.
Preferred cause:
Carpel Carpel.
General calendar:
Case on—Rohrey Rohrey.
Cass on—Sabin Smith. Selwyn & Brown Susparno Co, Inc. Axler Axler. Cutler Iron Wks Seamens Bank for Sav. McCreery Rlty Corp Sadowsky, (2.) Learned Thompson. Stern Harms Co. Schaffer Eagle Waist. Thomson Fairbanks. Murray Del Drago. Bitterbaum Birnbaum. Slutsky Levine, (2.) Sachs & Kolb Inc 49 E 59th St Co. Kaufman Foster. Wagenaar Burke. Hart Hart. Ryskind Teall. Wetmore Wetmore. Linzer Tripler. Bernstein Kohlberg. Santeramo Pascocello, Wheeler Syndicate, Inc Wheeler. Brandt Brand. Hoberg Lacey. Gideon Eldridge. Kernochan Schwartz. Appleton Hartfield, Solari & Co. Re Benson Av. Blauman Blauman. Schneider Rosenthal. O'Hopp Del & Hud Co Re Joplin. Re Bach. Re Breesman. Re Brophy. Re Grebner. Re Donnelly. Longenecker Rietman, Jr. Re Reid. Ex rel Fein Baranower Bnei Israel, &c. Gideon Eldridge. Obrecht Md Casualty. Kirshbaum Fensterheim. Grossmeiner Berkowitz. Bond & Mtg Guar Co Wien. Peabody Peabody. Schoemann Schoemann. Munn Steigerwald. Sanford Sanford. Stanck Leh Val Coal. Lucas Triangle Film. Re Weber Alexander. Cohen Ross. Moore Strauss. Marcus Coleman. Goldschmidt Sachs.
PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
Estate I Townsend Burden Purdy.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barsotti Ray. Sanborn Reinhart. Aldersen Riordan. Jos Beck & Sons De Bena.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Proefrock Sally. P Frohlich same. Blume Nas El RR. Rocco Bklyn & N R RR. Maher N Y Rys. Heyman Emery. Ellis N Y Rys. Bellinfante Gremser. Rogan Stilwell. Fromowitz Fifth Av Coach Co. Waters NY Cons RR. Zuckerman Nassau Elec RR. Venable Boulevard Renting Co. F Turock Trattner. J Turock same. Zebreck N J & N Y RR. Ebenholtz N Y Rys. and Beaver. Welensky Breslin. Solomon NY Cons RR Oberhard Parcel Post Del Co. Galbuch Geronimo. Rosenberg Goodman. Rosengarten D, L & W RR. Pines N Y Rys. Iodice Post. Adams Dows. Addison Wolf. B Tollis Pollotico. L Tollio same. Kranker Gruenstein. Katzman Uneeda Amusement Co. Jacobs I R T Co. November Barrett. Frank Wolfensohn. Talack Cohen & Lehman Co. Arbib Agostini. Sindoni N Y Cons RR Lundi Dittrich. Rugglero Lane. Olenick Taylor. Brunton Reakirt. J Sullastro Stephens, Inc. Stern Schroeder. J Butler Linch. H Buller same. Fortgang CNY. Hogan Bonavista Garage Co., Inc. and Thorn. Rohl McWilliams. M Sennert Weisbecker. P Sennert same. Rosenberg Holzman. J Gold I Kraus. A Gold same. A Gold J Kraus. J Gold same. Ancel Kardensky. Traynor CNY. D'Aquila Grilla.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Montague Middlin.
PART V.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. (Motion Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Case on—Stella Matthewson.
PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Kasanovsky Kasanovsky.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Taube Fowler, (2.)
PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Monheim Darby, Jr. Cragin Berkeley. International Agricultural Corp same. Baum Bachrach. Marcus Coleman. Valentine Hilderbrand. Aschelm Seifeld & Spahn Co. Grey Triumph Film. Djirdjirian Gitter. Cohen Fay. Brown Carpenter. Gregory Lewis. Knight & De Mieco Lewis. Stadler Scott. Illinois Surety Co Stephens Calletti. Krumel Francis Dray & Co. PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: John Herselman, Hannah Rabbath, Caroline Stiner, Albert I Colas, Flora Douglas, Nicola Barbarola.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills: Case on—Joseph Robinson.
Ellen T Harran, Elizabeth Wagner, Augusta J Schobel, William S Flagg, William H Cowl, Hannah Lewis.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Rosenschein Rosner. M Asinof & Sons Aaro Waist Co, Lippe Wilbur, Conroy Holmes. Block Atl Coast Line. Niles Schoene. Schimmel Edelstone. Horowitz Dunn. S Lieberman, Sons & Co Cohen. Diamond Moers. Gerrodette Lenox Garage Co. Tone Cramac. Krulewitch Cohen. Tese Rose Hill Rlty. Basch James Butler. Monesson same. Galland Shubert Theatrical Co. Liberty Iron Works House Eng Co. Witt Foley. Lipsin Gottenberg. Linde Tanner. Kantrowitz Fischel. Papastratigakis Antagian. Nickoll 1st Nat Stores T Weinberg & Son J S Boyd Co. Druiseman Friend. Elbaum Linderman.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ramora Int R T. Kashewitz Rosebury Rlty Co. Landerman Aslipio. Scheer Meyer. Cooper Mack. Srepnik L I RR. Helfgott Kelly V & T Co. Hallinger I R T Co. Malizia Int R T Rys. Miller C I R T. Danko Kell. Espesito Beaver. Colombo Nassau Val RR. Tisch Knobel. Siegel Harrington. Hickson Blum. Oslab Sheffield Farms Slawback Co. (2.) Int Paper Co CNY C RR. Rosenfeld Ginsberg. Morton 5 Av Coach. Marder 42 St. &c. RR Bernstein Friedman. Perchick Olcott. Shanley Thompson Bros. (2.) Lind Alba Rlty Co. Stern Belt Line Corp. Greenfield Evanghelion Novitsas. Galas Opera House Garage Co. Sitron Jacobs. Fuhrman Goldberg.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Feldstein Kaufman, Case on.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Genodmens Corp. Appelbaum Winter Garden Co. Hotaling Reakirt.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Beggs N Y Cent RR. Phillips Bros General Platters' Supply Co. Clear. Mendelson Lepow. F. Schultz, Jr, Co Raines, (4.)
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Rosenzweig Fid & Dep Co. Rogona CL Mundet & Sons. Berger N Y Cent RR.

If marked ready, will be reached. No cause will be set down for a day upon this calendar.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Meinstein Nassau R R. Flanagan same. Constant N Y Rys Co. Evans Compton et al. Tansey I B Q Co & Sub R R. Bakke Ohl. Brook N Y Con R R. Ballard Berwick et al. Stang Goldfarb. Quilty Gibbons et al. Hobart Schwinn. Nicholson Gibson & Donham Co. Watson Briggs. Serignese Salonius et al. Tromba Gregnano. Curry Cornician Rlty. Star Towel Supply Co Wright. Mandeville Sanatorium. Melvin Melvin. Reserved calendar: De Lucia De Lucia, Calati Giovaniello. Grolerg Edart. McDermott Arden Con Co. Brielman Brielman. Ganot Gano. Sunshine Sunshine. James James.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Decisions—Re application of John Purroy Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., petition for writ of prohibition against James C. Cropsey, &c., and others, defendants. Re application of W. H. Conley and others for examination of John Purroy Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., and others and Ira Place, &c. Order for an alternative writ of prohibition denied, without costs, and motion to vacate the order for examination on the Mayor and others granted, and that order vacated and set aside without costs.. Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.
DAY CALENDAR at 1 P. M.
Levy Horowitz. Bagdon Phila & Rdg Coal Co. People, &c Nappo. Foster Kenny. Havemeyer Point British Amateur Co. Ralston Lush. Lewis CNY. People, &c Block. Same Maronna. Same Pecoraro.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Motions.
Imbriale Imbriale. Weinberg Weinberg. Johnston Johnston. Rainsky Rainsky.
(Agenda C).
Pollitzer Pollitzer. Reilly Reilly. Uthel Marmorek. Re Lindner. (Reifschneider.) Gausman Lindner. Re Devins Harau. (Brklyn Tr Co.) Sheehan Self. Kings Co Trust Co Field. Ketchem Tilden Sec Co. (2.) Haenlein McGregor. Barrett U S Motor Cab Co. Weinstein Sewell. O'Donnell C I & B R R.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces.
Stahl. Stone. Sweeny. Johnson. Montgomery. Calabro. Shaw. Goldstein.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Unser Wilson. Herskovitz Herskovitz. Hershkowitz Herman. Mouder Davis. Bell Berwin. Feldman Blank. Bklyn Bldrs Supply Jefferson Concrete. Kesselman Feuss. Clair Blair. McCullough McCullough, (4.) Mounsey Pape. Haller Haller. Hoschek Krunenaker. Mitchell Mitchell. Highest number reached on the regular call 4099.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.: Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.
The name of counsel to try the case must be handed to the Calendar Clerk when case is appealed from the Reserve Calendar. No case will be held or passed for engagement of counsel whose name is not so left with the clerk.
Kutscher NY Con RR. Swift Obermeyer & Liebmann et al. Roberts Nassau R R. Cedar Holm Nas RR. Stern N Y Rys. Machen Fraas. Modica Loeser & Co. Hoppe Bleau. Falenski Perkins. Kramer Clover Farms Dairy. Halberg Pearson. Hahn Weber. Cucci CNY. Nelmes Coffey et al. Schlitz Coffey. O'Neill Waterbury. Ambrose CNY. Phillips, Munsberg Keating.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, subject to be put down for a day upon this calendar.
Meschkow Cinberg. Hanrahan Nassau RR. Rykus same. Yopnick Reithal et al. Esco, Sture Collins Porden's Cond Milk et al. Farrell Belanowsky. Cooney CI & B R R. Composto Eagle Sav & Loan Co et al. Stevenard Grow Con & Ap Sup Co. Devine CNY. Reichkow Merril Bros Nachmann Nassau RR Lamuto Wallant. Clarke Necker.
Matthews N Y Cons RR Co. (2.) Sherman same. Eno E. Company Parker. N Y Tel Co Thomas F. White Co. Anderson B R RR. Bennett same. Collins same. De Vito same. Weiss same, (2.) Wasserman same, (2.) Zinke Reinhardt, (2.) Re E. 26th St and Canarsie Lane, (Pumpson.) Petrauskas B, Q Co & S RR Co. Amber Rty Co Hotel and Emp. Employes' Alliance. Olson Olson. Blaut Olmstead. Mc Cormick McCormick. Re E. 26th St. and Canarsis Lane, (Kniep.) Shreve Wentworth. Kwasniewski Kelly, (2.) Artig Artig. Mitchell City, (2.)
Gottlieb Moutsko et al Holton O'Hara. Hughes Nassau RR. Kerrigan Elwell. Diodato Isaacs.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Abel H Gilbert, Christian Welk, Sabina White, Herman H Miserocn.
Administration of: Nelle F Svendsen, Lawrence Cahill.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Ellen Singer, Annie Spear,
Accounting of: George N Earls, Marcus J Ingalls, Edward W Day, Eugene Mounis, Frank J Graves, Harry J Payne, Jeremiah Reid.
Ameriba Fleischman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.: Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Liffle Well. Lynch NY Cons RR. Claraoica Nas El RR. La Greca Bkn H RR. Goldstein Marquardt. Kilcoyne C I & B RR. Morganstern Nassau Electric RR. Hamilton C I & B RR. Kemp same. Smargonsky B H RR. Anderson Otto. Helser NY Cons RR. Ponsegilene B H RR.
McNamara Nassau Electric RR. McAuliff same. Stelbaum Ludwig. Lichtenberg Levy. Kessler Isaacowitz. McVeigh Nas El RR. Connors Jobson G Co. Hyman same. Seone Nass El RR. Fiore B H RR. Gutman Nass El RR. Napolitano Di Fillippis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miklasz Penna RR. Hannon, inf Keiser & another. Pelkington, as admr Marsden. Manheimer Greenbaum. Wolcianowics Philg & Read C & I Co.
Casmus, an infant et al. Metz Woodward-Brown Realty Co. Ragot 42d St, Man & St Nicholas Av Ry. Lang same. Fulz same. Christmann Freimann et al.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1576.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M. in the new
Case on—Storm King Paper Co Firth Carpet Co. Hepburn Long. Rumpo Shea.
Highest number reached on call, 367.
Cornell Bonsall. Hamilton Robinson. Lagman Skidmore. Waldo Wells & Zerweck.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.: Part II., Platt, J., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M. in the new Court House.
Petitte NY Cent RR. Borden Healy. Hynes N Y C RR. Rice Union Ry Co. (2.) Nickerson Brinberg. Walker Lambiasi.
Parker Dezell. Thill Moore. Pyramid Co & R C & I Gregonis same. Hansen Gas Engine & Power Co.
The following causes must be answered ready, or marked over to another day:
Condit NY, NH & H RR. O'Connor Webber, (2.) Hilke Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co. Myers NY Cent RR. Williams City of New Rochelle. Same Bauman. Coleman Mason & H.
Paolillo Union Ry. Tschantre West Elec RR. Wunder Hersberger. Duffy West St RR. Pfoh West Elec RR. Gooley same. Bergin same. Schmidt Vinogrocky.
Highest number reached on call, 477.

County Court.

Young, C. J. Summerock NY & Stamford Ry. Shiloh Hap Tch New Rochelle Trust Co. Hradek Smart. Widman City of Yonk Simon same. Motz same. Fagan Silberg. Campbell Pearsall et al. Grout Cahill. Young Reid. McIntyre N Y C RR. Lowry NY, West & Boston Ry.
Schewchuga City of Yonkers. De Ornot Schmidt. Blinken Vil of Croton. Aronson Cantor. Osborne Village of N Tarrytown. Gallo Wright. Filardi City of Yonkers. Willmore same, (2.) Stanmond West Elec RR Co. Farhler Laubenstein. Lafaro West Elec RR.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.
Fish Rosenberg. Fisk Franklin. Christensen, ind & admr Faye Coal Co et al. (2). Van Clief R L & RR. Kowalec, admr S I R T Co.
Goodich Smith Baker. Luciano Glens Falls Ins Co. Ebert Nathan. Hamilton Comfort Film. Mohr S I Mid Ry. De Palma, admr Shake et al.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 519 E, n s, 246 ft e of Av A, 25x108.3 xirreg; 6-sty tenement with strs; H W Smith, agt Marie Kahrs et al; Schlesinger, E & B, attys; due, $23,236.66; taxes, etc., $345.20; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

125th St, 251 E, n s, 102 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 99.1x1.2; 5-sty tenement strs; S. H. Jackson agt Chas Berney et al; S. H. Jackson, atty; due, $12,615.10; taxes, &c, $320.10; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 2,582, s, 149.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x 80, 5-sty flat with strs; M H Cromwell agt Marie Kahrs et al; Harold Swain, atty; due, $15,761.01; taxes, &c, $800; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Whitlock Av, 947, w s, 76 ft n of Barretto St, 24x100; 4-sty dwelling; Brill agt Tully Constn Co et al; Wolf & K, attys; due, $17,884.86; taxes, &c, $461.28; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Crotona Av, e s cor 176th St, 50x80, 5-sty flat; withdrawn.

176th St, 708-10 E, s s, 80 ft e of Crotona Av, 40x91.2, 5-sty flat; withdrawn.

By James J. Donovan.

Williamsbridge Rd, 1476, n e s, 25 ft s of Chesebrough Av, 25x97.7; dwlg; Guy Van Amringa, trustee, agt John Wenninger et al; O'Gunze, atty; due, $6,027.86; taxes, &c., $871.62; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Dyckman St, 116 to 124, for a one-story taxpayer store, 100.6x75; Eleto Realty Corporation, 2,780 Broadway; J. C. Watson, 271 West 125th St., architect; cost, $17,500.

107th St, 421 to 425 East, for a one-story garage, 75x100.11; M. L. Handley, Chappaqua, N. Y., owner; D. Wortman and B. H. Braun, 114 East 28th St., architects; cost, $15,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 154.27 ft s of 180th St, for a one-story brick store, 30x100; Wilson Bryant Co., Samuel Horowitz, 391 East 149th St, owners; Irving Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Underhill Av, e s, 150 ft n of Lacombe Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 22x85; Eduardo Squidieri, 818 Underhill Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $2,500.

West End Av, s e corner of 73d St, for a twelve-story apartment, 76x100; Seventy-third Street Co., 200 West 72d St, owner; G. P. Pelham, 30 East 42d St. architect; cost, $350,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Riverside Drive, 315, 5-sty five-story apartment; E. Zoplitz Estate, 811 West 94th St, owner; J. Brandt, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

70th St, 101 and 103 East, to a four-story dwelling; G. Millikan, premises, owner; Walker & Gillette, 128 East 87th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Charlton St, 4, to a five-story garage; Thomas Waddell Estate, 139 Prince St, owner; J. P. Whiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 54 ft e of Clinton St, 18x 70; Samson C. Fromm, executor, against Fannie Goodman et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Roeder.

NAEGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100 x100; Union Dime Savings Bank against Belle Haven Realty Co. Inc., et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

2D AV, 1,844; Mabelle P. Smith against Jennie Ackney et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

9TH AV, w s, 20 ft n of 16th St, 40x100; Trustees Columbia University in the City of New York against Mary Mayor, &c., and foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. B. Pine.

FORSYTH ST, s s, 184.5 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x 100.8; Walter S. Gurnee et al, trustees, against Sophie D. Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

97TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.11; Leo I. Meinhard et al. against Arnold A. Lewis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Wolf.

97TH ST, 53 West; Leo I. Meinhard et al., executors, against Henry H. Vought et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Wolf.

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Anna A. Gillies against Marie Kahrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 229.5 ft s of 170th St, 31x212.6; Harlem Savings Bank against Samuel Makransky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Stone.

HERSCHEL ST, 1,807; Amelia S. Lansing against Marie Kahrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Stone.

LOT 74, Block 3,388. Section 12 on tax map; City of New York against Lou D. Peters et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 73, Block 3,388, Section 12 on tax map; City of New York against Lou D. Peters et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 75, Block 3,388, Section 12 on tax map; City of New York against Lou D. Peters et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 76 and easterly half of Lot 83, Block 5, map of Morris Park; Carrie J. Thornton against Thomas F. Thornton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Klendi & Sons.

MOHEGAN AV, w s, 55.1 ft n of 179th St, 44x57; John B. Taylor against Weller-Meeker Realty Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 289.2 ft s of 187th St, 100x250; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Webster Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, B. Fliashnick.

172D ST, s e corner of Park Av, 34.7x96; Jacob Marx against W. Nathan Zimmerman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. O. Ernst.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two important deals on the upper west side furnished the active feature to the realty market yesterday. One involved the Eldorado apartment house on Central Park West and the other was the purchase by Herbert Du Puy of the half block frontage on Broadway, adjoining the Marseilles Hotel, at the southwest corner of 103d Street, which he owns, giving him control of the entire block front.

The Eldorado, an eight-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninetieth Street, was purchased in a cash deal by the operators, Bing & Bing, who have erected several of the finest apartment structures on both the east and west sides. The Eldorado covers a plot 100 by 100, and was bought from Henry Work, representing the Thomas estate. It is the southerly house of two apartments erected several years ago by John V. Signall, the adjoining one on the Ninety-first Street corner having been recently acquired by the 302 Central Park West Company (Goldberg & Kramer.)

Bing & Bing intend to remodel the large suites in the Eldorado into three and four room apartments, for which there is an increasing demand in that locality. The property was held by the Thomas estate at $500,000. Harold L. Lewis was the broker.

Du Puy Rounds Out Broadway Block Front.

Herbert Du Puy, who is one of the large owners of choice west side properties, has made a material addition to his holdings there by the purchase of several parcels adjoining the ten-story Hotel Marseilles, which he owns, on the southwest corner of Broadway and 103d Street, giving him control of the westerly Broadway block front between 102d and 103d Streets. His purchases include the seven-story Harold Court apartment, occupying the lower half of the Broadway block, at the northwest corner of 102d Street, 101 feet on Broadway and 75 on the street, and the six-story Brittany apartment adjoining on the street, 50 feet front. These were acquired from the Meredith Realty Company, D. F. Kelly President. In addition Mr. Du Puy bought the two adj

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Investigate this beautiful 7-room house, with all latest improvements; 2 blocks from trolley; near elevated and L. I. R. R. depot; overlooking Sound; bathing beach and all large private pier on the property; will take $500 to $1,000 down, balance on easy terms, or mortgage can be arranged. B. Casper, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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DALY'S HOUSES
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Two family detached houses, 15 rooms, 3 baths and 2 pantries; three rear porches and two front porches; hardwood trim; parquet flooring, electric light, hot water heating system; houses all connected with sewer, and street to be improved without cost to purchaser.
AT CORONA Two family brick houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths and 2 pantries; parquet flooring, hardwood trim, electric light, front and rear porches, front porch enclosed; garages for 1 or 2 cars with each house; 3 blocks from new Subway, Roosevelt Ave. Station, opening May 1st.
THOMAS DALY Owner & Builder on Premises, or
OFFICE, Jackson Ave. & 41st St., CORONA

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PELHAM MANOR
On the Sound
FOR SALE Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 100 feet front, near water and station; stone garage; easy terms.
FOR RENT on Esplanade, stone and frame, 16 rooms, 4 or 5 baths; $2,000.
Also under construction 12 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths; $1,000 upward.
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—Fieldston—
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Piping Rock Section
Special price concession if sold at once.
2,700 feet on highway; 2,500 feet on beautiful improved country road. About 50 acres woodlands and valleys; balance sweeping meadows.
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A Beautiful All Year Home Near the Water
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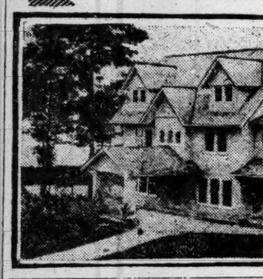

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11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
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Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Ten-room house for sale; adapted to professional purposes or studios. Address Howley, 146 West 45th St., New York City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row. Cortlandt 4205.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplaces; all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; garage; ground 70x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $12,000; terms to suit. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

Larchmont Bargain.—Bought at foreclosure, 9-room house, location, all improvements; price, $7,350; owner also has 6-room stucco house, Sound View, ½ acre ground, $7,250; small amount cash required. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath; fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c.; large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $18 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice my country house, corner of 10,000 square feet; good farm land; also suitable for chicken raising; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; price $2,500; small down payment, balance to arrange with buyer. Barr, 271 Times Downtown.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive five-room bungalow; full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price, $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash; balance easy terms. H 462 Times Annex.

6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York Tc. Farm; Craftsman design; 9 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

Summit, N. J.—Very comfortable, healthful house on attractive acre corner; beautiful views; 11 large rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; stable or garage and 4-room cottage; for sale or will lease, furnished or unfurnished; owner and wife will, if mutually agreeable, occupy at least two rooms with board, exchanging highest references. Address American, P. O. Box 521, New York.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—Full Information.
S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

Fine modern dwelling, commanding beautiful view; plot 75x105; large living room, panelled dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, tile bath; decorated; hardwood trim; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 4 minutes main station; half hour out on Erie; $4,500, on easy terms; great bargain. William Butscher, 21 Park Row.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. I have also a few choice building plots on improved streets very cheap; will finance building for purchasers. Wm. Butcher, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

BUILD THAT HOME IN CALDWELL, N. J.
I have a site for it on highest ridge in Essex County, 244 feet above the ocean; 22½ cash a front foot. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 1005, New York.

A neat village farm in Ridgewood; 1 acre; attractive house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; garage, laundry; much fruit; macadam street; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

$25 per month buys attractive new home, 5 minutes Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges"; 5 rooms, bath; electric gas, steam. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Mecker St., West Orange, N. J.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 108, Palisade, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses. Consult J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE.
$5,100—House, 8 rooms, every improvement; near Lackawanna and trolleys; lot 50x162. Owner, F 361 Times Downtown.

Will sell fine plot in Leonia, sacrifice for cash. Inquire Room 411, 203 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 4770.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION HOW To own home on payments like rent. Boundary Realty, 30 Church, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.—Farm of 23 acres, finely located, on west side of Enfield St., Enfield, Conn.; Station No. 148 on Hartford and Springfield trolley line, 18 miles north of Hartford, 8 miles south of Springfield; 12-room house and barn, with slate roofs; good tobacco shed; fine artesian well, two cisterns, and city water; electric lighting and city gas mains in street; about 100 fruit trees, grapes, and berries. Call or write Isaac A. Allen, Jr., Admr., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

GLOVER BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Ideal country home; old shade trees, garden, fruit, ice, heating plant, plumbing, electric light; half mile to railroad station; convenient railway trains to New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and New York. P. O. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

ON TWIN LAKE, CONN.
A $16,000 property in perfect condition can be bought for $10,000; two charming cottages; fine views; beautiful shore front. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

I own well located land in tracts of 1 to 100 acres, suitable for chicken farms, country homes, or developments; prices from $50 to $175 per acre; easy terms. Write Morris Hawkins, Lake Rockonkoma, N. Y.

1,000-acre Hudson River frontage; dock, deep water; Livingston Manor house; fertile land; wood and pasture; will subdivide; price $50,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

WINTER HARBOR, MAINE,
NEAR GRINDSTONE POINT.
BEAUTIFUL ESTATE.
WORTH $18,000. PRICE $6,000.
SACRIFICE SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Known as Casa Marina Summer home; to be sold less than one-third its value; house, 12 rooms; all improvements; garage for autos; bowling alley and yacht landing; 80,000 square feet of land, 165 feet on water front, 110 feet on main road; ideal Summer home; can be occupied all year round; brokers commissions protected. Myer Dana, 204 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

FARM BARGAINS.
A FEW specials; write for descriptions.
ARCHIE D. JENNINGS, Winchester, N. H.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Sell cheap, two lots, Pine Beach, S. Davis, 8,186 North 8th St., Philadelphia.

Real Estate Wanted.

BUNGALOW.—Suitable for small club, with good fishing and gunning facilities; not over 100 miles from New York City; give full particulars and price. C. L., G 205 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Private residence, between 44th, 59th, 6th, Lexington; owner must state location, size, condition, and price; this must be actual bargain. X 349 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For sale or exchange, $4,500 equity in store and apartment building, New Utrecht Av., near 75th St., Brooklyn; rented to one tenant; trolley and "L" on street; will consider exchanging for small Summer residence or farm not over 50 miles from N. Y. City. Send particulars by letter to J. Schmitt, 36 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

$75.—Large, light lofts, each 2,500 square feet; only 2 left; 1st and 2d floor; 16 windows, steam heat, elevator; centrally located for good help. 407-409 East 70th. Agent Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av.

Ideal showroom, facing 56th Av., 28x31 feet, with private office, stock rooms, and office in the rear, 12x16 feet; light, heat, and service free; sublet $1,500 per year.
3d Floor. 235 5th Av.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

Attention!—Woodworking factory to let, 6,750 square feet, extra lot and stable; rent only $185 per month; also woodworking machinery for sale. George Price, 391 East 149th St.

Part very light office; near Grand Central Terminal; very reasonable; architect, engineer, &c. Room 801, 10 East 43d St.

Attractive, light double office; two entrances; palatial building; $36. 110 West 40th St.

Parlor floor for light business. 52 East 28th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft.—Wanted, about 2,000 square feet of loft space for small printing plant in Pennsylvania Terminal or Times Square section. Address O 50 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, Agent, 58 West 72d.

City—Unfurnished.

West End Av., near 86th St Subway.—Four-story dwelling; excellent condition; $2,200. Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

A fine house, 12 rooms, (8 bedrooms,) bath, 2 toilets, shower, electric light; gas and all improvements; completely furnished; directly on the ocean; reasonable. Point Pleasant, N. J. Inquire F. Gutmann & Co., 134 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.

At Hastings-on-Hudson, near Mount Hope Station, Westchester County, N. Y., large furnished stone house, beautiful location, $100 a month. Address Kent, 7 West 45th St. Phone 2728 Bryant.

Country houses everywhere, all inspected. TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY 200 WEST 72D. COL. 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Wanted by two refined American gentlemen, during July or six rooms and bath cottage or bungalow, furnished; modern throughout; porch and garden; at once or May 1, for Summer season or, if satisfactory, for longer period; wanted for a home and housekeeping; must be within easy commuting distance to city; state lowest rent. Address Dr. Wm. H. H., 167 West 71st St.

Absolutely modern eight-room furnished residence within one hour city; rent about $85; prefer location on water; replying, give full details. B 308 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Summer home, furnished, three master's bedrooms; two servants', within fifty minutes of New York, on Summit or Montclear, Lackawanna Lines; garage on place or near by; lawns about house. Write full particulars, 245 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

62D, 27 EAST.—Expensively furnished, sunny, outside, six rooms and two baths; three months or longer, $250 monthly; ninth floor front.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven-room apartment; southern exposure; elevator service; May 1 to Oct. 1. Telephone Lenox 9483.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO, 503 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.—Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

PARK AV., in Seventies.—7 outside rooms, 2 baths. Telephone Rhinelander 3025.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet, 2 rooms, newly decorated; wonderfully attractive; great bargain; complete service.

STUDIO.—Seven rooms; near Gramercy Park; Summer; $125 month. Telephone Stuyvesant 3855.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section; attractively furnished 6-room apartment. Fal-Co, 503 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; maid service, electric light, and linen included in rental, $85 monthly.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, with service; $125 per month. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

59TH, 30 WEST.—Visitors coming to New York for Summer can find delightful quarters, amid charming surroundings, overlooking park, with professional woman away great deal; $250 monthly; rent outright, $750. Copley.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $225 monthly; $2,400 year.

82D ST., 308 WEST.—Artistically furnished two rooms and bath in apartment hotel, eleventh floor; unobstructed view; from April 15 to Oct. 1; can be seen 1 to 3 daily. Selkirk, Apartment 111.

83D ST., 141 WEST, (corner Central Park West.).— Six-room furnished apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $150 per month until Oct. 1. Apartment 3 west.

101ST, 229 WEST.—Attractively furnished, complete housekeeping five rooms; corner Broadway; $125.

106D, 235 WEST.—Will share a beautiful apartment. McCulloch, telephone 3942 Riverside.

104TH, 3 and 5 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath.

110TH ST., (CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,) AT MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

115TH, 605 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, until Sept. 15. Apartment 42.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Seven room and one bath apartment, well furnished, from May 1 to Sept. 1.

123D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Elevator; south side; 6 rooms, bath, $65 month. Rose.

140TH, 604 WEST.—Five rooms; view of Hudson River from every window; exceptionally cool; until October, $45. Sage.

162D ST., 691 WEST.—Wanted, lady, preferably one employed, to share high-class four-room apartment; references. Mrs. Pickrell.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 170 West 72d St., Room 105.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT facing Central Park; ten large, light, and sunny rooms. Address Room 801, 505 5th Av. Telephone 6914 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Choice six-room corner apt., modern elevator house; sublet to October, with privilege of longer lease. 278 Central Park West; Apt. 4 north, or telephone 2949 River, for appointment.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (122d.)—Facing Hudson.—Six outside rooms, furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Antrobus.

COMPLETELY furnished corner apartment, (8 rooms); 116th St. express; appointment. Riverside 6051.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
20 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; Summer concessions. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 9 rooms, on West End Av., in the Eighties, from June 1 to Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms; only adults of unquestionable references considered; rent $500 per month. Address Luxury, M 54 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90. — Attractive five-room apartment, till Fall; near Columbia. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 250.—Family going South will sublet beautifully furnished apartment, five rooms, fronting Riverside Drive, corner 97th St.; convenient to express subway station; magnificent leather parlor suite; mahogany dining suite, brass bed; large fireplace; paneled walls; private telephone; $100; references required. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (corner 137th.)—Lovely, light, cool, completely furnished outside seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson; must see to appreciate. Heck, Apartment 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—To Oct. 1, beautiful four-room and foyer apartment; facing river; every convenience; subway and bus. Apartment 3-F. Tel. 6900 Audubon.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; ingid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Bronx.

165TH, (Near Grand Concourse.)—5 rooms; newly furnished; all modern conveniences; telephone; for Summer only; very reasonable. M 45 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 145 EAST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen; maid's room; $110 per month. Apt. 3B. Particulars 6981 Madison Square.

30 EAST 64TH STREET,
CORNER MADISON AV.
New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

179 MADISON AV.,
near 34th St.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $60; maid service included.

MADISON AV., 715, (between 63d and 64th Sts.)—Nonhousekeeping apartment of three rooms and bath; meals served in rooms; resident valet. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

PARK AV., 829, (Apt. 6D.)—Six rooms, two baths; $150 month; long lease. Particulars 6981 Madison Square.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service. 469 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Allen B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; modern conveniences. Schuyler 3881.

57TH ST., 19 EAST.—3 rooms and bath; $1,200; service; elevator.

71ST, 119 WEST.—Immediate possession; elegant six-room apartment, two baths. Reis.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; two flights; $55.

116TH, 480 WEST.—Sublet, 8 very large, light rooms, 3 baths; finest neighborhood; big concession. Walsh, 6th floor centre.

A FINE STUDIO.—One large room, alcove room, bath; excellent light and closet room; rent reasonable. Apply 34 West 37th St.

APARTMENT, beautiful decorations and fixtures; seven rooms, maids' quarters; overlooking Central Park, 93d St. Sublet, 118 Times Downtown.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (near 116th.)—Furnished or unfurnished, eight sunny rooms, two baths, six months, longer; subway. Apartment 102.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms, The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 160th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,350.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

HIGH CLASS ELEGANT APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60. 2 & 5 Up. 104th St. and Park Av.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking the Hudson, $1,200 apt. will rent lower for balance of lease to October, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 per month.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 per month.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6160.

STUDIO, (Near Broadway.)—Three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; one flight; all night elevator; suitable for artist, physician, or professional business. Temple Studios, 28 West 63d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
No. 44 West 10th St.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house; 3, 4, and 6 rooms; open fireplaces; extra maids' rooms; now leasing from plans.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 236 West 50. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, 903 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. — Est. 1906. Dependable Instruction, practical, proven method. Day, Aft., Eve. Classes. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WOMAN INSTRUCTOR FOR WOMEN in Automobile driving. Eight years' experience. Address Miss Comstock, 34 East 32d.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC roadster, or other good make of car wanted, late model; must be in first-class condition; state price. O 268 Times Downtown.

LITTLE USED five-passenger touring car or four-passenger roadster of high-class make; must be in good condition; state lowest price, spot cash. Address E. M., Box 101, Fort Lee, N. J.

WANTED—Locomobile or Pierce 7-passenger touring. Harry Frank, 358 Grand St. Phone Orchard 5611.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A1 ACCOUNTANT OFFICE MANAGER; THOROUGH BUSINESS WOMAN, 16 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; EXCEPTIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS; SALARY MODERATE. G 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, young woman, 9 years' thorough business experience; expert bookkeeper and able correspondent; all office details; highest credentials; salary $22; no agencies. O 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced detail office work; good typist; excellent references. O 250 Times Downtown.

CLERK and telephone operator wishes position; experienced. Telephone Webster 4922 J.

DAY'S WORKER or half time; colored; competent; references. 51 W. 134th. Harlem 7378.

DRESSMAKER, coats, dresses, alterations specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley 6724 Morningside.

EDUCATED, traveled American, middle-aged woman, energetic, capable, and willing to work, wishes position all or part of day, with wholesale house as shopper, buyer or indoor saleswoman, or in private family as companion or chaperone; excellent references. O 56 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wishes responsible position as managing housekeeper; highest credentials; would consider Summer position. C. 105 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, nurse; capable, willing young woman, take entire charge household, invalid, or growing children; reference. O 66 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, (30,) managing; American; executive; excellent cook; accustomed refined home. O 49 Times.

MAID.—What a splendid opportunity! Maid calls daily, clean your apartment; $2 weekly. Smith, 7048 Morning. Ext. 41.

NURSE, hospital trained; refined young woman as nurse-companion to convalescents, chronic cases, or delicate child; of executive experience; best references. O 44 Times.

NURSE.—American; excellent references, for care of delicate young children. C 181 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, conscientious; children over 3; excellent sewer; kindergarten training; best references; city or country. O 63 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, four years' experience; good penman; accurate; $10. O 307 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position in downtown office; reliable. O 237 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; neat appearance; downtown preferred; $10. O 301 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Woman of culture and education, who has met with reverses, would like position as correspondent, secretary, clerical work; highest reference. Powers, 110 West 95th.

SECRETARY, stenographer, wants position; expert; helpful woman; adapted for writer or friend of author. C. 246 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, whose credentials, experience, and education qualify her as secretary, is now seeking position offering advancement. O 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, several years' experience, highest credentials, wishes permanent position where ability is recognized. G 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined American; well educated; 8 years' experience; conversant office details; $12 or $14. O 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; capable, familiar with office work, $10. O 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 3 years' experience; rapid, accurate; good references. G 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; accurate dictation; excellent office assistant; references; $15. O 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, crackerjack; five years' experience; initiative and ability. Klein, 402 W. 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) 9 years experience; references; $18. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. G 306 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board, $10. O 308 Times Downtown.

TUTOR or companion; refined young lady, college graduate, desires position. X 345 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Experienced statistical work, tabulating, billing, Wahl stenography; highest credentials. C 177 Times.

TYPIST.—Christian; good address; touch operator; excellent references. O 247 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 55th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, butlers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9159.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, and competent executive, age 33, married; thorough and expert accountant; experienced in up-to-date efficiency methods; have held high executive position; general manufacturing, automobile, and public service corporation knowledge; can manage successfully large force of employes without friction and produce maximum results at minimum expenditures; there is surely a position that I can fill, one that calls for a man of initiative and executive ability, which, together with a marked degree of intuition, will prove a valuable asset in every way; I am a worker of the highest type, which my past record will prove. H 406 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements prepared; work by appointment. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306. Telephone Cortlandt 8265.

ACCOUNTANT, (33,) modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements. G 313 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, experienced, reliable, excellent references, seeks position reliable concern. American. O 251 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, 26, executive ability; understands credits, collections; 10 years' varied experience; highly recommended. O 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, American born, Christian, 26, married, desires position head of department; experienced office manager, credit correspondent, auditor; excellent references; willing to travel any place for good inducements. C 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with experience in charge of office assistants; have had responsibility for credits and collections, as well as general accounting, for large manufacturing company; would accept $30 salary. O 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced, bill and ledger clerk, four years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances; references. N. Elsner, 1,432 Tyree Av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—26; university training; 7 years' practical experience; can take full charge; highest credentials. O 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, competent controlling accounts; moderate salary; executive ability. G 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18; experienced; highest credentials; capable and conscientious. G 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; 5 years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts, correspondent. O 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; part time work; references; moderate salary. O 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, well recommended, wishes position where ability assures advancement. G 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist; long experience; excellent references; salary moderate. O 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—32; reliable and competent; highly recommended; Christian; $20. G 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or assistant, 22; 6 years' experience; good penman. O 285 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, LICENSED ENGINEER.

Experienced in renting of offices and the general management of buildings; courteous; best of references. M. H. J., Room 74, 45 Broadway.

CARPENTER, 36, American, temperate, desires steady position; references. Randall, 116 West 126th St.

CARETAKERS.—Young couple as caretakers; best reference. B. O'Rourke, 100 West 98th.

CASHIER, credit man, supervise auditing department; tactful correspondent. L. K., 248 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Danish, middle aged, neat, sober, polite, 12 years' experience on high-grade American and foreign cars, 7½ years in last position; wife can help in house in Summer, if necessary; best of personal references. Pedersen, 968 6th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC,

American, thoroughly trained, private service, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, desires position with high-grade party. G 330 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, good position; best references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR; married; 12 years' experience on domestic and foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; single, Irish-American; experienced country driver; would drive truck on private place; references. O 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; Jersey and city licenses; private position; good mechanic; careful driver. J., care of Grayson, 118 West 120th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Eight years' private experience; careful driver; makes own repairs; city or country position. M. B., 157 East 47th.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; single; Finn; mechanic; careful driver; intelligent, sober; willing to do everything; references. Pessala, 1,989 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, wishes position; personal references; five years' experience; sober, willing, reliable; would leave town. C 176 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, sober, reliable, careful driver, wishes position; private preferred; 2 years last place. J. L., Grimes, 242 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—12 years' experience; careful; good references, Perkins, 269 Martense St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, wishes position, city or country. F. Lindau, 69 Montague Place, Montclair, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; useful; sober, honest; do own repairs. Kuusi, 139 West 122d.

CHEMIST, experience as laboratory, research, and chief chemist, desires position with manufacturing chemists. N 29 Times.

COOK.—Can take full charge small family, bachelor place; Japanese. O 317 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, 22, desires position in real estate office; five years' experience; furnish bond. O 53 Times.

COLLEGE MAN (21) desires to connect with commercial house; A1 references. O 27 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN, investigator, many years' experience, highest references, seeks similar position. O 41 Times.

CREDIT MAN, experienced; at present manager of ladies' and men's ready-to-wear credit store; expert on collections; good salesman, and well dressed; with every end of installment business; well capable of running a store. Address "Mountain State Man." X 380 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, (24,) electrical, mechanical, design, drafting, developing; 4 years' experience; technical education; at present employed; excellent references. B 297 Times Downtown.

FARMER, GARDENER.—34, sober, reliable, industrious; experienced in all farm lines, raising all kinds of vegetables; wants position as caretaker on gentleman's estate; best references; married, one boy 7; would also take place on good share or rent. Address Joseph Navratil, Bridgefield, Conn., or call Lenox 7217, (Krieger.)

GENTLEMAN, 30, 15 years with one concern, possesses executive as well as merchandising ability, will consider a reasonable offer for part or whole interest with office handling, importing details, cost accounting, as well as merchandising specialties. Box 304, L039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

LAWYER.—15 years in active practice, married, college and university graduate, is willing to give up the practice of law and connect with some other business or enterprise; will travel or go outside New York City if necessary. O 299 Times Downtown.

MAN, capable, (35,) American, experienced cashier, books, cards, credits, collections, correspondence, wants position; moderate salary to start, with prospects. O 45 Times.

MANAGER, restaurant and hotel, working nights, wishes change of position; big results. L. R. Herman, 346 West 55th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; good penman; accurate. O 288 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced executive, organizer, systematizer, seeks position with concern that seeks results and assuring future. O 67 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years, N 875 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.—University graduate of good address, Christian, thoroughly efficient and experienced in the economical care, rental, and sale, desires position in above capacity, either whole or part time; references, bond. O 48 Times.

REFINED gentleman of unlimited usefulness and experience in sick man's case offers his services; A1 references. C 189 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Want to represent reliable manufacturers on commission basis; commission basis or otherwise; well acquainted with the large trade throughout the country. O 206 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 24, forceful, original letter writer and business getter; best references. O 54 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, having many years' experience as traveling salesman, wholesale dry goods line, seeks position with reliable concern; furnish exceptional references. O 25 Times.

SALESMAN, (22,) experienced, wants connection, traveling; well educated, appealing personality, consistent worker; at present employed. C 170 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, age 25, desires a start in the selling field; has had short experience. O 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Active, energetic man; highest references; seeks position as outside salesman. O 42 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) ambitious, hard worker, seeking position with reliable firm. W. Werner, 280 East 166th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires confidential position with chance of advancement; fifteen years' experience as stenographer and purchasing agent with large corporation. O 46 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, possessing initiative, offers efficient and conscientious services, assisting manufacturer; 6 years' experience; highly recommended. O 312 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Office Manager, Stenographer. —Legal, corporate, and public utility experience; understands financing; present corporation secretary. O 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young, thoroughly practical, educated, tactful, initiative, desires permanent connection with large, wideawake, growing enterprise. G 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—25; energetic, tactful; American; capable assuming responsibility; seven years' general experience; excellent appearance. Dawson, John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER, 25; experienced, efficient; references as to character and qualifications. P. P., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced and energetic; excellent record; $30 weekly. Fidelity, G 296 Times Downtown.

STOCK MANAGER, shipping, receiving, (35;) ten years last position; conscientious worker; highest references; willing leave city. C 167 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Licensed electrician desires charge elevator apartments; 7 years' business experience; reliable. Mauersberger, 320 East 87th St.

TIME KEEPER, 25, office clerk, desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 336 East 166th St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, Southern, open staple line. Address Salesman, Room 430, Grand Hotel.

TWO YOUNG MEN, A1 references, speaking French, want positions in South America in any line. Charles Perceval, Jr., 806 West 180th St.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 28, excellent education, experience, habits, desires employment business; best references; salary $15. G 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, 22; speak English, French, Italian; wishes position. O 61 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ambitious and intelligent, with four years' of clerical and typewriting experience, seeks position with definite assurances of bright future; references, personal or written, are unexcelled. G 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, desires connection with reliable women's wear manufacturer that offers opportunity for advancement. C 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) American, ambitious, aggressive, neat appearance, commercial and high school graduate, seeks opening, future. O 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, business and selling knowledge, wants position in mercantile house where ability and energy are appreciated; best references. B. M., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, age 30, experienced in electrical supplies, office, and quotation work, desires position that will require any of this experience. M. H., 9 823 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, employed with publishing house, desires three or four hours' employment nights; not particular. G 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, capable, energetic, well experienced, billing and office detail, desires position with advancement; references. C 171 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) ambitious, intelligent, good appearance, anxious to connect with concern offering opportunity; best reference. O 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position as assistant to manager in office, manufacturing concern preferred; A1 references. O 26 Times.

YOUNG Christian, 25, desires a position, experienced in the clerical and shipping lines, also handling claims, &c. O 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires clerical position; experienced; high school education. O 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with reliable wholesale concern; clothing preferred. Address C. J., Apt. 5A, 2,400 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' selling experience; wholesale house preferred. C 173 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUDITOR.—Experienced, wanted immediately on sales tickets for department store; one preferred who can operate comptometer rapidly; excellent chance for young, alert lady to advance herself; apply with references, stating salary desired. T. S., M 32 Times.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.

require

SKIRT HANDS.

for alteration department; good working conditions offered.

Apply in person, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; neat, accurate, thoroughly competent to handle full set of books. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, nationality, religion, and salary expected. M 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Salary $14-$15; only competent; state experience. C 186 Times.

CASHIER, experienced, in retail clothing. Apply John David, 32d St. and Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS for two adults where there is valet-woman, and laundress are kept; one-half hour from Grand Central; wages $30; best references required. Apply Thursday morning between 9 and 1, 245 West 99th St.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER, INTELLIGENT, AS ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MANAGER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE OF GRASPING DETAILS; NO BEGINNERS; STATE SALARY AND PARTICULARS BY LETTER ONLY. W. C., 629 EAST 134TH ST., BRONX.

DRESSMAKERS.—10, experienced, wanted; steady work, for right party. Mme. Hammer, 129 W. 45th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS FOR HIGH-CLASS BLOUSES.

APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS FOR THEIR CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Apply at Superintendent's Office,

Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRL, bright, neat, for assorting paper toys; no experience necessary; permanent position and chance for advancement; salary to start $6. Apply 74-76 5th Av., 4th floor.

GOVERNESS, competent, for two girls 5 and 10 years; reference required. Call between 9 and 1 o'clock, 250 West 104th St. Phone 5468 River.

HEARN.

14th Street, west of Fifth Av., requires MESSENGERS.

SALARY $5.50 PER WEEK, and besides AN EXTRA REWARD FOR THOSE WHO SHOW INTEREST.

Bring working papers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper for family of two. Address 5 Evelyn Place, Princeton, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, useful French maid, speaking English, for elderly lady; must understand hairdressing; references required; carfare paid. Mrs. A. W. Dodsworth, 425 West End Av., 80th St. Phone Schuyler 5113.

L. S. PLAUT & CO. require the services of a woman as a house detective; only those with department store experience will be considered. Apply by letter, giving reference, or in person to Superintendent's office.

MAID.—Competent Southern colored maid, general housework; good cook; no laundry work; go Saturday, stop in whole or part time; good wages; family 3 adults; apartment; carfare paid. Mrs. A. W. Dodsworth, 425 West End Av., 80th St. Phone Schuyler 5113.

MAID.—For general housework, splendid home; 3 adults; private bath, near car line; write or phone reference, wages expected, &c. Mrs. C. Norton, 287 Glenside Road, South Orange. Tel. So. Orange, 636W.

MAID.—Useful French maid; must be able to sew well. Apply between 9 and 12 Wednesday, Apt. 6 East, 993 Park Av.

NURSE.—Young person, competent nurse for baby 20 months old, living in Far Rockaway. Apply Greenfield, 20 West 33d.

OFFICE WORK.—Bright girl, graduate of high school or business college, desiring start in business life wanted in our billing department; should be quick at figures, neat in her work and of steady habits; will be paid fair salary to start and be given necessary training. Mr. Mingle, Keystone Type Foundry, northeast corner Lafayette and Howard Sts.

SOLICITORS

for department store representative in Rockaway and the nearby beaches; an individual residing and possessing a large acquaintance in this locality preferred; fixed salary and additional commission to right party; give references, age, nationality, and experience. L 819 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced women for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, capable, with experience and good education; opportunity for advancement to responsible position. Apply after 11 A. M., Paget, 25 West 46th.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant of several years' experience; must be accurate and neat; apply own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected. G 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; bright young lady with thorough knowledge of office routine; experienced in printing or paper lines preferred; state fully age, experience, salary. L 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in general office details; state age, nationality, religion, how long employed, and salary expected. L 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator in office of large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary desired. J. D. S., Box 97, Madison Square Station.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in office work; bring letter of application. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPEWRITER.—One with knowledge general office work. Daisy Waist Co., 28 West 18th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

YOUNG GIRLS,

over 16 years of age, for STOCKROOM WORK.

Permanent position.

Rapid advancement.

HEARN,

14th Street, west of Fifth Av.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—Tool manufacturers, $18. Auto mfg., $15. Bank, $20. Electrical, $18. TYPIST—Wholesale groceries, $10. Bank, $12. Jewelry, $8. Insurance, $7. Educational, $9.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export, $18. Legal, $20. Insurance, $15. Iron & steel, $14. Publishing, $20. Architects, $12. Advertising, $18.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, experienced, publishing house, $20.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, $75 monthly; commercial, $15-$12; downtown telephone operator, typists, reception clerk, $75 monthly; downtown telephone operator, file clerk, $10-$7; typists, $10; dictaphone operator, $70 monthly; office assistants; girl experienced in card system, $60 monthly; mail clerk, foreign department, $65 monthly; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.

Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

SECRETARYSHIP, law graduate; mail clerk, export experience; dictaphone operators; preference given to capable gentlewomen. Graceton Occupational Service, 1 Madison Av.

SECRETARY, college graduate preferred; literary research work, $26; stenographer to take French dictation, $28; commercial, $15-$18. Hirst Occupational Agency, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$8-$18; typists, $8-$12; many others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, — French-Spanish, $100 month; English, $50-$75; typist. Register free. F. X. Goggin, (Agency,) 200 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS; MANY OPENINGS, $10-$18; CLERKS, $8-$10; TYPISTS, $10-$12. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

SOUTHERN COOKS, couples, chambermaids, general housework. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 8129.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $8, $10, $12, $15; registration free. Gahagen Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $10, $12, $15; four Spanish-French typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite schools for graduates of High School standing. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings for beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 103 Park Av., (41st St.,) Room 802. Tel. Murray Hill 6320.

$10,

this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT for out-of-town position; one with tact and initiative, familiar with factory procedure, capable of establishing shop accounting system already outlined and of permanently supervising clerical staff; give age, experience, and salary expected; also telephone number for immediate response. G 326 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN as assistant to sales manager, experienced in getting up mailing pieces, booklets, and circulars, and direct-by systems; must have initiative and new ideas and be able to build up and assume entire charge of advertising department; experience along specialty lines preferred; chance in a few months to take charge of national campaign; extraordinary opportunity for man between 25 and 30. Write, giving experience, age, and salary expected, O 294 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY WANTS MANLY YOUNG AMERICAN MEN to learn express business on wagons and terminals; genuine opportunity for the ambitious to advance in an organization already worldwide and steadily growing; positions waiting. Apply after 8, 67 Madison Av.

BEST & CO.,

8th Av. at 35th St.,

require

EXPERIENCED PRESSERS AND TAILORS

for Alteration Department on ladies' coats, suits, etc. Good working conditions.

Apply in person, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BILL CLERK WANTED.

Bill clerk, young man, American, to operate Remington billing machine; wages, $15. Call E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by a commission house; quick at figures, typewriting, &c.; over 20; state full particulars, such as age, education, and salary expected. G 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 18 to 25 years old, to assist on books; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; keep in own handwriting, good wages; family 3 adults; apartment; carfare paid. Mrs. A. W. Dodsworth, 425 West End Av., 80th St. Phone Schuyler 5113.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; neat, accurate, thoroughly competent to handle full set of books. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, nationality, religion, and salary expected. M 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Salary $14-$15; only competent; state experience. C 186 Times.

BOOKS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. L 317 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by export and import commission house; an American boy of good address, 16 to 18 years of age; high school education preferred; intelligent, industrious, ambitious. Full particulars to O 302 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-18 years of age, for shipping department and stockroom in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic boys; apply in person. Bellas Hess & Co., 98 Morton St.

BOY, 16-18, wanted; good education and parentage; splendid opportunity with a large corporation; write qualifications. O 275 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of woolen commission house; write, stating age and experience; salary, $25 a month. L 324 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, about 17, to attend switchboard, filing, and do general office work. M 37 Times.

BOY, bright, wanted in law office; experience not necessary; good chance for advancement. L 318 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; $6; state age, education, and experience. G 325 Times Downtown.

BOY, general office work; good future. Room 907, 17 West 38th.

BRAKEMEN, EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. CO., 132D ST., WILLIS AV., BRONX, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; single man, good mechanic; one accustomed to Winton car preferred; give reference and salary expected; location near 125th St., City. G 317 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR as second man wanted; careful driver; one who is willing to wash and clean; a stable man preferred. Apply 144 East 39th St., city.

CHEMIST.—Young man to go into the works department of a dyestuff plant; one not afraid of work. O 300 Times Downtown.

CLERK, about 18 years of age, in office of wholesale grocery; opportunity to learn business and advancement; state your age, salary expected, and references. G 322 Times Downtown.

CLERK for stock room; one familiar with Chalmers parts; reply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, references, and salary desired. W. S., 270 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, practical, to develop apparatus, utilizing gases under high pressure; experience in valves, reducing valves, and fittings an advantage, but not essential if applicant possesses originality and inventive ability; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address T. D., Box 225 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHANICAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX X 379 TIMES ANNEX.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

Only those experienced on Otis and Standard plunger elevators need apply. Chief Engineer, Basement, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. (Employes') Entrance.

ERRAND BOY, neat; chance for advancement, $6 to start. Apply 74-76 5th Av., 4th floor.

FILE CLERK.—Young man able to properly mark up and file correspondence of large corporation; must be of good appearance and accurate in his work; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $56.00 per month. O 273 Times Downtown.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Experienced and inexperienced salesmen wanted to sell MONTHLY premium payment HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE covering every ILLNESS and ACCIDENT; SALARY and COMMISSION to producers. Standard Accident Ins. Co., Sohmer & Harris, Met. Managers, Room 502, 87 Liberty St.

HELPERS.—Two strong young men, not over 22 years, as helpers in shipping department of a victrola distributer which offers a good opportunity to learn the business. Call any time between 9 and 10:30 A. M. and see Mr. Sloan, 151 West 30th St.

INVESTIGATOR for credit department of Wall Street bank; must be good analyzer and judge of credits; have bank experience and furnish references. L 283 Times Downtown.

LECTURERS, experienced only, who have lactured with slides and moving pictures; must have thorough knowledge and traveled in any of the following: Italian Lakes, Rome, Southern Italy, Spain, Grand Canyon, Ceylon and Java, Norway, Ireland, Egypt and Switzerland; send printed matter showing qualifications. Write T. E., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED.

Ledger clerk, young man, American; must be good penman and accurate and quick at figures; wages, $15. Call E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 5th Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man wanted; capable of taking care due book and assist in office work; state age, reference, and salary expected. O 269 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER.—Man of executive ability and previous experience to take charge of large credit clothing house in the East; good opening for the right man; confidential correspondence solicited. Address Forray, 110 West 40th St., New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED. SEVERAL DESIGNERS AND CHECKERS ON GRAIN ELEVATOR MACHINERY, ROLLING MILL MACHINERY INCLUDED; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. STATE REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO GIVE REFERENCES. TREADWELL ENGINEERING CO., EASTON, PA.

MEN, 40 to 50 years; clerical work; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 308 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, over 21, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; commission poultry business; give full particulars as to experience, religion, and salary. M 40 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large oil corporation to do general office work and handle mails; must be of good appearance; permanent position with excellent future; state age, experience, references and religion; salary $35 per month. G 327 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 17 to 19, architect office; experience not necessary. M 41 Times.

PURCHASING MAN who has bought and known printing, to take charge of our purchasing and printing department. We are a small, growing advertising agency. We want a man who thoroughly knows printing in all its branches, and who is a good buyer, who is good at organizing details, and yet has sufficient initiative and comprehensive ability to take a job through from an idea to the finished product. He must have good education and ability to keep records of his work. He must accept entire responsibility for his department. For such a man there is hard work, a moderate salary, and an opportunity for an executive position. We have had three men in this job within the past year. We have had more than 100 applicants, but we have yet to find the man with the force and ability to measure up to the needs of our business. If you think you can qualify, write a complete letter, stating age, education, experience, salary you have made, and salary you desire. M 47 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED

to travel Eastern States; training, direct, written inquiries, transportation, and drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old, have high school education, and refer to past employers; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; thousands of inquiries produced by our general advertising requires increase in sales force. Call Encyclopedia Britannica, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—The Vindex Co. of Baltimore wants an experienced shirt salesman to sell their high-grade line of shirts and underwear in territory immediately adjacent to New York City; must be acquainted with best furnishing goods trade; drawing account against commissions. Apply to S. S. Shapard, sales manager, company office, 250 Church St., New York City.

SALES MANAGER.—Experienced ice machine and refrigerator sales manager, for a large firm manufacturing machines 1 to 20 tons capacity; must be thoroughly familiar with construction of ice machines, refrigerator and wood fixture lines, capable of making layouts and good estimator; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for three high-type men with selling ability, men who are not afraid of work and who will follow a proved system, in one of the livest sales organizations in the country; $100 to $500 week

TAFT SUSPICIOUS OF GEN. CARRANZA

Thinks That if America Is Invaded in This War It Will Be Through Mexico.

HOPES YEAR MAY END WAR

Diners, After Hearing Ex-President, Subscribe $14,000 for League to Enforce Peace.

Ex-President William H. Taft, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor by William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, referred to the German intrigues to embroil the United States with Mexico, and said that if an invasion of this country were to be attempted it probably would be through Mexico. Mr. Taft said that "Herr Zimmermann has no sense of humor," and intimated that Carranza, whom he described as being "not the most reliable individual," may have been nibbling at the bait held out by the German Foreign Secretary.

"Mexico," said Mr. Taft, "is an international nuisance, and as Carranza is not the most reliable person imaginable, the Germans have shown a willingness to hold out Texas as a bait to him. Just think of the Texans under Carranza. Think of translating that slogan of theirs: 'Remember the Alamo' into German."

Mr. Taft devoted most of his speech to the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the President, but he paid many tributes to President Wilson and the President's address to Congress on Monday. He referred to the statement made several months ago by the President that in the next war there would be no neutrals. The President, he added, might just as well have said "this war."

The world, Mr. Taft said, is out to suppress militarism and absolutism, and he added that this curse would pass from Germany when the German people had taken the Government into their own hands.

The world, Mr. Taft said, is out to suppress militarism and absolutism, and he added that this curse would pass from Germany when the Hohenzollern dynasty was overthrown and the people had taken the Government into their own hands.

"When will the war end?" asked Mr. Taft. "I hope and pray that it will be over in a year. I hope and pray that the pressure on Germany may finally topple the Kaiser's dynasty over. The President in his address to Congress very properly separated the German people from the German Government. But we must not forget that the loyalty of the German people to the German Emperor has been nothing short of marvelous. But no matter how loyal they are, when Germany loses its military prowess then the hardships through which they are going, accompanied by the Russian revolution, may end the Hohenzollern plague. If so, the war will be over in less than a year."

Mr. Saunders in his speech referred to neutrality as a "blasted hope," and said we were in the war because we are a big and not a little part of the world. "We chose," he said, "between going in and growing bigger or staying out and becoming smaller." The country, he said, goes to war to enforce peace and to see to it that the principles of liberty and human rights are maintained the world over.

At the close of the dinner more than $11,000 was subscribed by those present to be used in carrying on the propaganda of the League to Enforce Peace. The largest donation was that of Adolph Lewisohn, who gave $5,000.

Among those present were Charles H. Sherrill, Hamilton Holt, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Henry Morgenthau.

Salmagundi Club Buys Home.

The Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, an organization of artists, has purchased 47 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, which, after renovation, they will occupy. The building cost $100,000. An auction sale of paintings given by artist members to be held on April 12 and 13 will help pay for the new quarters. The Salmagundi Club has been in Twelfth Street for twenty-two years.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, surrounded with diamonds, set in oblong platinum mounting; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:35 A. M. Wednesday, March 28, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., city. Telephone John 2759.

LOST—DIAMOND BAR PIN. GENEROUS REWARD FOR RETURN TO A. R. LATSON, JR., 55 JOHN ST.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside, Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2753.

LOST.—In the neighborhood of Vanderbilt Hotel, a small gold watch, surrounded with diamonds, with a platinum chain, on March 25 or 26. Liberal reward. Cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

$50 REWARD for diamond spray brooch, lost April 2, between Madison Av., 43d St. and West 44th St., near Broadway. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Leather brief case on L. I. R. R. train, 7-12 P. M., from Flatbush Av., March 27. Return to W. P. Cavanaugh, 84 William St., N. Y. C. Telephone John 5393.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 39th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST—At Huyler's, 47th St. and Broadway, or within a few blocks, on March 30, silver mesh handbag; reward. J. M. Schaap, 394 Broadway.

LOST, outside of 45 West 57th, black silk pocketbook with small round gold initials, E. E. S.; reward. Return to Mrs. Sofio, 570 Park Ave.

LOST—$20 reward return gentleman's diamond ring, lost April 2, vicinity Waldorf and McAlpin or Churchill's. Cashier, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Chamois bag, containing rings and jewels; liberal reward will be paid for return or information. Koch, 158 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—About March 27, 22-diamond platinum bar pin; reward. Apt. 10-E, 301 W. 106th.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet, initialed "B. G." around Church and Fulton Sts., or 291 Times Downtown.

LOST—About Jan. 8, gold chain with keys and gold whistle; initials "L. S. A."; $25 reward. W. E. Cardwell, 120 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold medal, Erie R. R. train or J. C. depot, April 2; reward. O. E. M., 684 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J.

LOST—Friday, 6th Av., 12th and 14th Sts., R. K. gold watch fob, with name thereon. Return to 2 Rector st.

LOST—In Hoboken ferry house or on train, diamond ring; reward. Faulkner, 54 North 15th St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Masonic charm, Saturday or Sunday; reward. 111 East 24th.

REWARD.—Carved ivory pin, 5th Av. or bus, Madison Arms, 43 West 58th.

$20 REWARD for return gold bracelet-chain watch, marked "J. S. S. T. W. S. Mixpah," inside clasp; lost Monday evening, between Shubert Theatre, Plaza Hotel, Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

$300 REWARD for return of large pearl earring, lost March 29. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD, no questions, platinum diamond bracelet, March 28, 1917. 854 West 190th, Apartment 1.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White and tan Pekingese bitch, in the neighborhood of Park Av. and 55th St. Liberal reward for return to Tangeman, 121 East 55th St.

LOST—Small fox terrier, white, with two black spots on back, black head, with white part; reward if returned. 152 East 56th St.

REWARD.—Boston bull, brindle and white, lost from 607 West 142d, April 1.

SCOTCH ANSWER TO PACIFIST

F. Pethick Lawrence, Would-Be M. P., Defeated by 3,283 Votes to 333.

LONDON, April 3.—Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editor of Votes for Women and well known as an ardent supporter of woman suffrage, standing for election to the House of Commons on a "peace by negotiation" platform, today polled only 333 votes, while his opponent, Sir John Fleming, the coalition candidate, received 3,283.

The balloting took place in a bye-election for the seat for South Aberdeen.

PINCHOT TO SEE SWANN.

Refuses to Talk of Man Who "Defrauded Foreign Government."

WASHINGTON, April 3. — Amos Pinchot of the American Committee on War Finance said tonight that he had nothing to say regarding the request of the District Attorney of New York County that he disclose the identity of the man who told him about defrauding a foreign Government in munition sales. He intended, he said, to return to New York tomorrow in person to talk with Judge Swann about the matter.

The American Committee on War Finance sent a telegram last night to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, asking him to sign the pledge which the committee has been circulating and which calls for a war tax on incomes on a sliding scale, with confiscation of all above $100,000 of any income. The telegram called Mr. Baker's attention to an interview, printed last April and purporting to have been given by Mr. Baker, in which he was quoted as saying that the financing of the war should be borne by those best able to bear it.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams were received yesterday in reply to advertisements of the committee, it was said at the committee's headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue. Most of them were said to be favorable to the scheme.

MUST VISE PASSPORTS HERE

Requirement for Americans Going to France Via Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — Secretary Lansing today received a cablegram from Ambassador Willard at Madrid urging that Americans who contemplated going to France by way of Spain take measures to avoid delay and inconvenience.

The message stated that under French regulations Americans would not be able to have their passports visèd for use in France by French Consuls in Spain unless they had previously been visèd by French Consuls in the United States.

STILL SEEKING REFUGE.

Former German Consul at Manila Back Here After Trip to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Dr. Franz K. Zitelmann, former German General Consul at Manila, arrived here today from Honolulu at a loss to know what to do after being buffeted about from one unfriendly shore to another. He may remain here under patronage of the Swiss Consulate until the arrival of the German Ambassador expelled from China, to whom safe conduct has been granted across the United States on his way to Germany.

Dr. Zitelmann left Manila two months ago on a United States transport, intending to come here, but changed his mind in favor of a plan whereby he sought safe passage through Japan and Russia. But when he got to Nagasaki the Japanese refused to let him land. Later, however, it was agreed he should land and go to China. By the time he reached China relations between China and Germany had been broken, and so Dr. Zitelmann and his secretary decided to sail for the United States.

CITY EMPLOYES ARE READY.

Officials and Subordinates Prepare to Answer Call of Nation.

While there are many city employes who may be called upon to do duty in case of war, the number is not large enough to materially affect the conduct of the city administration. Several are members of the National Guard and a few are on the reserve list of officers. All said yesterday that they are ready to respond the moment the call for their services is issued. Several city officials, including Mayor Mitchel, attended the Plattsburg camp last year, but they did not take commissions and are not subject to the call to arms. All they can do is to volunteer.

Merritt Smith, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, is Colonel of the First Field Artillery; Henry W. Hodge, Public Service Commissioner, is Major of Engineers in the Army Reserve. William Hayward, another Public Service Commissioner, is Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's License Bureau, belongs to the Reserve Corps of the United States Army and can be called upon to do duty in the Inspector General's Division of the War Department. He was a First Lieutenant at the close of the Spanish war.

Theodore Rousseau, secretary to Mayor Mitchel, was a First Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but was transferred at his request to the reserve list of commissioned officers. Paul Lowser, Assistant Director in the Bureau of Personal Service of the Board of Estimate, is a Major of Coast Artillery, National Guard. Alderman John O'Rourke, is a former petty officer of the navy and is in the Reserve Corps. Vincent McCormack, clerk in the office of the Board of Aldermen, is a member of the Staten Island Troop, First Cavalry. Edward Raldiris, Secretary of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, is a member of the First Cavalry. Richard Patterson, Secretary of the Fire Department, is a member of Squadron A.

Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that he had communicated with the War Department offering the services of the twenty-three men in his department as Inspecoors of Supplies. These men, he said, had announced their willingness to double up their work and help out the War Department if their services were needed.

Tea Rooms.

At the Sign of 13 East 36th St. **THE GREEN TEA POT** Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE **BROWN BETTY** 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47-57TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE CANDLESTICK 67 W. 10th St., near 6th Ave. Table d'hote dinner, 65c. Also a la carte. Chicken and Waffles, Sat., Sun. and Wed.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Luncheon, 40c. Southern Chicken Dinner, Wed. & Sat., 60c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

The Grotto, 165 Madison Av. (near 33rd.) Luncheon, 35c; Dinner, 50-65c; Sunday Dinner only 75c. Home-made bread and pies our specialties.

"The Dutch Oven," 133 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon 12-2:30, 35c; Tea 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM, 36 West 58th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

JOIN MARINE CORPS, GEN. BARNETT URGES

Commandant Says That 4,000 Recruits Are Needed in Infantry of the Sea.

THEIR SERVICE ATTRACTIVE

Combines Land Duties of Soldiers with the Travel and Adventure of Bluejackets.

Major Gen. Barnett's Plea for Marine Corps Recruits

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — The United States Marine Corps needs immediately four thousand men. Will you help us recruit them? Many persons in the interior know nothing whatever of the duties of United States marines, what they do, how they dress, &c. The Marine Corps has separate recruiting stations, and you can assist greatly by giving this fact prominence in your columns. Marine Corps service in times of peace is very attractive; in time of war it is doubly so to red-blooded men of action. Marines are always called first when war is imminent, and they have shown the way to fighting men since 1798. As a patriotic American, won't you help us get these four thousand men needed to fill the ranks of the soldiers of the sea? Our recruiting station in your city is at 24 East Twenty-third Street.

GEORGE BARNETT,
Major General Commandant.

The Marine Corps is the oldest military force in the service of the United States, and has achieved distinction in every conflict in which this country has been involved. But though it is the first force called into existence—it was established by act of Continental Congress in November of 1775—little is known of the nature of its duties by the public at large. And this despite the fact that among soldiers and sailors the marines are envied for the attractiveness of the service to which they are assigned.

The men of this branch have the opportunities of seeing the world afforded to Uncle Sam's sailors, and the opportunities for adventure on land afforded to the soldiers. They are the infantry of the sea, and their service is on land and sea and at the four points of the compass. They are trained, clothed, and equipped very much as soldiers of the land forces, and the scope of their activities includes the duties of nearly every branch of the land force. To them are taught the duties of infantry; they master the guns used by the field artillery and they are formed into machine gun companies.

The marines make up the landing forces from ships of the navy, and, like land forces, they are garbed in olive drab khaki or wool. In preparation for expeditionary duty and as defenders of naval bases they are trained in the use of portable searchlights, wireless telegraph instruments, the heliograph, and various other methods of signaling, range finding, the planting of land and submarine mines, the handling of torpedoes, the erection and demolition of bridges, the building of roads, fitting of gun gear, and the mounting inshore positions of ships' guns of 3, 5, and 6 inch calibre.

In other words, the marine becomes a near encyclopedia of the military knowledge of every branch of the service. That is why only a small percentage of the thousands who apply for enlistment can pass the required examination.

The eagerness of those familiar with the sort of service the marine is sent to perform to get into this department was illustrated by one of the applicants for enlistment at the local recruiting station at 24 East Twenty-third Street. He was a youth of athletic build who applied to the recruiting officers late Monday and said he was Joseph Dewalt, 18 years old, of Springfield, Vt., and that he was very anxious to pass the Marine Corps examination.

"The young man passed the examination and was O. K.'d by the physician," one of the recruiting officers said yesterday, "and he waited to hear the verdict. When we finally told him that he could enlist he suddenly dropped to the floor in a dead faint. After being brought to the youngster smiled and said, 'I guess I've lost my chance after all.' On questioning him I found that he did not have a weak heart, as his fainting spell seemed to indicate, but that he had gone without food for two days while on his way here to enlist. He had stuck it out until the examination was over without giving any indication whatever of his weakened condition.

"We assisted him, of course, and this morning he was in perfect trim. That lad has the right stuff and staying powers in him, and he was one of the twelve we sent down to Port Royal today. He had won his family's consent to enlist, but had had only enough money to get here on, and so went without food."

The officers in charge said that, though the need of more men for the Marine Corps had not yet been brought to public attention, more men had applied for admission yesterday than formally applied at this station in a month. There had been between 75 and 100 of them. It is a branch of the service which requires brain as well as brawn, and nerve as well, however, and only twelve of the applicants were able to pass the examination. They were enlisted, and by last night were on their way to the recruit depot at Port Royal, South Carolina, for twelve weeks of intensive training.

"The men enlisting now have a better chance than they could have had at any other time for active sea service in the very near future," the officer in charge of the recruiting station said last night. "Two thousand are needed immediately for service with the main battle fleet and the reserve fleet."

Facility for quick action and readiness for duty at a moment's notice are required of the marines, and they must be prepared for service in any climate. They have seen service in Algiers, China, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Santo Domingo, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Mexico, many of those now in the service having taken part in frays at a majority of these places.

The present strength of the corps is approximately 340 officers and 10,000 men, and considerable light is thrown on the desirability of the service, in the opinion of the men in it, by the statistics of the corps, which show that more than one-third of the men who have been discharged at the expiration of their enlistments in recent years have re-enlisted within three months. The term of enlistment is four years, and the pay approximately the same as in the other branches of the service.

The pay of the marine is increased 20 per cent. for foreign service. Everything that he needs is furnished by the Government, and his pay is practically clear money. After completing thirty years in active service he is placed on the retired list with a pension equal to three-fourths of the amount of his pay at the time of retirement, plus $15.75 a month in lieu of rations, clothing, heat, and light.

Cancel Civil Service Examination.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced yesterday that it had canceled the promotion examination held on Jan. 20 last for Sergeant in the Police Department. The examination was one of the largest ever held, more than a thousand applicants being examined. Shortly after the examination there were rumors of irregularities, and Mayor Mitchel ordered Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein to investigate. As a result, the commission yesterday made charges against Jeremiah A. Sheehan, an examiner, and announced that it would give him opportunity to explain. Commissioner Wallstein made a number of recommendations regarding large examinations, which have been adopted by the commission.

THOMPSON'S MEN BEATEN IN CHICAGO

Republican Machine Badly Jolted in Election Marked by Violence —State Capital Goes "Dry."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3. — Nonpartisans turned political machines topsy turvy in a municipal and Aldermanic election marked by violence in the river wards, culminating in the murder of Barney Grogan, a worker in the Eighteenth Ward. The Republican machine, under the guidance of Mayor William Hale Thompson, was severely jolted.

It was a gala day for the Democrats. Two years ago, when Thompson was elected, they carried only eleven Aldermen. Today they elected twenty-three. In the new Council the Democrats will have forty-four members, as against thirty-two in the old, a net gain of twelve seats. The Republicans elected only twelve of thirty-six Aldermen. Of the twelve only three are Thompson men.

In the Twenty-first Ward, Robert Hall McCormick, Republican, a member of the famous McCormick family identified with the International Harvester Company, was victorious over the Democratic candidate, a former bartender, although the ward is normally Democratic.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League scored its greatest victory by bringing Springfield, the State capital, into the "dry" column. The unofficial vote gives the "drys" a majority of 770. The women decided the issue, as a majority of men voted "wet."

Much assistance was given the "drys" in union labor wards, though the "wets" had the official support of the labor organizations.

In addition to the capital five other townships in the State went from the "wet" to the "dry" column, while only one "dry" town turned back to the "wets."

4,000 Gimbel Employes Insured.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The adoption of a free life insurance plan for their 4,000 employes was announced today by Gimbel Brothers, who operate department stores in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. The policies, according to the announcement, will aggregate $3,000,000, and will be given to all employes who have been with the company for one year or longer, to the extent of $500 the first year, and increasing each year until they amount to $1,000.

TYRONE—2⅛in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

LEVY SUPPORTS SMITH.

Former Congressman Is For Tammany Candidate in Fifteenth.

Preparations for the special election to be held on April 12 in the Fifteenth Congressional District to choose a successor to the late Michael F. Conry were begun yesterday when the Board of Elections ordered the printing of the ballots. Three names will go on the ballot, that of Thomas F. Smith, the Democratic candidate; John N. Boyle, the Republican candidate, and Joseph D. Cannon, nominated by the Socialists.

Mr. Smith, who is Secretary of Tammany Hall, made public last night a letter he had received from former Representative Jefferson M. Levy, in which the latter denied that he had sought the nomination or had intended to run against Mr. Smith as an independent. He assured Mr. Smith of his active support and added: "President Wilson needs the loyal support of all our citizens—Democrats, Republicans and Independents—and the voters of the Fifteenth District will make no mistake in sending you to the House of Representatives at this crisis in our national affairs."

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Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—
Interest at 5% from date of purchase.
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MAN-A-CEA for distress after eating

There is no earthly need of suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, or other results of "indiscreet" eating. Man-a-cea Water helps to keep you free from stomach distress. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, and other first-class grocers under the proprietors' money-back guarantee.

Not a Laxative

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causes the growth of an industry. Since 1844 the dental profession has had confidence in The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.

Every dentist knows that the trademark "S.S.W." on dental goods means that they are made by the best known dental equipment house in the world, and that their quality is unquestioned.

He knows that whatever S. S. White puts out is right. It is right—because S. S. White has always found out beforehand what the dental profession agreed was right.

The dental profession wants the public to brush its teeth regularly, with a *pleasant cleanser*. Any doctor of medicine or dentistry will tell you that you can't prevent tooth decay with a "medicated" tooth paste. If you have confidence in your dentist's judgment, you will use S. S. White Tooth Paste.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for our booklet, "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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211 SOUTH 12TH ST. PHILADELPHIA

COUPON Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them," also a sample tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste.

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Address.....

FOUR GREAT SERIAL NOVELS *by*

WINSTON CHURCHILL
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

All in the Big April Issue

Winston Churchill

Janet's father was a gate-keeper—she a stenographer at the mills. But she was bigger than her origin or surroundings. So big that Ditmar the great mill owner thought that he could not live without her. So big she knew that even marriage to such a man was not the real solution to her problem—the problem that thousands of intelligent business women are facing today.

What is that problem? What is its answer? This is the theme of the "Dwelling Place of Light" the biggest story that Winston Churchill, America's biggest serious novelist, has yet written. You will not want to miss the story or the answer.

George Randolph Chester

J. Rufus Wallingford—Blacky Daw—Cordelia Blossom—and now comes the "Lady in Distress" the new heroine of George Randolph Chester and his gifted wife.

She is from the South—a young slip of a girl—a serpent and a dove and a fuzzy little kitten all rolled into one.

The causes of her distress are many—dreams—uncles—sudden wealth—a disposition that would get any girl into trouble and get any girl out again—and others.

If you like action, emotion, humor all working together overtime, get acquainted with little Miss Linnett Merridell, the Lady in Distress, in the April Hearst's.

Gouverneur Morris

Frederick Dayton, who had taken honors at Harvard in both scholarship and athletics, had never paid any attention to women because he had never had any time.

But when he took a vacation trip around the world, his personality combined with his innocence made many women pay particular attention to him.

"His Daughter" by Gouverneur Morris is fundamentally a study of how and why a young man falls in love. This is surely material for a brilliant and fascinating story. In Mr. Morris's skilled hands it becomes one of the most entertaining pieces of fiction that has appeared in any magazine in a long time. Be sure and read "His Daughter."

E. Phillips Oppenheim

Suppose you suddenly saw a notice of your own death. It is an official announcement so detailed and convincing that for everybody, even your friends and family, you are dead—as long as you wish.

You are absolutely free—from all ties—associations—all your past. You can begin life over again—any way—in any place—yet go back to your old life when you wish.

What would you do?

Into this situation mix a baffling murder mystery—a strange case of dual identity—take London and New York Society for a setting—add the imagination and skill of E. Phillips Oppenheim as author.

What's the result?—read the "Cinema Murder" and see.

Other Star Features

FIVE BIG SHORT STORIES
Rupert Hughes, "Though the Heavens Fall"
Arthur Stringer, "The Plant of the Blue Pear"
Will Levington Comfort, "The Shielding Wing"
Robert W. Chambers, "The Dementia of Mr. Smith"
Cosmo Hamilton, "The Turning Point"

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FOUR SPECIAL ARTICLES
Sir Rabindranath Tagore, "My School in Bolpur."
Dr. Scott Nearing, "Americanism"
William Frederick Cody, "The Great West That Was"
Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D., "New Hope for Rheumatism Sufferers"

OTHER FEATURES
Play of the Month, "Ception Shoals"
"Zuloaga, Master Painter". Criticism
Book of the Month, by J. Henry Fabre
Poem of the month "Make of the Man the Statue" by Angela Morgan